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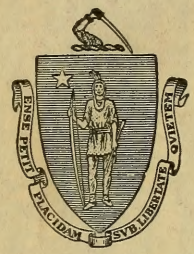

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JULY, 1904.

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[a] Honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.
[b] Corresponding member of the Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela.

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Ecuador	Archibald J. Sampson, Quito.
Guatemala	Leslie Combs, Guatemala City.
Haiti	William F. Powell, Port au Prince.
Honduras	(See Guatemala.)
Nicaragua	(See Costa Rica.)
Paraguay	(See Uruguay.)
Peru	Irving B. Dudley, Lima.
Salvador	(See Costa Rica.)
Uruguay	William R. Finch, Montevideo.
Venezuela	Herbert W. Bowen, Caracas.

RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

		Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams (½ ounce)		5
Single postal cards, each		2
Double postal cards, each		4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces		1
Commercial papers	Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5
	Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Samples of merchandise	Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2
	Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Registration fee on letters and other articles		8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; *all* packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books *in unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

☞ Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.[a]		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.		
Argentine Republic	15 centavos	35	6 centavos	15	3 centavos	10	24 centavos	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15	20 centavos	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10		
Brazil	300 reis	35	100 reis	10	50 reis	5	400 reis	200 reis.
Chile	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Colombia	20 centavos	50	4 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Costa Rica	10 centimos	25	3 centimos	7½	2 centimos	5	10 centimos	5 centimos.
Cuba[b]								
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos	25	3 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Ecuador	10 centavos	50	2 centavos	10				
Falkland Islands	4 pence	40	1 penny	15	1 penny	10	2 pence	2½ pence.
Guatemala	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Haiti	10 centièmes de gourde.	50	3 centièmes de gourde.	15	2 centièmes de gourde.	10	2 centièmes de gourde.	5 centièmes de gourde.
Honduras	15 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Honduras, British	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	2 cents	10	10 cents	6 cents.
Mexico	5 centavos		5 centavos		1 centavo		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Nicaragua	15 centavos	50	5 centavos	15	5 centavos	10	10 centavos	10 centavos.
Paraguay	40 centavos	50	8 centavos	15	8 centavos	10	40 centavos	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15		
Porto Rico[b]								
Salvador via Panama	11 centavos	55	3 centavos	15	3 centavos	15	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10		
Uruguay	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Venezuela	50 centimos	50	15 centimos	15	10 centimos	10	50 centimos	25 centimos.
British Guiana	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	1 cent	5		
Dutch Guiana	25 cents Dutch	50	7½ cents Dutch	15	5 cents Dutch	10	10 cents Dutch	10 cents Dutch.
French Guiana	25 centimes		10 centimes		5 centimes		25 centimes	10 centimes.

[a] The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.
[b] United States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAILS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	Ft. in.	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
Bolivia	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—
- Buenos Ayres.
- Cordoba.
- Rosario.

BOLIVIA—
- La Paz.

BRAZIL—
- Bahia.
- Para.
- Pernambuco.
- Rio de Janeiro.
- Santos.

CHILE—
- Antofagasta.
- Arica.
- Coquimbo.
- Iquique.
- Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—
- Barranquilla.
- Bogotá.
- Cartagena.
- Colón (Aspinwall).
- Medellin.
- Panama.

COSTA RICA—
- Puerto Limon.
- Punta Arenas.
- San José.

CUBA—
- Cienfuegos.
- Habana.
- Santiago.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-
- Puerto Plata.
- Samana.
- Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—
- Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—
- Guatemala.

HAITI—
- Cape Haitien.
- Port au Prince.

HONDURAS—
- Ceiba.
- Puerto Cortes.
- Tegucigalpa.
- Utila.

MEXICO—
- Acapulco.
- Chihuahua.
- Ciudad Juarez.
- Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
- Durango.
- Ensenada.
- La Paz.
- Matamoros.
- Mazatlan.
- Mexico.
- Monterey.
- Nogales.
- Nuevo Laredo.
- Progreso.
- Saltillo.
- Tampico.
- Tuxpan.
- Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—
- Managua.
- San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—
- Asunción.

PERU—
- Callao.

SALVADOR—
- San Salvador.

URUGUAY—
- Colonia.
- Montevideo.
- Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—
- La Guayra.
- Maracaibo.
- Puerto Cabello.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Florida	Apalachicola.
	Fernandina.
	Pensacola.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Bangor.
	Portland.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Virginia	Norfolk.

BOLIVIA.	
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Missouri	Kansas City.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.

BRAZIL.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Calais.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Richmond.

CHILE.	
California	San Francisco.
Georgia	Savannah.
Hawaii	Honolulu.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Washington	Port Townsend.
	Tacoma.

COLOMBIA.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Virginia	Norfolk.

COSTA RICA.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Colorado	Denver.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.

COSTA RICA—Continued.	
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.

CUBA.	
Alabama	Mobile.
Florida	Jacksonville.
	Key West.
	Pensacola.
	Tampa.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Arecibo.
	Mayaguez.
	San Juan.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	
Florida	Jacksonville.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Aguadilla.
	Arecibo.
	Humacao.
	Mayaguez.
	Ponce.
	San Juan.
	Vieques.

ECUADOR.	
California	Los Angeles.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Montana	Butte.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
South Carolina	Charleston.
Tennessee	Nashville.
Virginia	Norfolk.

GUATEMALA.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Washington	Seattle.

HAITI.	
Alabama	Mobile.
Georgia	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maine	Bangor.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Porto Rico	Mayaguez.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

HONDURAS.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Texas	Galveston.
Washington	Seattle.
MEXICO.	
Alabama	Mobile.
Arizona	Naco.
	Nogales.
	Phoenix.
	Tucson.
	Yuma.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Colorado	Denver.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	Kansas City.
	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Texas	Brownsville.
	Eagle Pass.
	El Paso.
	Galveston.
	Laredo.
	Rio Grande City.
	Sabine Pass.
	San Antonio.
Virginia	Norfolk.
NICARAGUA.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Ponce.
	San Juan.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Newport News.
Washington	Seattle.
PARAGUAY.	
Alabama	Mobile.
Delaware	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	Washington.
Georgia	Savannah.

PARAGUAY—Continued.	
Illinois	Chicago.
Indiana	Indianapolis.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	Kansas City.
	St. Louis.
New Jersey	Newark.
	Trenton.
New York	Buffalo.
	New York City.
	Rochester.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
PERU.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
District of Columbia	Washington.
Hawaii	Honolulu.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
SALVADOR.	
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
New York	New York City.
URUGUAY.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Florida	Apalachicola.
	Fernandina.
	Pensacola.
	St. Augustine.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Bangor.
	Calais.
	Portland.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Scranton.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
South Carolina	Charleston.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Richmond.
VENEZUELA.	
California	Los Angeles.
	San Francisco.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Iowa	Des Moines.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Minnesota	St. Paul.
New Jersey	Jersey City.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Arecibo.
	Mayaguez.
	Ponce.
	San Juan.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States.

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Quintal (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras. (*See* Cuadra.)
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, United States of America, and Venezuela.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	PRICE.
Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau, 1891–1903. (Sent upon request.)	
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, two volumes a year.	
Yearly subscription	$2.00
Yearly subscription, foreign	2.50
Single copies	.25
Orders for the Bulletin should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Bureau.	
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Spanish, English, and Portuguese.) 645 pages, 4°, cloth	2.50
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Portuguese, Spanish, and English.) 640 pages, 4°	2.50

NOTE.—Designates in alphabetical order, in equivalent terms in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, the commodities of American nations on which import duties are levied.

SPECIAL COMMERCIAL BULLETINS.

Worthington's Commercial Report, 1899. (Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay.) 178 pages, 8°	.35
(A reprint of reports 1 to 6 received from a special commissioner appointed by the British Board of Trade to report upon trade in certain South American countries.)	
Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891. 12 pages, 8°	.05
Report on Coffee, with special reference to the Costa Rican product, etc. Washington, 1901. 15 pages, 8°	.10
El café. Su historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, producción, exportación, importación, consumo, etc. Datos extensos presentados al Congreso relativo al café que se reunirá en Nueva York el 1° de octubre de 1902. 167, iii pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 164	.50
Coffee. Extensive information and statistics. (English edition of the above.) 108 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 100	.50

HANDBOOKS (GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS).

Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. 1903. 28 illustrations, 3 maps, 366 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 334	1.00
Brazil. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1901. 233 pages, 8°	.75
Guatemala. 1897. (2d edition revised.) Illustrations, 119 pages, 8°	.25
Paraguay. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a chapter on the native races. 1902. Illustrations, map, 187 pages, 8°	.75
Venezuela. Second edition revised. 1899. In two parts.	
Part 1. English, 138 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 135	.25
Part 2. Spanish, 278 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 275	.25

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETINS.

PRICE.

Brazil. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Brazil. 1800–1900. Washington, 1901. 145 pages, 8° $1.00

Central America. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Central America, including the republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. 1800–1900. Washington, 1902. 109 pages, 8° ..... .50

Chile. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Chile. Washington, 1903. 110 pages, 8° 1.00

Paraguay. A list of books, magazine articles and maps relating to Paraguay. 1.00

MAPS.

Guatemala. From official and other sources. 1902. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:792,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 71 x 76 cm. No. 1. General features. No. 2. Agricultural 1.00

Mexico. From official Mexican and other sources. 1900. Scale of 50 miles to 1 inch. In 2 sheets, each sheet 108 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural areas 1.00

Nicaragua. From official and other sources. 1904. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:192,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 80 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural.

List of Books and Maps in Course of Preparation.

HANDBOOKS.

The United States. (In Spanish.) Manual de los Estados Unidos de América.
Bolivia. (Spanish and English. Vol. 1. Spanish ed. completed.)
Cuba.
Dominican Republic.
Haiti.
Honduras. (Nearly completed.)
Mexico. (Edition of 1900 thoroughly revised and enlarged.)
Nicaragua.
Venezuela. (Third edition. Entirely new data.)

LAW MANUALS.

A comparative study of the Spanish code of commerce and the commercial laws of America. (Full title will be given later.)
Land and immigration laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1893.)
Patent and trade-mark laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1891.)

MAPS.

Maps are in course of preparation of the Republics of Brazil, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador.

The Bureau has for distribution a limited supply of the following reports:

PRICE.

Reports of the International American Conference of 1890. Reports of committees and discussions thereon. (Revised under the direction of the executive committee by order of the conference, adopted March 7, 1890.) Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4, cloth, 4°. Set $3.00

International American Conference Reports and Recommendations. 1890. Includes reports of the plan of arbitration, reciprocity treaties, intercontinental railway, steamship communication, sanitary regulations, common silver coin, patents and trade-marks, weights and measures, port dues, international law, extradition treaties, international bank, memorial tablet, Columbian exposition— PRICE.

Octavo, bound in paper $0.25

Octavo, bound in half morocco 1.00

Intercontinental Railway Reports. Report of the intercontinental railway commission. Washington, 1898. 7 vols., 4°, three of maps and four of text, cloth. Set 25.00

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.) Sent upon proper application.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.) Sent upon proper application.

Transactions of the First General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, held at Washington, December 2, 3, and 4, 1902, under the auspices of the Governing Board of the International Union of the American Republics. Washington, 1903. (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 169.) (In Spanish and English.) Sent upon proper application.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.) Sent upon proper application.

Costa Rica—The land, its resources and its people. By Richard Villafranca. New York, 1895. 139 pages. 8° (paper). Sent upon proper application.

A Short Description of the Republic of Chile. According to official data. With a map and illustrations. Leipzig, 1901. 103 pages. 8°. Sent upon proper application.

NOTE.—Senate documents, listed above, containing reports of the various International American Congresses, may also be obtained through members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

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VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE JULY 1, 1904.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
Argentine Republic	Gold	Peso	$0.965	Gold—Argentine ($4.824) and ½ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.403	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
Central American States—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons ($9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador	Silver	Peso	.403	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo ($1.825), doubloon ($3.650), and condor ($7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
Colombia	Silver	Peso	.403	Gold—Condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Cuba	Gold	Peso	.926	Gold—Centen ($5.017), alphonse ($4.823). Silver—Peso.
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold—10 sucres ($4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
Haiti	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
Mexico	Silver	Dollar	.438	Gold—Dollar ($0.983), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Peru	Gold	Sol	.487	Gold—Libra ($4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.

Boletín Mensual

DE LA

Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

Vol. XVII. JULIO DE 1904. No. 1.

EL ISTMO DE PANAMÁ.

Colón salió de España en su primer viaje el 3 de agosto de 1492, en la firme creencia de que si navegaba siempre hacia el oeste, sin separarse sustancialmente de la línea recta, habría al fin de encontrar del otro lado del lejano horizonte la costa oriental del Asia. Allí estaban las Indias, allí estaba el Gran Kan, allí estaban los países que Marco Polo había descrito, desbordándose en riquezas y llenos de habitantes para quienes era absolutamente desconocida la doctrina de Cristo; allí habían por lo tanto de satisfacerse sus ambiciones científicas, sus fervores católicos, su persistente anhelo fortalecido con el ardor del genio, y acariciado y fomentado con el estudio y la meditación.

Según nos cuenta él mismo, en la especie de preámbulo con que encabeza el "Diario" de su primer viaje, él "había dado información" á los Reyes Católicos, acerca "de las tierras de Indias, y de un Príncipe que es llamado Gran Kan, que quiere decir en nuestro romance "Rey de los Reyes;" él les había explicado cómo "allí se perdían tantos pueblos, creyendo en idolatrías y recibiendo en sí sectas de perdición," y ellos los Monarcas Don Fernando y Doña Isabel, le habían dado crédito, y lo enviaban con una "embajada" para aquel Príncipe poderoso, proponiéndole alianzas y amistosos tratos. Á ese efecto Sus Altezas le habían dado las cartas que habían escrito para el referido Potentado, cartas que Colón debía entregarle, y de que debía "pedir respuesta y venir (ó regresar) con ella."

No sospechó por un momento el insigne navegante, que el Nuevo Mundo, que empezó á levantarse ante sus ojos, desde el 11 de octubre siguiente, constituía una barrera ante la cual se estrellarían sin esperanza de éxito sus más vehementes esfuerzos. Cuando el 21 de ese mismo mes de octubre se aprestaba para alejarse de las islas entre las

cuales había estado navegando, y dirigirse en rumbo hacía otra mucho más grande, la de Cuba, de que le habían hablado los naturales de las primeras, y á donde llegó al anochecer del 27, lo hizo en la persuasión de que Cuba era Cipango, la isla que MARCO POLO había descrito como adyacente, más ó menos, á la costa de China.

"Según las señas que me dan estos Indios que yo traigo, debe de ser Cipango." "Tengo determinado," escribió en esa misma fecha, 21 de octubre, "de ir á la tierra firme, y á la ciudad de Guisay, y dar las cartas de Vuestras Altezas al Gran Kan."

Diez años más tarde, 9 de mayo de 1502, volvió COLÓN á salir de España, con rumbo al Nuevo Mundo, en persecución de sus ideales. Este era el cuarto viaje, el último de todos los que hizo, quebrantado ya su cuerpo por padecimientos físicos, y cargado con la edad de sesenta y seis años; pero indomable en su espíritu, y tan sumiso á las intuiciones del genio, como intrépido en el deseo y el esfuerzo de convertirlas en hechos prácticos.

Fué entonces cuando descubrió y recorrió á Centro-América; cuando navegó por las Honduras en que no encontraba modo de dar fondo, rasgo geográfico ó hidrográfico de donde le viene el nombre á la República tan rica y llena de esperanzas á la cual pertenecen aquellas costas; cuando en señal de gratitud al Todo Poderoso por haberlo librado á él y á los suyos, del peligro de muerte que creían casi seguro, bautizó con el nombre de Gracias á Dios el cabo en que encontraron cambiadas las circunstancias, y fueron el mar sereno y los vientos bonancibles; cuando recorrió, rumbo hacía el sud, la costa entera de Mosquitia; cuando, en fin, se detuvo delante de Veragua, en la parte más estrecha del Istmo, donde se imaginaba que encontraría un estrecho, para poder pasar por él á imperios vastos y riquísimos de que le daban imperfectas noticias los naturales del país, refiriéndose sin duda á México ó el Perú, pero que él entendía referirse á la India, llegando hasta creer que era el Ganges cierto río caudaloso de que confusamente se le hablaba.

Once años más tarde, el 26 de septiembre de 1513, VASCO NÚÑEZ DE BALBOA, recorriendo el mismo territorio erizado de bosques y montañas en que COLÓN había pensado que había un estrecho, trepó él solo á lo más alto de un pico elevadísimo, y pudo desde allí contemplar, con emociones de admiración y recogimiento que le hicieron caer de rodillas, el portentoso espectáculo del Océano Pacífico extendiendo sereno y sin límites, desde allí casi á sus pies, la inmensidad de sus aguas.

"La imaginacion se complace," dice WASHINGTON IRVING, "en figurarse lo que pasó por la mente, así del descubridor, como de sus compañeros de expedición, á quienes había dejado tras de sí á cierta distancia y á quienes llamó en seguida para que con él compartiesen el placer y la gloria de tan grandioso descubrimiento." "¿Era aquel el grande

Océano Indico, salpicado de preciosas islas, en que abundaban el oro, las piedras preciosas, las especias más buscadas, y cuyas olas iban á expirar mansamente en las lejanas costas donde se levantaban las espléndidas ciudades del Oriente y sus riquísimos mercados?

"Ó ¿era solo un vasto mar, solitario y circunscrito por continentes salvajes y desconocidos, no atravesado por buque alguno que no fuese la piragua del indio? Ó ¿era, en fin, un océano que bañaba las costas de otras naciones populosas y civilizadas, aunque de civilización diferente de la europea, con costumbres y leyes propias, con sus ciencias, sus artes, su religión, su modo de ser especial, comunicándose entre sí por medio de él, haciendo un comercio recíproco con sus respectivas islas y continentes, y sumergidas en total ignorancia de que hubiese otro hemisferio del que eran en absoluto independientes?"

Cuando casi en seguida bajaron por el lado opuesto de la montaña hasta llegar á la orilla del mar, y se metieron en sus aguas hasta la parte más lejana que les fué posible, y proclamó el descubridor que en nombre de Don Fernando y Doña Juana, que eran entonces los soberanos de Castilla, tomaba posesión de aquel océano y de "todas sus islas y continentes, así al norte, como al sud, desde el polo ártico hasta el antártico, al uno y otro lado de la línea equinoccial, dentro ó fuera de los trópicos de Cáncer y de Capricornio," se empezó á realizar prácticamente el pensamiento de Colón, que ya entonces descansaba en la tumba.[a]

Tres años más tarde (1516) este mismo Vasco Núñez de Balboa, transporta buques al través de las montañas del Istmo y pone á flote en el Pacífico bergantines que habían sido construídos en la costa atlántica. "¡Cuán ampliamente fueron premiados los esfuerzos de aquel intrépido aventurero," exclama con razón Washington Irving, "cuando se vió el primero á bordo de una nave en aquel océano, y sintió que se abría ante sus ojos la inmensidad de lo desconocido, y se hallaba en sus manos recorrerla y alcanzar si era posible sus límites!"

Este hecho maravilloso, este transporte que costó tantas vidas, que requirió tanto esfuerzo, que significó tanto empuje y tanta fuerza de voluntad, y que arrancó de un historiador español la patriótica exclamación de que "sólo un español hubiera podido concebir tan magna empresa y persistido en ella hasta llevarla á feliz término," fué ciertamente el monumento más grandioso y conspicuo que pudiera haberse ideado para marcar el principio de otro esfuerzo de comunicación interoceánica que se encuentra en el final del cuarto siglo de su existencia y que todavía no ha salido de simple proyecto.

Hallábase Simón Bolívar en Jamaica, á cuya capital había llegado, desterrado voluntariamente de su patria, el 13 de mayo de 1815, cuando en contestación á un amigo que tomaba grande interés en

[a] Colón falleció el 25 de mayo de 1506.

la causa de la libertad de América, escribió á este la gran carta, que generalmente ha sido designada, no por cierto sin razón, con el calificativo de "profética," que se conserva impresa en la página 291 del primer tomo de la parte narrativa de las Memorias del General O'Leary, impresas en Caracas desde 1883 en adelante. El Istmo de Panamá se representa en esa carta como "el punto céntrico para todos los extremos de este vasto continente," como región destinada "por su magnífica posición entre los dos mares, á ser con el tiempo el emporio del universo."

Por los canales que lo crucen, agregó el Libertador, "se acortarán las distancias del mundo, se estrecharán los lazos comerciales de Europa, América y Asia, y se traerán á tan feliz región los tributos de las cuatro partes del globo. ¡Acaso sólo allí podrá fijarse algún día la capital de la tierra, como pretendió Constantino que fuese Bizancio la del antiguo hemisferio!"

Allí fué, en Panamá, la antigua ciudad española, la que había servido de punto de partida para las expediciones hacia el Perú y siguió siendo el centro de las relaciones comerciales y militares y políticas entre España y sus ricas posesiones sobre la costa occidental de Sud América, donde el genio de Bolívar ideó que se reuniera un congreso, en que plenipotenciarios acreditados de México, Centro América y las naciones hispano-americanas del continente meridional conferenciaran sobre sus necesidades é intereses mutuos.

Bolívar no creía, á pesar de "lo grandioso de la idea," que todo el Mundo Nuevo, entendiendo por éste los Estados hispano-americanos, pudiesen "formar una sola nación con un solo vínculo que ligue sus partes entre sí y con el todo." Es verdad, decía él, que "ya que tienen todos un origen, una lengua, unas costumbres y una religión, deberían también tener un solo gobierno que confederase los diversos Estados que hayan de formarse. Pero añadió que no era posible semejante cosa," porque climas remotos, situaciones diversas, intereses opuestos, caracteres desemejantes, dividen á la América." Su aspiración fué, por lo tanto, que se tratase de conservar y fomentar lo que en beneficio de todos existía de común, y á ese objeto, y al de la defensa mutua, se encaminó el pensamiento del gran Congreso, precursor de las modernas Conferencias internacionales americanas, que celebró sus sesiones en Panamá del 22 de junio al 15 de julio de 1826.

"¡Que bello sería," exclamaba el Libertador en la antedicha carta de 1815, "que el Istmo de Panamá fuera para nosotros lo que el de Corinto para los Griegos! ¡Ojalá que algún día tengamos la fortuna de instalar allí un augusto Congreso de los representantes de las Repúblicas, Reinos é Imperios (del Nuevo Mundo) para tratar y discutir sobre los altos intereses de la paz y de la guerra, con las naciones de las otras tres partes del mundo!"

En 1827, conversando GOETHE con ECKERMANN, con motivo de los viajes de HUMBOLDT, y de las revelaciones sobre América de aquel insigne viajero, á quien alguien ha llamado con bastante propiedad el segundo descubridor del Nuevo Mundo, decía el gran poeta:

"Hay una cosa cierta en todo esto. Si por un corte en el istmo pudiera conseguirse que buques de todas clases y tamaños pudieran pasar libremente del Golfo de México al Océano Pacífico y vice versa, los resultados que de ello se derivarían para la raza humana en su totalidad, así civilizada como incivilizada todavía, serían incalculables. Yo por mi parte, me sentiría muy sorprendido, si los Estados Unidos desaprovechasen la oportunidad de ser ellos los que hiciesen tal obra. Es de preverse que esta nación joven, con su tendencia tan decidida de marchar hacia el Oeste, dentro de treinta ó cuarenta años habrá tomado posesión de los vastos territorios que se extienden del otro lado de las Montañas Rocallosas, y pobládolos abundantemente.

"Es además de preverse que en toda esa larga costa del Pacífico, favorecida por la naturaleza con tantos y tan espaciosos y seguros puertos, se desenvolverá un inmenso comercio con la India Oriental y con China. En tal caso, no sólo sería de desearse, sino que casi habría de ello una verdadera necesidad, que los buques, así mercantes, como de guerra, pudiesen apresurar la conexión entre las costas del antiguo y nuevo continente. Repito, por lo tanto, que es enteramente indispensable, para los Estados Unidos efectuar un pasaje marítimo del Golfo de México al Océano Pacífico, y estoy cierto de que lo efectuarán."

RECEPCIÓN OFICIAL DEL SEÑOR DON IGNACIO CALDERÓN, COMO ENVIADO EXTRAORDINARIO Y MINISTRO PLENIPOTENCIARIO DE BOLIVIA CERCA DEL GOBIERNO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.[a]

El 27 de mayo último fué recibido oficialmente por el Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, el Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, que viene acreditado á este país por el Gobierno de Bolivia, con el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario.

En la recepción, que fué cordial, se cruzaron los siguientes discursos:

El del Señor CALDERÓN, que fué pronunciado en inglés dice, traducido al castellano, lo que sigue:

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[a] Por haber salido á luz este artículo, en el número del pasado mes de junio, con algunas equivocaciones, se reproduce en el presente con la corrección debida.

"EXCELENTÍSIMO SEÑOR: Considero que mi Gobierno me ha hecho un alto honor nombrándome su Representante en los Estados Unidos de América.

"Esta nación se ha puesto en primera fila entre los pueblos civilizados, no tanto por la vasta extensión de su territorio y su población, como por haber realizado la dignificación de la personalidad humana y el principio de igualdad, mediante la aplicación de sus libres y democráticas instituciones, y por la novedad de sus métodos industriales y económicos, que han producido una verdadera revolución en el mundo. Ni es menos notable el espíritu de justicia y de respecto á los derechos de los demás pueblos que caracteriza su política internacional.

"Será por lo tanto mi principal empeño, de acuerdo con mi mandato, procurar que las amistosas relaciones que afortunadamente existen entre ambas naciones se ensanchen. Mi país aceptará con gusto la influencia del espíritu progresista y civilizador de los Estados Unidos, así como la inversión de capitales americanos en empresas bolivianas que tiendan al desenvolvimiento de las riquezas naturales con que la Providencia ha dotado su suelo.

"Al presentaros, Excelentísimo Señor Presidente, la Carta Credencial que me acredita como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Pleni potenciario de Bolivia ante el Gobierno de Vuestra Excelencia, cumplo el grato encargo de expresar á Vuestra Excelencia, á nombre del Señor Presidente y del pueblo de Bolivia, así como del mío, los votos más sinceros por vuestra personal felicidad y la constante prosperidad de esta gran nación."

El del Señor Presidente, traducido igualmente al castellano, fué como sigue:

SEÑOR MINISTRO: Tengo verdadero placer al recibir de vuestras manos la carta de Su Excelencia el Señor Presidente de Bolivia que os acredita como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Bolivia cerca de este Gobierno.

"Con verdadero gusto os doy la bienvenida en Wáshington y confío en que vuestra permanencia aquí os será muy grata.

"Vuestra amistosas palabras de apreciación por este país y las seguridades que expresáis de que vuestro vehemente empeño será el de estrechar más fuertemente las relaciones de amistad que existen entre ambos países, y fomentar y hacer más fructíferos sus intereses comerciales é industriales, son de suma satisfacción para nosotros. Habiendo tenido siempre los Estados Unidos el objeto de estrechar los vínculos de amistad con Bolivia, vuestros esfuerzos en la dirección indicada recibirán la cordial cooperación de este Gobierno.

"Os ruego que os sirváis manifestar á Su Excelencia el Señor Presidente de Bolivia mis mejores deseos por su ventura personal y por la felicidad y prosperidad del pueblo boliviano."

BIBLIOGRAFÍA DEL PARAGUAY.

Con el título de "A List of Books, Magazine articles, and Maps relating to Paraguay" (Una Lista de Libros, Artículos de Revista y Mapas, referentes á Paraguay), acaba de publicar esta Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, un erudito é interesantísimo trabajo del Señor Don José Segundo Decoud, miembro correspondiente honorario de la Unión Internacional de las mismas Repúblicas, y persona altamente conocida en América, y en el mundo, por su talento, ilustración y las grandes cualidades que en el servicio de su patria y de los intereses del Nuevo Mundo demostró tan á menudo en los elevados puestos que su Gobierno y su pueblo lo llamaron á desempeñar.

Este trabajo de 53 páginas, en el tamaño ordinario de las publicaciones oficiales de los Estados Unidos de América, constituye un Suplemento al Manual del Paraguay que la Oficina publicó en setiembre de 1902, y en cuya preparación tuvo parte muy esencial é importante el mismo Señor Decoud.

Los libros que figuran en la "Lista" de que se trata, son en número de 655, y abrazan un período que comienza en 1638 y acaba en 1903. El libro impreso en 1638, es una traducción al francés del Informe sobre "los insignes progresos de la Religión cristiana, efectuados en el Paraguay, provincia de la América meridional, y en las vastas regiones de Guair y de Vruaig, nuevamente descubiertas por los Padres de la Compañía de Jesús, en los años de 1626 y 1627," escrito en latín y enviado á sus Superiores, por el Padre Nicolás Durán, Provincial de la provincia del Paraguay. La traducción al francés está hecha "por un Padre de la misma Compañía." El pie de imprenta de este libro expresa que se imprimió en París, por S. Cramoisy, en 1638.

Otro libro muy interesante, que aparece en esta "Lista," es un elzeviriano, traducción al francés del "Memorial y defensorio al Rey Nuestro Señor, por el crédito, opinión y derechos episcopales de la persona y dignidad del Illmo. y Revmo. Dr. Fr. Bernardino de Cárdenas, obispo del Paraguay," etc., escrito en castellano por Juan San Diego y Villalón. Tiene esta traducción, 322 páginas. El pie de imprenta dice: Amsterdam, Elzevier, 1662.

Es también una curiosidad bibliográfica el libro del Doctor Don Francisco Xarque, que aparece en la parte final de la "Lista," con el título de "Insignes misioneros de la compañía de Jesús en la Provincia de Paraguay." Este libro de 432 páginas fué impreso en Pamplona, en 1687, por "J. Michón, impresor."

El catálogo de los mapas empieza por el de 1599 de la América meriodional, "Nova et exacta delineatio Americæ partis Australis, etc., per Leuinum Hulsium," y acaba con el publicado en 1903 de "los treinta y tres pueblos guaraníes de la antigua Provincia del Paraguay."

Son por todo ochenta y cuatro mapas. Uno de ellos, de 1855, por el Comandante de la marina de guerra de los Estados Unidos de América, Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON PAGE, referente á los ríos Paraná, Uruguay y Paraguay, é impreso en Nueva York por G. STERN, consta de 15 hojas.

En la lista de artículos de Revista aparecen cien escritos distintos.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

MOVIMIENTO POR LOS PUERTOS DE LA REPÚBLICA.

BAHÍA BLANCA.

Durante el mes de marzo 22 vapores salieron del puerto de Bahía Blanca, y durante los tres primeros meses de 1904, 36 vapores. Sus cargas y destinos fueros come sigue:

Artículo.	Marzo 1904.	Tres meses de 1904.
Bélgica:		
Trigo.....toneladas..	26,767	32,067
Lana.....fardos..	2,306	5,996
Lino.....toneladas..	.....	1,522
Afrecho.....id....	.....	200
Cueros lanares.....fardos..	407	450
Cueros vacunos, salados.....números..	.....	700
Alemania:		
Trigo.....toneladas..	17,904	24,491
Lana.....fardos..	8,065	18,123
Afrecho.....toneladas..	1,725	1,788
Cueros lanares.....fardos..	70	70
Cueros vacunos, salados.....números..	3,868	3,868
Cueros potros, secos.....id....	980	980
Inglaterra:		
Trigo.....toneladas..	.....	1,000
Lana.....fardos..	.....	319
Cueros lanares.....id....	.....	292
Carneros congelados.....números..	.....	40,264
Francia:		
Trigo.....toneladas..	.....	2,444
Lana.....fardos..	2,100	6,776
Lino.....toneladas..	.....	2,717
Holanda:		
Trigo.....id....	29,202	34,830
Lino.....id....	.....	964
Brasil:		
Trigo.....id....	18,094	18,094
Órdenes:		
Trigo.....toneladas..	8,840	13,282
Lino.....id....	.....	612
Maiz.....id....	.....	1,409

SAN NICOLAS.

Salieron del puerto de San Nicolas 11 vapores y 1 velero durante el mes de marzo, y 23 vapores y 2 veleros durante los tres primeros meses de 1904, llevando á los países mencionados á continuación los siguientes productos:

Artículos.		Marzo 1904.	Tres meses de 1904.
Inglaterra:			
Trigo	toneladas..	195	5,835
Maíz	id....	395	478
Lino	id....	4,251	5,674
Bélgica:			
Trigo	toneladas..	824	824
Maíz	id....	1,772	1,772
Lino	id....	508	508
Lana	fardos..	1,029	1,029
Francia:			
Maíz	toneladas..	.....	495
Lino	id....	1,095	3,956
Lana	fardos..	1,334	1,613
Cueros vacunos, seccos	números..	496	496
Alemania:			
Maíz	toneladas..	.....	1,306
Lino	id....	2,669	2,669
Lana	fardos..	.....	311
Afrecho	toneladas..	.....	200
Farina	id....	.....	341
Pasto	fardos..	.....	2,065
Caballos	.....	.....	100
Cueros becenos, salados	números..	2,600	2,600
Órdenes:			
Maíz	toneladas..	.....	552
Lino	id....	11,120	18,758
Lana	fardos..	.....	963

LA PLATA.

Durante el mes de marzo salieron del puerto de la Plata 31 vapores y 2 veleros, y durante los tres primeros meses de 1904, 66 vapores y 2 veleros. Las mercaderías que llevaron fueron como sigue:

Artículos.		Marzo 1904.	Tres meses de 1904.
Maíz	kilos..	16,010,269	43,430,590
Trigo	id....	21,075,256	27,990,856
Lino	id....	1,531,736	2,948,686
Pasto	id....	70,000	70,000
Cebada	id....	39,048	39,048

ELECCIÓN PRESIDENCIAL.

Según despacho del Señor Encargado de Negocios ad interim de los Estados Unidos de América en la República Argentina, transmitido por cable al Señor Secretario de Estado de los mismos, el 13 de junio último, y comunicado á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas con fecha 16 del mismo mes, el resultado de la elección que tuvo efecto en aquel país, fué como sigue:

Para Presidente, el Señor Doctor Don Manuel Quintana.

Para Vicepresidente, el Señor Don José Figueroa Alcorta.

El Señor Quintana es ventajosamente conocido en Washington, donde brilló como Delegado de le República Argentina en unión del Señor Doctor Don Roque Sáenz Peña, en la Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889 á 1890. Es un profundo jurisconsulto, un orador elocuentísmo, de palabra tan rápida y fluente que hace á veces imposible para los taquígrafos la tarea de seguirlo á la letra, y es en todos conceptos una de las figur s más notables de su país y de la América española.

BOLIVIA.

MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

I.—*Ley de 26 de diciembre de 1903, relativa al impuesto de almacenaje.*

["El Estado" de 9 de enero de 1904, No. 507.]

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. El actual almacenaje, que pagan en las aduanas de la República las mercaderías que se internan, se eleva al doble por el año de 1904, siendo este impuesto de carácter nacional.

II.—*Ley de 26 de diciembre de 1903, estableciendo el régimen aplicable á los artículos que se expresan.*

["El Estado" de 9 de enero de 1904, No. 507.]

ART. 1°. Todos los artículos que figuren como libres de derechos en el arancel de aforos quedan sujetos á un impuesto del diez por ciento sobre los aforos señalados en dicho arancel.

ART. 2°. Se exceptúa del pago de todo derecho fiscal: 1° el carbón de piedra con todas sus clases; 2° la madera bruta sin cepillar; 3° las máquinas de coser y escribir, y 4° la harina, salvo lo dispuesto por la ley de 6 de octubre de 1892.

ART. 3°. Se rebaja á diez por ciento el derecho fijado por el número 1488 del arancel de aforos á los tocuyos crudos, lisos ó asargados.

ART. 4°. Esta ley empezará á regir desde el 1° de enero de 1904.

BRASIL.

MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

Decreto No. 5192, de 16 de abril de 1904, concediendo reducción de derechos á la importación de ciertos artículos de procedencia norte-americana.

["Diario Oficial," de 19 de april de 1904, No. 90.]

ART 1°. Dentro del vigente ejercicio, desde el 20 del corriente mes hasta el 31 de diciembre, los artículos expresados á continuación, producidos en los Estados Unidos de la América del Norte, gozarán, á su entrada en el Brasil, de una reducción de 20 por ciento de los derechos de importación para el consumo:

Harina de trigo.

Leche condensada.

Manufacturas de caoutchouc de la partida No. 1033 del arancel (antigua No. 1034).

Relojes.

Tintas y colores de la partida No. 173 del arancel, á excepción de la tinta para escribir.

Barnices.

ART. 2°. Queda derogada toda disposición en contrario.

COSTA RICA.

EXTRACTO DE LA PARTE EXPOSITIVA DE LA MEMORIA DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES, GRACIA, JUSTICIA, CULTO Y BENEFICENCIA, PRESENTADA AL CONGRESO CONSTITUCIONAL POR LEONIDAS PACHECO, SECRETARIO DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE ESAS CARTERAS.

[De "La Gaceta" de junio 11 de 1904.]

Forman la base de nuestra vida internacional, á más de la corriente amistosa que nos une á los países civilizados, la del interés comercial, cada día en mayor desarrollo.

Carecemos en general de tratados de comercio. Eso no obsta para que bajo el amparo de las reglas comunes y universalmente aceptadas del Derecho de gentes, nuestro comercio de importación y exportación se efectúe á diario no sólo sin tropiezos, sino bajo amplias garantías y con toda la protección de la ley necesaria.

Tenemos además gran número de extranjeros que viven en Costa Rica, amparados por la ley, gozando del respeto pleno de sus personas y bienes y sin que en sus libres movimientos hayan nunca encontrado traba alguna, injusta ó inmotivada, que los haya llevado á buscar la protección de sus Gobiernos.

Por eso, señores Diputados, por eso que indica la cuidadosa corrección con que Costa Rica atiende sus deberes internacionales, podemos repetir con orgullo lo que el señor Presidente de la República os dijo en su último Mensaje: que no existe en el Despacho de Relaciones ningún reclamo exterior, y que ese hecho nos presenta como un raro ejemplar de moderación y de respeto al derecho ajeno.

* * * * * * *

Con nuestras vecinas, las demás Repúblicas centroamericanas, el sentimiento de cordial fraternidad que inspira nuestras relaciones, se acentúa y consolida cada día más.

Circunstancias múltiples que al Gobierno de Costa Rica no ha sido dable obviar, han venido retrasando el anhelado momento de terminar la cuestión de fronteras que por el Sur han de limitar el territorio costarricense.

Pasa ya á nuestra historia como hecho honoroso y como nota constante del espíritu de cordialidad que en general anima las relaciones de los países hispano-americanos, el largo proceso de nuestra disputa de límites con la República de Colombia, hoy con ella definitivamente concluído, en virtud de la independencia de la República de Panamá.

Son de vosotros bien conocidos los ingentes esfuerzos hechos con el fin de ultimar este asunto que ha pasado por todas las fases de la negociación diplomática, por todos los trámites del juicio arbitral, y sobre el que recayó una sentencia que infortunadamente, por motivos no

imputables al muy honorable Arbitrador, dejó las cosas en el estado de indecisión en que se mantienen.

La falta de elementos greográficos impidió al señor Presidente Loubet fijar la línea que su sentencia esboza y que, conocida tan sólo en sus puntos terminales, dejó "al espíritu de conciliación y de buena inteligencia" de las partes, la tarea de fijarla en casi toda su extensión.

La vaguedad de la sentencia, que envuelve en su interpretación extrema territorios no sometidos á discusión, así como otros motivos de innecesario análisis en este momento que traen consigo la nulidad de lo hecho, dieron el imprevisto resultado de no poder llevar á término la ejecución del Laudo y la consiguiente demarcación de fronteras.

Con el fin de obviar por un acuerdo común de las partes interesadas el inconveniente apuntado y juzgando, por razones de peso, que las circunstancias políticas y de amistad aconsejaban el planteamiento de la cuestión de fronteras ante la Administración del actual Presidente de Colombia, Señor Marroquín, á mediados del año anterior el señor Presidente acreditó una Legación que debía trasladarse á Bogotá, y cuyo objeto, como bien se comprende, era el de buscar un honroso y conveniente término al litigio de fronteras.

Tuve la honra de ser designado por el señor Presidente para el desempeño de la delicada misión en cuyo buen éxito todo el país estaba profundamente interesado.

Un acontecimiento inesperado, la independencia del Istmo de Panamá, cortó el vuelo á las negociaciones por mí entabladas y las cuales puedo aseguraros que marchaban con paso seguro hacia una favorable solución. Ignoro á cuál se hubiera llegado de las múltiples que estaban en debate, porque, en tan compleja cuestión, no era dable encontrar una avenencia en el corto tiempo de que se dispuso.

Pero sí creo, y debo decirlo en esta oportunidad, que así la acogida oficial como la social que se dispensó á la Legación á mi cargo; que la corriente de viva simpatía que en aquel país se experimentaba hacia Costa Rica; que la labor casi unánime de la prensa en pro de un arreglo satisfactorio y que la buena voluntad con que los hombres de gobierno estaban conmigo empeñados en buscar al estado de cosas una solución de conveniencia para ambas partes, me dieron legítimo derecho á pensar que sin el movimiento separatista realizado en Panamá, habría podido ofrecer á mi país un tratado que satisfaciera sus legítimos anhelos.

Declarada la independencia de Panamá y aniquilado ipso facto el objeto de mi misión en la capital colombiana, recibí orden del Gobierno de efectuar mi regreso á Costa Rica.

Puesta en mis manos de nuevo la Secretaría de Relaciones, en ella encontré pendiente de respuesta la comunicación de la Junta de Gobierno de la República de Panamá, en la cual se solicitaba nuestro reconocimiento de la nueva entidad internacional.

Sin festinación que acusara menosprecio por las costumbres inter-

nacionales y acaso envolviera injuria á nuestra antigua amistad con Colombia, sin dilaciones que ante los hechos consumados no hubieran tenido razón de ser, y antes hubieran contrariado el sentimiento de simpatía que Costa Rica ha abrigado siempre por el pueblo panameño, el Gobierno reconoció en su oportunidad la República de Panamá, y se iniciaron con la recepción del Señor Ministro, Don SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA, y se mantienen dentro de la mayor armonía las relaciones entre ambos países, destinados por su vecindad y por su recíproca simpatía, á alimentar sentimientos amistosos y á desarrollar con mutuo auxilio sus intereses comerciales para su continuado progreso.

Es, pues, con la nación nuevamente venida al mundo internacional, con la que habremos de tratar y de seguro llevar á término feliz la cuestión de límites.

Las Repúblicas de Costa Rica y Panamá aportarán á ese debate—no es aventurado pronosticarlo—el espíritu de simpatía que informa sus relaciones y la alteza de miras que debe inspirar á dos pueblos vecinos que tienen puesta la mirada en su común progreso, el cual se engrandecerá sobre la base sólida de la paz y del apoyo mutuo.

Con el deseado fin de terminar este negocio de límites, la Secretaría á mi cargo pasó ya atenta nota al Señor Ministro de Panamá; y espero que en muy próxima fecha este Gobierno tendrá la satisfacción de daros cuenta del resultado á que se llegue y que habrá de ser grato y de notoria conveniencia para las dos naciones interesadas.

* * * * * * *

El Tratado General celebrado en 28 de septiembre de 1895 entre Costa Rica y Honduras, establece en su artículo 22 la libre importación de los productos naturales y agrícolas y los artefactos nacionales que pasen á venderse de una á otra República, con la sola excepción de los productos ya estancados ó que en lo sucesivo se estancaren en cualquiera de ellas, para ser administrados por cuenta del Estado.

Las estipulaciones del artículo citado han presentado y presentan, en la práctica, graves inconvenientes, y son obstáculos para que el Gobierno pueda establecer indispensables reformas en importantes ramos de su sistema rentístico.

Deseoso el Gobierno de remover tales inconvenientes, dió instrucciones al Cónsul General de la República en Honduras, á fin de que gestionara ante el Gobierno de aquel Estado, la admisión de una cláusula adicional al artículo 22 del Tratado, que salve las dificultades á que se ha hecho referencia.

La admisión fué aceptada, y en consecuencia, se extendieron plenos poderes á nuestro Cónsul, Doctor Don DIEGO ROBLES, para perfeccionar la negociación.

Confío en que, durante el presente período legislativo, tendré la honra de presentar á la ratificación de ese Alto Cuerpo el tratado con la cláusula adicional.

* * * * * * *

Nuestro servicio diplomático sigue confiado al Señor Don MANUEL M. PERALTA, ante varias naciones europeas, y al Señor Don JOAQUÍN B. CALVO en los Estados Unidos.

Ambos Ministros continúan dando pruebas de indudable discreción y competencia en el manejo de los delicados asuntos que se les han confiado.

El servicio consular sigue asimismo haciéndose con regularidad y competencia por las personas á quienes el Gobierno tiene confiado ese encargo.

* * * * * * *

Concluyo, señores Diputados, esperando mayor benevolencia para hacer examen de los actos en que ha intervenido mi impericia, sólo igual á mi buena voluntad.

LEONIDAS PACHECO.

SAN JOSÉ, *7 de junio de 1904.*

MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

Decreto de 27 de febrero de 1904, relativo á la importación del petróleo refinado, del carburo de calcio y de las lámparas y aparatos destinados á la aplicación del alcohol á usos domésticos é industriales.

[La "Graceta" de 28 de febrero de 1904, No. 48.]

ARTÍCULO 1°. Auméntase á treinta céntimos de colón por kilogramo de peso bruto, el derecho de importación del petróleo refinado.

ART. 2°. Auméntase igualmente á catorce céntimos de colón, el aforo del kilogramo de peso bruto del carburo de calcio.

ART. 3°. El aumento que queda establecido en los derechos de Aduana del petróleo refinado y del carburo de calcio, comenzará á aplicarse noventa días después de la fecha de la publicación de este decreto.

ART. 4°. Desde esta fecha queda libre de derechos arancelarios la introducción de cualquiera clase de lámparas y aparatos destinados á la aplicación del alcohol á usos domésticos é industriales.

CUBA.

LOS AMERICANOS EN CUBA.

[Del "Diario de la Marina," Habana, julio 5 de 1904, edición de la tarde.]

De la edición del 30 del pasado, de la "Revista Oficial de la Lonja de Víveres," tomamos lo siguiente:

"Aunque no con la rapidez que quisiéramos, y á pesar de las dificultades que se oponen al avance de la población de esta República, no

deja de ser admirable el progreso que su producción realiza, fomentando nuevas exportanciones, agrandando las antiguas y dando ser á nuevos trabajos cuya importancia habrá de medirse por la confianza y seguridad con que se emprenden y la brillantez con que se desarrollan.

"No nos sorprende que cuantos visitan este país y estudian el estado de sus campos, emprendan en él negocios y creen empresas. Tierras abundantes y ricas que ofrecen cosechas abundantes cerca de un mercado colosal, dispuesto á adquirir toda lo que se le presente en condiciones adecuadas, es lógico suponer que encaminen á la gente de trabajo y animen el espíritu de empresa para fundar una riqueza enorme: por eso no hemos dudado nunca del hermoso porvenir económico de la Isla de Cuba, una vez garantido el orden y asegurada la quietud que haga posible el trabajo, quitándose al extranjero el temor á las enfermedades del modo que se ha conseguido, hasta auyentar totalmente las fiebres que se creían inevitables como consecuencia de la aclimatación, cuando eran, según se ha visto, hijas del abandono y la incuria en que se vivía y de la escasa atención que á la salubridad se prestaba.

"En Güines se ha formado una asociación con el título de The Guines Vegetable Growers and Shippers' Association, con agricultores americanos.

"Estos cultivadores americanos hacen lo mismo que los estancieros cubanos: sembrar coles, patatas, rábanos, boniatos y otras cosas, y venderlos, con la diferencia que si para el estanciero cubano es ansia ese cultivo, para los americanos es abundancia.

"Se han asociado bajo la base de protección mutua, á fin de obtener precios más bajos, así como para obtener, por la defensa colectiva, precios más altos de los comisionados americanos.

"Los siguientes datos suministrados por el secretario de la asociación, darán una idea del incremento que de día en día adquieren los cultivos de Güines y los negocios realizados durante los cuatro años.

"Los embarques de los vegetales, legumbres, etc., en 1900, ascendieron á 3,000; en 1902, á 17,000; en 1903, á 43,000; mientras que los embarques de este año, 1904, no bajarán de 150,000 á 200,000 huacales, en una extensión de 1,200 acres (unas 37 caballerías) de campo cultivado. El valor 'neto' de los embarques que se realicen este año se calcula en 400,000 pesos.

"En Nuevitas, á dos y media leguas del poblado, se ha constituído también una colonia americana cuyo desarrollo económico está ya asegurado."

Componen la colonia, llamada "San José," unos 3,000 acres, de los cuales hay en la actualidad 125 limpios, realizándose dicho trabajo desde el 28 de enero último hasta la fecha, y se sabe que muy pronto, debido á las numerosas familias cubanas que llegan á levantar sus *bohíos* en dicha colonia, habrá en aquel lugar un pequeño poblado que

ostentará el nombre de "Ciudad de las Palmas," siendo éste el asiento de una futura ciudad, montada con todos los adelantos modernos.

Allí trabajan actualmente 40 hombres, que contratan los trabajos por cuenta propia, y el jornal que se abona es de un peso veinticinco centavos americanos.

Hay grandes siembras y semilleros de naranjas, que se proponen dar treinta mil matas de esta rica fruta. El algodón cubre casi unos veinte acres de extensión.

De Holguín dicen que en Dumañueros se inicia la creación de dos poblados agrícolas, bajo las prácticas que aconsejan los adelantos modernos.

Una sociedad americana negocia la compra de grandes extensiones de terrenos para dedicarlos á la siembra del algodón y el trigo.

DECISIÓN SOBRE LA FECHA EN QUE SE PUSO EN VIGOR EL TRATADO CUBANO.

[Del "Journal of Commerce" de Nueva York, del 28 de junio de 1904.]

"El tratado se puso en vigor cuando fué aprobado por el Congreso en diciembre 17 de 1903.

"El alegato de una razón social de Nueva York para obtener el beneficio del tratado en ciertas importaciones hechas antes de la expresada fecha, ha sido denegado por la Junta General de Aforadores de los Estados Unidos."—*Decisión del Juez Somerville.*

La Junta General de Aforadores de los Estados Unidos ha resuelto una cuestión importante ralativa á la fecha en que el tratado de Reciprocidad con Cuba se puso en efecto, habiendo el Juez HENDERSON M. SOMERVILLE pronunciado la decisión. La Junta sostiene que el tratado entre los Estados Unidos y la República de Cuba, el cual fija el tipo de los derechos impuestos sobre ciertas mercancías importadas, al cual se hace referencia en la proclama del Presidente, no se puso en vigor hasta que el Congreso aprobó la ley el 17 de diciembre de 1903. No puede entenderse que dicho tratado tenga ningún efecto retroactivo, de manera que pueda aplicarse á mercancías importadas de Cuba antes de la expresada fecha. Es cuestionable si el efecto del tratado se hizo extensivo mediante la proclama del Presidente de tal manera, que no se pusiese en vigor hasta el 27 de diciembre de 1903.

La cuestión surgió con motivo de la protesta de A. G. HUTCHESON & Co., de Nueva York, contra el avalúo del derecho con arreglo á la Ley Arancelaria de 1897, sobre ciertas importaciones de Cuba, pidiendo los importadores el beneficio del Tratado con Cuba que fué proclamado por el Presidente el 17 de diciembre de 1903. El Juez SOMERVILLE, al pronunciar la decisión en representación de la Junta, dice, en parte, lo siguiente:

"La cuestión principal que tenemos que decidir es si estas impor-

taciones están comprendidas en los términos de dicho tratado, y esto nos exige que determinemos cuándo el tratado se puso realmente en vigor. Las mercancías á las cuales se refieren las protestas se declararon todas en la Aduana para el consumo, y las declaraciones de entrada fueron liquidadas por el Administrador de Aduana antes del 17 de diciembre de 1903.

"Por virtud de una ley de marzo 19 de 1903, el Senado de los Estados Unidos había añadido al Artículo XI del Tratado, estas palabras: 'Este tratado no se pondrá en vigor hasta que haya sido aprobado por el Congreso.' El 17 de diciembre de 1903 el Congreso aprobó dicho tratado mediante una ley para poner en vigor sus prescripciones, la cual ley se intitulaba 'Una ley para poner en vigor un tratado entre los Estados Unidos y la República de Cuba, firmado el día once de diciembre del año de mil novecientos dos.' La primera sección de dicha ley prescribía, entre otras cosas, lo siguiente:

"'Siempre que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos obtenga pruebas satisfactorias de que la República de Cuba ha prescrito lo conducente para poner en vigor plenamente los artículos del tratado entre los Estados Unidos y la República de Cuba, firmado el día once de diciembre del año de mil novecientos dos, por la presente se le autoriza para que expida su proclama declarando que ha recibido dichas pruebas, y seguidamente, el décimo día después del canje de ratificaciones de dicho tratado entre los Estados Unidos y la República de Cuba, y mientras dicho tratado permanezca vigente, todas las mercancías que sean producto del suelo ó de la industria de la República de Cuba, y todas las demás mercancías que sean producto del suelo ó de la industria de la República de Cuba importadas á los Estados Unidos, se dejarán entrar con una rebaja de un veinte por ciento de los tipos de derecho que á ellas se les impone, según lo prescribe la Ley Arancelaria de los Estados Unidos, etc.'

"El argumento de los importadores es que las prescripciones del tratado se pusieron en vigor el 10 de abril de 1903, ó sea diez días después del canje de ratificaciones, que ocurrió el 31 de marzo de 1903. La regla ordinaria es que, cuando un tratado por sus propios términos deja de fijar un plazo ó fecha en el cual ha de ponerse en vigor, se considera concluído y en vigor al efectuarse el canje de ratificaciones.

"Sin embargo, al Senado y al Presidente, que son los que tienen poder para celebrar tratados, incumbe evidentemente prescribir que el tratado no se ponga en vigor hasta una fecha que se ha de fijar en lo futuro. La costumbre de poner en vigor tratados de reciprocidad cuando el Presidente expide una proclama, ofrece un ejemplo común del ejercicio de este poder. En el presente caso, como ya hemos dicho, el tratado propiamente dicho prescribía que no debía ponerse en vigor hasta que fuese aprobado por el Congreso, y la ley del Congreso que lo aprobaba no fué sancionada hasta el día 17 de diciembre

"Surge alguna dificultad de la aparente oposición á ciertas cláusulas contenidas en la resolución del Congreso en que se aprueba el tratado, las cuales en cierto sentido parecen indicar, á juzgar por sus propios términos, que no se pondrá en vigor hasta que el Presidente haya recibido las pruebas que es necesario que tome en consideración y que él juzgue satisfactorias, y cuando sobre ellas haya emitido su opinión, las cuales han de mostrar que la República de Cuba había prescrito lo conducente para poner completamente en vigor los artículos del tratado. Sin embargo, declara que 'seguidamente, el décimo día después del canje de ratificaciones de dicho tratado,' se pondrá en vigor la rebaja de los tipos de derecho prescritos. El tratado fué ratificado realmente el 31 de marzo de 1903, casi nueve meses antes de haberse aprobado la ley del Congreso. Sin embargo, opinamos que las prescripciones del tratado no podían ponerse en vigor hasta el plazo fijado por la ley del Senado del 19 de marzo de 1903, que declaraba que este tratado no se pondrá en vigor hasta que haya sido aprobado por el Congreso.

"Esto se refiere á lo futuro, y como quiera que los términos de la resolución han venido á constituir una parte del tratado, es necesario atenerse á su significación. Esto se sigue de la regla general que á menudo han declarado los tribunales, que una ley jamás tendrá efecto retroactivo á menos que se exija mediante orden expresa ó por una inferencia ó deducción necesaria.

"Opinamos que las protestas no son bien fundadas, puesto que todas las mercancías han sido importadas antes de la probación de la ley del Congreso aprobando el tratado. Es innecesario determinar si el tratado se puso en vigor el día 17 de diciembre, fecha en que fué aprobada la ley, ó diez días después, tal como se declara en la proclama del Presidente. Decidimos meramente que no se puso en vigor antes de ser aprobado por el Congreso, dejando el otro punto pendiente para tomarlo en consideración en lo futuro. Se deniegan las protestas y se ratifica la decisión del administrador de aduana."

CHILE.

CONVENTIÓN DE EXTRADICIÓN ENTRE CHILE Y BÉLGICA.

Jerman Riesco, Presidente de la República de Chile, por cuanto entre la República de Chile y el Reino de Bélgica se negoció, concluyó y firmó el día 29 de mayo de 1899, por medio de Plenipotenciarios debidamente autorizados al efecto, una Convención de Extradición cuyo tenor es, á la letra, como sigue:

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Chile y Su Majestad el Rey de los Belgas, habiendo resuelto, de común acuerdo, ajustar un

tratado para la extradición de los malhechores, han nombrado, á este efecto, Plenipotenciarios:

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Chile, al señor don VENTURA BLANCO VIEL, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, y Su Majestad el Rey de los Belgas, al señor don JOSÉ WOLTERS, Encargado de Negocios de Bélgica en Chile, los cuales Plenipotenciarios, después de haberse exhibido sus poderes y de haberlos encontrado en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTÍCULO I. Los Gobiernos de Chile y de Bélgica se comprometen á hacerse recíproca entrega de los individuos que se hubieran refugiado en uno de los dos países con motivo de haber sido acusados ó condenados en el otro por alguno de los delitos enumerados en seguida:

1°. Parricidio, infanticidio, homicidio voluntario, asesinato, envenenamiento.

2°. Lesiones voluntarias que hayan causado alguna enfermedad grave que parezca incurable, una incapacidad permanente para el trabajo, la pérdida absoluta ó la mutilación de un organo importante, la muerte sin intención de producirla.

3°. Asociación de malhechores.

4°. Aborto.

5°. Abandono de niños, menores de siete años, por sus padres ó guardadores, en puntos deshabitados.

6°. Sustracción, supresión, sustitución, suposición de hijos.

7°. Atentado que contra el pudor se cometa con violencia ó violación; atentado que sin violencia se cometa contra el pudor de un niño menor de catorce años, cualquiera que sea su sexo, y atentado que sin violencia se cometa con el auxilio de un niño de las condiciones indicadas.

8°. Atentado contra las costumbres, excitando ó facilitando habitualmente la prostitución ó la corrupción de menores para satisfacer los deseos de un tercero.

9°. Rapto de mujeres menores de doce años y mayores de esa edad, pero menores de veinte, con violencia, astucia ó amenaza.

10. Bigamia.

11. Secuestro de personas.

12. Robo ó hurto.

13. Quiebra fraudulenta.

14. Incendio.

15. Destrucción total ó parcial de buques, construcciones, puentes, diques, caminos, vías férreas, líneas telegráficas.

16. Falsificación ó circulación fraudulenta de moneda metálica ó de papel, cupones, acciones, obligaciones ú otros documentos de créditos, emitidos con autorización legal por el Estado, las municipalidades, los establecimientos públicos, las sociedades ó los particulares de uno y otro país.

Falsificación ó circulación fraudulenta de papel timbrado, timbres, estampillas ó sellos de correos.

Falsificación ó circulación de los efectos ó documentos enumerados anteriormente, por las personas que están á cargo de ellos en las oficinas de depósitos.

17. Falsificación ó uso fraudulento de cuños, sellos, punzones, matrices y marcas, destinados á la fabricación de monedas, y demás efectos ya indicados.

18. Falsificación, sustitución ó uso fraudulento de escrituras públicas, de autos ó de documentos oficiales del Gobierno ó de la autoridad pública (incluso los Tribunales de Justicia).

19. Extorsión de firmas ó de títulos, abusos de firmas en blanco, estafas ú otros engaños.

20. Falso testimonio ó perjurio en causa criminal, y también en causa de simple delito, cuando la declaración hubiera sido hecha en contra del acusado.

21. Cohecho.

22. Desfalcos cometidos por funcionarios públicos.

23. Corrupción de funcionarios públicos, falsa declaración de peritos ó de intérpretes.

24. Abandono por el capitán, fuera de los casos previstos por la ley, de un navío ó de un buque de comercio ó de pesca.

25. Encalladura, pérdida, destrucción por el capitán ó los oficiales é individuos de la tripulación; desfalcos por el capitán de un navío ó de un buque de comercio ó de pesca; echazón ó destrucción, sin necesidad, de todo ó parte del cargamento, de los víveres ó de los efectos de á bordo; falsa ruta; préstamo sin necesidad sobre el casco, abastecimiento ó equipo del buque, empeño ó venta de las mercaderías ó víveres, ó en las cuentas, empleo de averías ó gastos supuestos; venta del buque sin poder especial, excepto el caso que no pueda navegar; desembarque de mercaderías sin información previa, fuera del caso de peligro inminente, robo cometido á bordo, alteración de víveres ó de mercaderías cometida á bordo por la mezcla de sustancias dañinas; ataque ó resistencia con violencia y vías de hecho hacia el capitán por más de un tercio de la tripulación; desobediencia á las órdenes del capitán ú oficial de á bordo para el salvamento del buque ó de la carga con golpes y heridas; complot contra la seguridad, libertad ó autoridad del capitán; apresamiento del buque por los marineros, por los marineros ó pasajeros, por fraude ó violencia hácia el capitán.

Quedan comprendidas en las clasificaciones precedentes las tentativas, siempre que éstas se encuentren previstas por legislación de los dos países.

En ningún caso, sea crímen ó delito, podrá tener lugar la extradición sino cuando el hecho análogo estuviere penado según la legislación del país á que se dirige la solicitud de extradición.

Siempre que el crimen ó delito que da lugar á la solicitud de extradición hubiere sido cometido en el territorio de un tercer país, no podrá darse curso á la solicitud sino cuando la legislación del país requerido autoriza la persecución de las mismas infracciones cometidas fuera de su territorio.

Art. II. La extradición no tendrá lugar sino en el caso en que la condena, el arresto preventivo ó la acusación hubieran sido provocados por un crimen ó un delito que, según las legislaciones de ambos países, importen una pena de más de un año de prisión.

Art. III. La extradición por algunos de los hechos enumerados en el artículo I, no tendrá lugar:

1°. Cuando el individuo hubiere sido condenado ó absuelto en el país de refugio por el mismo delito que motiva la solicitud de extradición, salvo el caso de sobreseimiento por no estar probada la existencia del delito ó la culpabilidad del acusado.

2°. Cuando en conformidad á la ley del país requerido, la acción penal ó la pena ha prescrito en el momento en que puidiere tener lugar la entrega.

Queda expresamente estipulado que el individuo cuya extradición se haya accordado, no podrá ser perseguido ni castigado por ningún delito político anterior á la extradición, ni por hecho alguno conexo con delito de esa naturaleza, ni por ninguno de los crímenes ó delitos no previstos en la presente Convención.

No se reputará delito político ni hecho conexo con delito de esa naturaleza, el atentado contra la persona del jefe de un estado extranjero ó contra la de los miembros de su familia, cuando este atentado constituyere homecidio, asesinato ó envenenamiento.

El individuo extraído podrá ser, sin embargo, perseguido ó castigado en juicio contradictorio en los casos siguientes, por una infracción distinta de la que haya motivado la extradición:

1°. Si ha pedido que se le juzgue ó se le imponga la pena, en cuyo caso su petición se communicará al Gobierno que le ha entregado.

2°. Si no hubiere abandonado, durante el mes subsiguiente á su libertad definitiva, el país á que ha sido entregado.

3°. Si la infracción se hallare comprendida en la Convención y si el Gobierno á que se le ha entregado hubiere obtenido previamente la adhesión del Gobierno que ha acordado la extradición. Este último podrá, si lo juzga conveniente, exigir la presentación de alguno de los documentos mencionados en en el artículo 5° de la presente Convención.

La extradición á un tercer país queda sometida á las mismas reglas.

Art. IV. En ningún caso y por ningún motivo, las Altas Partes contratantes estarán obligadas á hacerse entrega de sus nacionales, salvo las acciones que puedan instaurarse en contra de ellos en su propio país, en conformidad con las leyes vigentes.

Art. V. La demanda de extradición se presentará por la vía diplo-

mática, y, en su defecto, por la vía consular ó por alguna persona debidamente autorizada con ese objeto.

Debe acompañarse á la demanda una copia auténtica del mandato de arresto evacuado por la autoridad competente, ó de la sentencia definitiva de condena.

La sentencia condenatoria eximirá de la presentación de todo otro documento que tenga por fin establecer la justicia de la demanda.

En caso de no existir sentencia condenatoria, la autoridad que hubiere dictado la órden de prisión, deberá indicar cuanto se hubiere obrado hasta el momento de pedir la extradición estableciendo:

1°. El hecho preciso que constituye el delito que ha ocasionado la persecución, indicando su carácter de delito consumado ó de simple tentativa.

2°. Si el individuo es perseguido como autor ó como cómplice.

3°. Las circunstancias agravantes que parezcan afectar la responsabilidad del individuo.

4°. La edad conocida ó presunta del individuo reclamado.

5°. La fecha constatada ó presunta del delito.

6°. La filiación del individuo reclamado y todas las indicaciones que puedan facilitar su busca y la comprobación de su identidad personal.

Será esencial la especificación de las circunstancias 1 y 5. La omisión de las circunstancias 2, 3, 4, y 6, no hará inaceptable la demanda cuando, á pesar de las investigaciones practicadas, hubiere sido imposible precisar aquellas circunstancias.

Art. VI. En casos urgentes y si hay mandato de prisión ó sentencia condenatoria, cada uno de los Gobiernos podrá solicitar del otro, por la vía telegráfica, el arresto del fugitivo, á condición de formular la demanda en la forma establecida por el artículo precedente, en el término de setenta días, después de este plazo; si esta obligación no ha sido satisfecha, el detenido será puesto en libertad.

Art. VII. Si no se diere lugar á la demanda de extradición, el prevenido será puesto en libertad y no podrá ser nuevamante detenido por el mismo motivo.

Si fuere dudoso que el crimen ó delito, objeto de la persecución, se encuentra entre los previstos por la Convención actual, se pedirán explicaciones, y después de examinadas, el Gobierno de quien hubiere sido reclamada la extradición, resolverá lo que corresponda respecto de la demanda.

En ningún caso la detención del acusado ó del condenado, podrá prolongarse por más de seis meses, á contar desde la fecha de su arresto hecho en virtud de la demanda de la autoridad reclamante.

Art. VIII. La entrega del reclamado se hará á la persona que designare el Gobierno requirente en un puerto marítimo del lugar de la detención.

Art. IX. Las obligaciones civiles que el individuo tenga contraídas en el país de refugio, no serán obstáculo para la extradición.

Art. X. Todos los objetos que constituyan el cuerpo del delito ó que hayan servido para cometerlo, así como cualquiera otra pieza de convicción que hubiere sido ocultado ó tomada en poder del individuo reclamado ó de terceros, se remitirán al Gobierno requirente aún cuando la extradición no pudiere efectuarse á causa de la muerte ó fuga del individuo de que se trata.

Sin embargo, se reservan los derechos de terceros sobre los objetos mencionados, los cuales se devolverán sin gastos, después de la conclusión del proceso.

Art. XI. Los gastos de arresto, detención y transporte del individuo reclamado, hasta el puerto de entrega, se cargarán al Estado en cuyo territorio se hubieren producido.

Desde el instante de la entrega, los gastos son de cargo de la parte requirente.

Art. XII. Si el individuo reclamado estuviere bajo la acción de la justicia por delito cometido en el país de refugio, se deferirá su extradición hasta el fin de la causa; y si fuere ó llegare á ser condenado, hasta el cumplimiento de la pena.

Art. XIII. Cuando el mismo individuo fuere reclamado por dos Estados diferentes, corresponde al Estado requerido decidir á cuál de los dos Gobiernos reclamantes debe hacerse la entrega, según la naturaleza de los delitos ó el orden en que le hayan sido presentadas las demandas, ó según las circunstancias que creyere deber tomar en consideración.

Art. XIV. Las Altas Partes se obligan á permitir el tránsito por sus respectivos territorios, con excepción de sus nacionales, de individuos que sean extraídos de un tercer país á petición de una de las mismas. La autorización para este efecto, será recabada por la vía diplomática ó, á falta de ella, por la vía consular, acompañándose á la solicitud uno de los documentos especificados en el artículo V de la presente Convención.

El tránsito se concederá solamente cuando la extradición se hubiere obtenido por algunos de los hechos previstos en el artículo I, y no tendrá lugar sino cuando no haya prescrito la acción ó la pena.

Art. XV. Cuando uno de los Gobiernos juzgare necesario el exámen de testigos que se encuentren en el otro Estado, ó cualquiera otro acto de instrucción judicial, se enviará para este efecto, acompañada de una traducción en lengua francesa, si el caso se presenta, una carta rogatoria por la vía diplomática, á la cual, si nada se opusiere á ello, se dará curso allí por conducto del Gobierno requerido, observando las leyes del país en que el examen de los testigos ó el acto de instrucción deba tener lugar.

Á las cartas rogatorias emanadas de la autoridad extranjera competente y encaminadas á hacer que se practique, ya una visita domiciliaria, ya el secuestro del cuerpo del delito ó de piezas de convicción, no podrá darse cumplimiento sino por causa de alguno de los hechos enumerados en el artículo I y con la reserva expresada en el último párrafo del artículo X.

Los Gobiernos respectivos renuncian á toda reclamación que tuviere por objeto la restitución de los gastos que resulten del cumplimiento de las cartas regatorias en materia penal, aun en el caso de tratarse de actos periciales, siempre que éstos no hayan demandado más de una sesión pericial para llevarlos á cabo.

ART. XVI. El presente Tratado permanecerá en vigor durante cinco años contados desde la fecha del cambio de las ratificaciones, y, después de ese término, se entenderá prorrogado hasta que una de las Partes Contratantes notifique á la otra su intención de ponerle fin un año después de la notificación.

El presente tratado será ratificado y las ratificaciones canjeadas en Santiago en el término de un año, contado desde esta fecha.

En fe de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios de la República de Chile y del Reino de Bélgica, firmaron la presente Convención en doble ejemplar y en los idiomas español y francés, y la sellaron con sus sellos respectivos.

Hecha en Santiago de Chile, el 29 de mayo de 1899.

V. BLANCO.
J. WOLTERS.

Y por cuanto, la Convención preinserta ha sido ratificada por mí, previa la aprobación del Congreso Nacional, y las respectivas ratificaciones han sido canjeadas en la ciudad de Santiago el día catorce de enero próximo pasado;

Por tanto, en virtud de la facultad que me confiere el artículo 73, parte 19 de la Constitución Política, dispongo y mando que la referida Convención se cumpla y se lleve á efecto en todas sus partes como ley de la República.

Dado en la Sala de mi Despacho, en Santiago, á los treinta días del mes de marzo de mil novecientos cuatro.

JERMÁN RIESCO.
R. SILVA CRUZ.

COMUNICACIONES CAMBIADAS ENTRE EL MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y LA LEGACIÓN DE BÉLGICA, RELACIONADAS CON EL TRATADO DE EXTRADICIÓN CELEBRADO ENTRE LOS DOS PAÍSES.

(Copia.)

LEGACIÓN DE BÉLGICA, *Santiago, 6 de abril de 1904.*

SEÑOR MINISTRO: La Convención de Extradición entre Bélgica y Chile fué firmada el 29 de mayo de 1899.

El artículo 1°, número 25, autoriza la extradición por causa de *desembarque de mercaderías sin información previa, fuera del caso de peligro inminente.*

De entonces acá, se ha dictado una ley en Bélgica que deroga el artículo 38 de la ley de 21 de agosto de 1879, relativa al comercio marítimo, que decía:

"Salvo el caso de peligro inminente, el capitán no podrá desembarcar mercadería alguna antes de haber dado cuenta."

Este artículo 38 estaba sancionado por el artículo 34 del Código Disciplinario y Penal de la Marina Mercante (21 de junio de 1849), y la información prevista daba lugar á extradición con arreglo á los términos del artículo 1°, número 29, de la ley de 15 de marzo de 1874.

El hecho previsto en el artículo 1°, número 25, de la Convención de extradición entre Bélgica y Chile, no está, pues, dentro del alcance de la ley penal belga, pero tampoco, en la práctica, ha servido nunca, antes de la ley precitada, de base para una solicitud de extradición formulada por Bélgica ó dirigida á ella. Bélgica jamás reclamará de Chile ninguna extradición por el hecho previsto en el número 25 del artícula 1° de la Convención. No sin razon puede admitirse que Chile no tendrá de hecho ni la ocasión ni el deseo de proceder de otro modo.

Dadas estas circunstancias, el Gobierno del Rey piensa que basta notificar al Gobierno de Chile la modificación que se ha introducido en la legislación penal belga.

Si, no obstante, el Gobierno de la República fuera de opinión contraria, el Gobierno del Rey estaría plenamente dispuesto á firmar una declaración que armonizará la Convención de Extracición de 29 de mayo de 1899 con el estado actual de la legislación penal belga.

La misma notificación se ha hecho á otros gobiernos, los cuales han manifestado el parecer de que esta notificación bastaba y que la firma de esta notificación no era necesaria.

S. E. el Ministro de Negocios Extranjeros me ha encargado expresar al Gobierno de V. E. la esperanza de que el Gobierno de Chile no habrá de apreciar la cuestión de otro modo.

Servíos aceptar, Señor Ministro, las seguridades de mi más alta consideración.

F. van der Heide.

A S. E. el Señor Don R. Silva Cruz, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Santiago.

(Copia.)

Santiago, *12 de abril de 1904.*

Señor Encargado de Negocios: Por su estimable nota de 6 del presente, V. S. ha tenido á bien participarme que, después de firmada la Convención de Extradición entre Chile y Bélgica el 29 de mayo de 1899, se ha dictado en su país una ley derogatoria de un artículo de la

ley belga, relativa al comercio marítimo, cuya infracción daba lugar á la extradición en virtud del artículo 1°, número 25 de la Convención citada, que la autoriza por causa de "desembarque de mercaderías sin información previa fuera del caso de peligro inminente."

V. S. se sirve agregar que el hecho previsto en dicho artículo 1°, número 25, no está ya, pues, dentro del alcance de la ley penal belga, y que, por consiguiente, el Gobierno de Bélgica no reclamará jamás del de Chile ninguna extradición por dicha causa.

Y termina expresando que, dadas estas circunstancias, su Gobierno piensa que, salvo distinta opinión de parte del mío, bastará notificar esa modificación de la ley penal belga sin que fuera necesario suscribir entre ambos Gobiernos una declaración especial al respecto.

Por mi parte, puedo decir á V. S. que mi Gobierno concuerda en esa manera de pensar, y, en consecuencia, considera suficiente este cambio de notas, las que serán publicadas en el "Diario Oficial" y agregadas á la Convención de Extradición en la Recopilación de los Tratados celebrados por Chile con las demás naciones.

Renuevo á V. S. las seguridades de mi consideración más distinguida.

R. Silva Cruz.

Está conforme.

César de la Lastra.

CUADRO COMPARATIVO DE LAS COMUNICACIONES TELEGRÁFICAS HABIDAS EN LOS AÑOS 1902 Y 1903.

COMUNICACIÓN PAGADA.

Año.	Telegramas.	Palabras.	Valor.
1902	1,275,500	17,952,151	$592,519.89
1903	1,362,655	19,760,906	652,940.46
Diferencia	87,155	1,808,755	60,420.57

COMUNICACIÓN OFICIAL.

1902	146,895	4,347,337	$141,288.45
1903	139,489	3,798,075	126,603.46
Diferencia	7,406	549,262	14,684.99

RESÚMEN.

1902	1,422,395	22,299,488	$733,808.34
1903	1,502,144	23,558,981	779,544.10
Diferencia	79,749	1,259,493	45,735.76

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

Orden nº 8 de 1903, aprobada el 26 de septiembre del mismo año, por la cual se reducen los derechos aplicables al azúcar y á los productos que tengan una base de azúcar.

Por la presente orden, vigente desde el 1° de octubre de 1903, los derechos aplicables al azúcar y á los productos que tengan una base de azúcar, quedan modificados como sigue:

Azúcar refinado; 2 s. 1 d. por 100 libras, ó 0.25 d. por libra.

Azúcar sin refinar: 1 s. 8 d. por 100 libras ó 0.2 d. por libra.

Productos que tengan una base de azúcar, tales como: conservas, chocolates, galletitas azucaradas, leche condensada y todos los demás productos análogos á que se haya añadido azúcar en una proporción notable, 0.25 d. por libra.

REORGANIZACIÓN DEL GOBIERNO.

Según comunicación dirigida á esta Oficina con fecha 19 del corriente julio fué instalado en Santo Domingo como Presidente de la República Dominicana el 19 de junio anterior, el Señor General Don Carlos F. Morales, el cual ha constituido el siguiente Gabinete:

Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores, el Señor General Don Juan Francisco Sánchez.

Secretario de Guerra y Marina, el Señor General Don Epifanio Rodríguez.

Secretario de Justicia, el Señor Don Pelegrín Castillo.

Secretario de Correos y Telégrafos, el Señor Don M. Bernardo Pichardo Patín.

Secretario de Obras Públicas, el Señor Don Manuel Lamarche Gracía.

Secretario de Hacienda y Comercio, el Señor Don Federico Velásquez Hernández.

Secretario de Interior y Policía, el Señor General Don Ramón Cáceres.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 114 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo

de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de mayo de 1904, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los once meses que terminaron en mayo de 1904, comparados con igual período de 1903. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de mayo, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta julio.

EL TABACO CUBANO EN TEXAS.

LOS EXPERIMENTOS HECHOS EN LAVACA ESTÁN DANDO RESULTADOS SATISFACTORIOS.

La perspectiva de la industria de tabaco Cubano en este país ha tomado un aspecto definitivo. El primer corte de la cosecha de tabaco se está haciendo en la actualidad, y el Director C. J. Hudgins, de la "Lavaca County Tobaco Company," está satisfecho de los resultados obtenidos. El tabaco que se está cultivando para capa, bajo cobertizos de lona, es de superior calidad. Ha llegado á una altura de ocho á nueve pies, y en muchos casos los extremos de las hojas llegan hasta la lona del cobertizo y se doblan. La hoja resulta una hoja cubana perfecta, y posee todos los rasgos así como la apariencia del tabaco cultivado en Cuba. Las hojas que ya están maduras se están quitando de los tallos y poniendo en ristras ó cuerdas antes de curarlo en las casas de tabaco. Los plantíos de tabaco, es decir, las vegas, se desarrollan espléndidamente, con la excepción de unos cuantos acres que se sembraron en un terreno cuyo drenaje no éra suficiente y se malograron á causa de las copiosas lluvias del mes pasado. La compañía sembró sus treinta y dos acres de tabaco en varios campos de diferentes clases de terrenos próximos á Hallettsville, para determinar qué clase de terreno produce el mejor tabaco.

Los señores que forman la compañía para sembrar este tabaco, lo hicieron con el fin de demostrar el hecho de que el Condado de Lavaca podía producir un tabaco cubano de superior calidad, y presentar dicho lugar á los cultivadores de tabaco como un distrito productor de tabaco, pero no con la idea de obtener ninguna ganancia directa de los resultados de la primera cosecha. Sin embargo, la cosecha promete tanto, que todo parece indicar el logro de un completo éxito financiero. La fábrica de tabacos ó puros en la actualidad está elaborando el tabaco que se cosechó el año pasado bajo la inspección del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos.

PÉRDIDAS CAUSADAS POR INCENDIOS EN SEIS MESES.

Las pérdidas causadas por incendios en los Estados Unidos y el Canadá, durante el mes de junio, compiladas de las anotaciones hechas cuidadosamente por el "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin," arrojan un total de $10,646,700. La siguiente tabla muestra las pérdidas por meses durante los seis primeros meses de los años de 1902, 1903, y 1904:

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Enero	$15,032,800	$13,166,350	$21,790,200
Febrero	21,010,500	16,090,800	90,051,000
Marzo	12,056,600	9,907,650	11,212,150
Abril	13,894,600	13,549,000	23,623,000
Mayo	14,866,000	16,366,800	15,221,400
Junio	10,245,350	14,684,350	10,646,700
Totales	87,105,850	83,754,950	172,534,450

Durante el mes de junio ocurrieron 179 incendios, cada uno de los cuales ocasionó una pérdida mayor de $10,000. En la página sobre incendios, de este número, aparece una lista detallada. Dichos incendios pueden clasificarse de la manera siguiente:

$10,000 á $20,000	64
20,000 á 30,000	38
30,000 á 50,000	32
50,000 á 75,000	13
75,000 á 100,000	7
100,000 á 200,000	18
200,000 á 1,000,000	7
Total	179

Los incendios que ocasionaron grandes pérdidas durante el mes fueron los siguientes:

En Peoria, Illinois, una destilería y establo de ganado	$1,000,000
En Danville, Virginia, almacenes de tabaco	440,000
En Chicago, Illinois, un taller de maquinaria y otros incendios	400,000
En la Ciudad de Nueva York, un restaurant y otros incendios	200,000
En McComb, Misisipí, en la parte comercial de la ciudad	300,000
En Paterson, New Jersey, un aserradero y fábricas de seda	300,000
En Cleveland, Ohio, un taller de madera, y otros incendios	300,000

Por más que el total de las pérdidas ocasionadas en el mes de junio es menor que el total de la pérdida del mismo mes del año pasado, la pérdida de las compañías de seguros de incendios parece ser mayor. Esto se debe, en gran parte, á los extensos incendios que ocurrieron en los bosques ó praderas en el mes de junio de 1903, los cuales, por de contado, que no estaban asegurados. Los incendios en este mes de junio ocurrieron en propiedades que por lo general estaban casi todas aseguradas, y algunas compañías de seguros de incendios se quejan

de que sus pérdidas durante dicho mes representan casi el doble de las que sufrieron en el mes de junio de 1903.

El rasgo más sorprendente de la estadística que ofrecemos, consiste en que rebajando el costo de la conflagración de Baltimore, las pérdidas correspondientes á la primera mitad del año de 1904 ascienden casi á $19,000,000 más que las sufridas durante el mismo período en 1903. No es de extrañar que las compañías de seguros de incendios estén sumamente descorazonadas en vista del hecho de que los tipos que se cobran por los seguros de incendios siguen siendo prácticamente iguales.

LA HACIENDA PÚBLICA EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA—INGRESOS Y EGRESOS AÑO FISCAL DE 1904.

El Secretario del Tesoro ó sea el Ministro de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos, acaba de presentar su informe sobre el movimiento de los diferentes ramos de su despacho durante el año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1904 y sobre las sumas inscritas en el presupuesto de ingresos y egresos generales. De este informe se colige, en resumen, que el sobrante real del presupuesto es como de $750,000 menor que el que se supuso, si se toman en consideración solamente los egresos que figuraban en el presupuesto que aprobó el Congreso, pues en aquel no se previó la erogación de $50,000,000 para el canal de Panamá ni el préstamo de $4,600,000 á la Compañía de la Exposición Universal de San Luís.

Se basaba también el mencionado presupuesto en las leyes vigentes que sufrieron enmiendas con motivo de la ratificación del tratado de reciprocidad con Cuba.

El presupuesto de ingresos y egresos de los Estados Unidos durante el año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1904 así como las sumas que ingresaron y se erogaron efectivamente son:

	Sumas presupuestas.	Erogadas.
INGRESOS.		
Aduanas	$250,000,000	$262,068,485
Renta interna	235,000,000	232,435,695
Diversos	45,000,000	46,682,565
Total	530,000,000	541,186,745
EGRESOS.		
Civiles y diversos	130,000,000	132,229,913
Guerra	115,000,000	115,337,786
Marina	96,000,000	102,757,075
Indígenas	12,000,000	10,437,196
Pensiones	139,000,000	142,558,335
Intereses	24,000,000	24,618,766
Total	516,000,000	527,939,071
Sobrante	14,000,000	13,247,674

En los egresos civiles y diversos no están incluídos los $54,600,000 pagados, $50,000,000 del Canal de Panamá y los $4,600,000 de la Exposición Universal de San Luis.

El dinero efectivo en caja el 30 de junio de 1904 montó á $166,965,872.

Comparado el año de 1904 con el de 1903, resulta que hubo una disminución de $21,823,235 en las entradas aduaneras y un aumento de $2,320,440 en la renta interna y de $1,802,014 en el ramo de diversos.

Los egresos civiles y diversos del año fiscal de 1904, inclusive lo desembolsado por motivo de Panamá y San Luis, excedieron en $61,813,602 á los de 1903.

En lo erogado por el Departamento de la Guerra, comparado con 1903, hubo una disminución de $3,211,897 y en lo investido en el de la Marina un aumento de $20,060,271.

En las pensiones hubo un aumento de $4,133,000 y en el pago de intereses una disminución de $4,000,000.

Los ingresos totales de la renta interna ascendieron á $233,500,000, lo que da un aumento de menos $3,500,000, aunque los impuestos de la renta interna fueron idénticos á los de 1903, y demuestra que en el movimiento del tráfico y en los negocios mercantiles de los Estados Unidos, durante el año fiscal de 1904, no hubo disminución ni existió depresión general en las transacciones comerciales.

N. Veloz Goiticoa.

Wáshington, D. C., *2 de julio de 1904.*

HONDURAS.

UNA CONTRATA CELEBRADA ENTRE EL SUBSECRETARIO DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE FOMENTO Y DON FEDERICO WERLING.

Tegucigalpa, *16 de marzo de 1904.*

Con vista del contrato que literalmente dice:

"Emilio Mazier, Subsecretario de Estado en el Despacho de Fomento y Obras Públicas, en representación del Gobierno de la República que en adelante se denominará el Gobierno, por una parte, y Don Federico Werling, mayor de edad, casado, comerciante y de este vecindario, por otra, han convenido en celebrar, y al efecto celebran, el contrato siguiente:

"I. El Gobierno da en arrendamiento al Señor Werling, por quince años, que se contarán desde la fecha en que los reciba, los cocales nacionales, situados en Puerto Sal y sus dependencias, comprendidos entre la Barra de Cuero al Oriente y la desembocadura del río Ulúa al Poniente, en el distrito de Tela, departamento de Atlántida.

"II. El Señor Werling tendrá por igual término el derecho de explotar libremente los corozales silvestres y la planta que produce la fibra llamada *pita*, que se encuentren en el mismo distrito de Tela, dentro de los límites expresados en la cláusula primera.

"III. El Gobierno, á petición del arrendatario y á costa de éste, nombrará uno ó más guardacostas para resguardo y protección de la empresa.

"IV. El Señor WERLING tendrá derecho de introducir en el país, libres de todo derecho é impuesto fiscal ó municipal establecido actualmente ó que se establezca en lo sucesivo, la maquinaria, herramientas, materiales de construcción, medicinas, víveres y equipaje de los colonos destinados á su uso personal, y todos los enseres necesarios destinados exclusivamente para la instalación y mantenimento de la empresa. Para el objeto de esta franquicia, el arrendatario deberá, en cada caso, obtener autorización previa del Ministerio de Hacienda, y la introducción se hará con vista de la factura respectiva que deberá presentar el Señor WERLING al agente ó empleado fiscal del puerto por donde haya de hacerse la importación.

"V. También se concede al Señor WERLING, el derecho de explotar las materias primas que puedan obtenerse de los cocoteros ó corozos.

"VI. El Señor WERLING pagará al Gobierno en la Tesorería general de la República, en pesos fuertes de ley de novecientos milésimos, y peso de veinticinco gramos, como precio del arrendamiento de que se trata, las siguientes cantidades: del primero al quinto año, cinco mil setecientos pesos plata, anuales; del sexto al décimo año, seis mil quinientos pesos anuales; y del undécimo al décimo quinto, ocho mil pesos anuales. Estas sumas se pagarán en el primer mes del año á que corresponden, con excepción de la primera, que deberá pagarse dentro de cuatro meses, contados desde esta fecha.

"VII. El Señor WERLING queda obligado á mantener los cocales en buen estado de limpieza, y á sembrar durante el tiempo del arrendamiento, por lo menos, doscientos mil cocoteros, ó sean trece mil trescientos treinta y cuatro cada año, pudiendo sembrar el total en los primeros años del arrendamiento.

"VIII. Será obligación del Señor WERLING, reponer los árboles que se inutilicen por descuido ó mal manejo; y en caso contrario, pagará, por vía de pena, cincuenta centavos por cada uno de ellos. Para este efecto el Gobierno podrá nombrar cada año un agente que practique el reconocimiento respectivo.

"IX. El arrendatario se compromete á remitir al Ministerio de Fomento un informe anual acerca del estado y de las mejoras habidas en los cocales arrendados.

"X. Vencido el plazo del arrendamiento, ó en caso de caducidad de este contrato, la maquinaria, casas, tranvías, plantaciones, útiles y enseres, de la empresa, lo mismo que los cocoteros plantados, pasarán á ser propiedad del Estado, exceptuando solamente las embarcaciones, de cualquier clase que sean, y los bienes y muebles de los colonos.

"XI. El arrendatario tendrá derecho, además, para usar gratuitamente cualquiera clase de maderas y materiales de construcción que se encuentren en terrenos nacionales y necesite para construir casas, cam-

pamentos, vagones, puentes, caminos y demás cosas destinadas á la instalación y mantenimiento de la empresa.

"XII. Los empleados y operarios al servicio de la empresa, siendo hondureños, estarán exentos del servicio militar y de los ejercicios doctrinales en tiempo de paz; y en tiempo de guerra, el número de ellos que sea indispensable á la empresa, sin que pueda exceder del generalmente ocupado en tiempo de paz.

XIII. En garantía de que el Señor WERLING cumplirá las obligaciones aquí estipuladas, depositará en la Tesorería general de la República una garantía á satisfacción del Gobierno, por valor de tres mil pesos oro americano, una vez que este contrato haya sido aprobado por el Ejecutivo; la cual le será devuelta cuando haya invertido quince mil pesos oro en maquinarias, vehículos, casas, etc., destinados á la explotación de los cocales arrendados. En adelante estos objetos quederán garantizando el cumplimiento de las obligaciones que este contrato impone all Señor WERLING.

"XIV. Este contrato caducará si no se paga á su debido tiempo cualquiera de las cuotas aquí especificadas, ó si el arrendatario abandona los cocales por más de un año, salvo fuerza mayor ó caso fortuito. En el primer caso, la caducidad se efecturará de hecho, sin que sea necesario arbitramento ó decisión alguna.

"XV. Cualquier desacuerdo que surja entre el Gobierno y el arrendatario con motivo de este contrato, deberá someterse á decisión de dos amigables componedores, nombrados uno por cada parte, quienes, en caso de desacuerdo, podrán nombrar un tercero, y si en ello tampoco se avinieren, lo nombrará el señor Juez de Letras de lo Civil de este departamento. El Tribunal se organizará en esta ciudad, y el fallo que pronuncie será obligatorio y no cabrá contra él recurso alguno. El arrendatario no podrá en ningún caso, ocurrir á la vía diplomática para el arreglo de las diferencias á que dé lugar este contrato.

"XVI. Terminado el arrendamiento, el Señor WERLING tendrá derecho de preferencia, en igualdad de condiciones, sobre cualquier otro proponente para la celebración de un nuevo contrato.

"XVII. El arrendatario tendrá derecho á traspasar este contrato, en todo ó en parte, con previo permiso del Gobierno, á cualquiera persona ó compañía que no sea un Gobierno extranjero ó una corporación también extranjera de derecho público. Para constancia, firman el presente contrato en Tegucigalpa, á los catorce días del mes de marzo de mil novecientos cuatro.

"EMILIO MAZIER.
"FEDERICO WERLING."

El Presidente acuerda.
Aprobarla en todas sus partes.—Comúniquese.

BONILLA.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Fomento y Obras Públicas.
ALBERTO MEMBREÑO.

MÉXICO.

CONVENCIÓN CELEBRADA CON EL REINO UNIDO SOBRE EL CAMBIO DE GIROS POSTALES.

[Del "Diario Oficial" de junio 16 de 1904.]

MÉXICO, *11 de junio de 1904.*

El Señor Presidente de la República ha tenido á bien dirigirme el decreto que sigue:

PORFIRIO DÍAZ, Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á sus habitantes, sabed:

Que el día cuatro de febrero del presente año se firmó en la ciudad de Londres por el Administrador General de Correos del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, y el dieciocho de marzo del mismo año en esta capital por el Director General de Correos, con la aprobación del Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, una Convención sobre el cambio de giros postales entre los dos países, en la forma y del tenor siguiente:

CONVENCIÓN PARA EL CAMBIO DE GIROS POSTALES ENTRE LA DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE CORREOS DE MÉXICO Y LA ADMINISTRACIÓN GENERAL DE CORREOS DEL REINO UNIDO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA É IRLANDA.

ARTÍCULO I. Se establece un cambio regular de giros postales entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña.

ART. II. El servicio de giros postales entre los países contratantes, se desempeñará exclusivamente por la mediación de oficinas de cambio. Por parte de México, la oficina de cambio será la de Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, y por parte del Reino Unido, la de Londres.

ART. III. En vista de las fluctuaciones del tipo de cambio entre los dos países, queda convenido que las cuentas relativas á giros postales en ambas direcciones, se extenderán en moneda inglesa. La Oficina de Correos de México convertirá á moneda inglesa los importes de los giros emitidos en México y á moneda mexicana de curso corriente los importes de los giros emitidos en el Reino Unido.

El tipo de conversión estará de acuerdo con el tipo de cambio corriente en la ciudad de México, en la fecha en que se haga el envío de la lista de adviso, por la Oficina de Cambio Mexicana, tratándose de giros emitidos en México; y en la fecha en que reciba la lista de aviso en la Oficina de Cambio Mexicana, tratándose de giros emitidos en el Reino Unido.

ART. IV. La cantidad máxima por la cual pueda emitirse en México un giro postal, pagadero en el Reino Unido, será de cien pesos (moneda mexicana), y la cantidad máxima por la cual pueda emitirse un giro

pagadero en México será de diez libras esterlinas. Esta cantidad máxima podrá aumentarse de común acuerdo. No se incluirán en el importe de giro postal alguno fracciones de centavo ó de penique.

Si la fluctuación del tipo de cambio justificare la medida, la cantidad máxima fijada en moneda mexicana por un simple giro postal emitido en México, para ser pagado en el Reino Unido, podrá modificarse de común acuerdo, de modo que siempre sea el equivalente aproximado de diez libras esterlinas ó de la cantidad máxima que sea aceptada.

ART. V. La Oficina de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y la Oficina de Correos Británica tendrán facultad, cada una, para fijar, de tiempo en tiempo, las cuotas de comisión que deban cargarse á los giros postales que emitan respectivamente; y la comisión pertenecerá á la Oficina giradora, pero la Oficina de Correos de México pagará á la Oficina de Correos Británica la mitad del uno por ciento (one-half per cent) sobre el importe de los giros postales emitidos en México y pagaderos en el Reino Unido; y la Oficina de Correos Británica hará igual pago á la Oficina de Correos de México por los giros postales emitidos en el Reino Unido y pagaderos en México.

ART. VI. No se emitirá giro postal alguno sin que el solicitante dé á conocer el apellido con todas sus letras y la inicial ó iniciales del nombre, tanto del remitente como del destinatario ó el nombre de la razón social ó compañía que fuere remitente ó destinatario, y la dirección del remitente y del destinatario. Sin embargo, si el solicitante de algún giro postal proporciona otros pormenores, ya sea respecto al remitente ó al destinatario, se aceptarán esos pormenores, anotándolos debidamente en la lista relativa.

ART. VII. Los duplicados de giros postales se expedirán solamente por la Administración de Correos del país pagador, y de conformidad con los reglamentos establecidos ó por establecer en ese país.

ART. VIII. Cuando se deseare que se corrija algún error en el nombre de un destinatario ó que se reintegre al remitente el importe de un giro postal, el remitente lo solicitará de la Oficina principal del país en que el giro haya sido emitido.

ART. XIX. En ningún caso se hará el reintegro de un giro, hasta haberse asegurado, por medio de la Oficina principal del país en que ese giro deba pagarse, de que el giro no ha sido pagado y de gue dicha Oficina autorice el reintegro.

ART. X. Los giros postales serán pagaderos en cada país durante doce meses, después de la expiración del mes en que fueron emitidos; y el importe de todos los giros postales que no hayan sido pagados en ese período de tiempo pertenecerán y serán de la propiedad de la Administración del país que los haya emitido.

ART. XI. Cada Oficina de Cambio comunicará á su oficina corresponsal, por cada correo, las sumas recibidas en su país para ser pagadas en el otro y se hará uso, para ese objeto, de las formas anexas A y B.

Con objeto de evitar inconvenientes, en el caso de que se pierda una lista original, cada oficina enviará, también por cada correo, duplicados de las listas mandadas por el correo anterior. Se mandará una lista en blanco, cuando no haya giros de que dar aviso.

ART. XII. Cada giro postal anotado en la lista, llevará un número (que se denominará número internacional) comenzando cada año con el número 1; y de igual manera, las listas llevarán un número de serie, comenzando el 1° de enero de cada año con el número 1.

ART. XIII. Los giros postales enviados de un país al otro estarán sujetos, con respecto á su emisión y pago, á las disposiciones en vigor en el país de origen ó en el país de destino, según sea el caso, respecto á la emisión y al pago de los giros postales interiores.

ART. XIV. Se acusará recibo de cada lista, de uno y otro lado, por medio de la primera lista subsecuente, enviada en la dirección opuesta, y cualquiera lista que falte será reclamada inmediatamente por la Oficina de Cambio á la cual debía haberse enviado. La Oficina de Cambio remitente deberá, en tal caso, enviar sin dilación, á la Oficina de Cambio receptora, una lista duplicada, debidamente certificada como tal.

ART. XV. Las listas serán cuidadosamente revisadas por la Oficina de Cambio á que fueren enviadas y corregidas cuando contengan errores manifiestos. Las correcciones se comunicarán á la Oficina de Cambio remitente, al acusar recibo de la lista en que se hicieron las correcciones. Cuando las listas contengan otras irregularidades, la Oficina de Cambio que reciba aquéllas, exigirá una explicación á la Oficina de Cambio remitente, y esa explicación se dará con la menor dilación posible.

Entretanto, se suspenderá la expedición de los giros postales interiores correspondientes á las anotaciones irregulares que se encuentren en la lista.

ART. XVI. Tan pronto como llegue la lista á la Oficina de Cambio destinataria, dicha oficina extenderá giros postales interiores, en favor de los tenedores, por las equivalencias, en moneda del país de pago, de las cantidades especificadas en la lista, y enviará luego esos giros postales interiores á los tenedores ó á las oficinas pagadoras, de conformidad con los reglamentos existentes en el país de pago.

ART. XVII. Si se encontrare, en cualquier tiempo, que una de las dos Administraciones postales debe á la otra, por cuenta de giros postales, un saldo que exceda de mil libras esterlinas, la Administración deudora enviará á la mayor brevedad, á la otra, el importe aproximado del saldo, á cuenta de la liquidación trimestral á que se refiere el artículo siguiente.

ART. XVIII. 1. Se formará, al fin de cada trimestre, por la Oficina de Correos de México, una cuenta en que consten detalladamente los totales de las listas que contengan los pormenores de giros postales

emitidos en ambos países durante el trimestre, el importe de la comisión recíproca, establecida en el artículo V, los totales de los giros que hayan sido reintegrados á los remitentes, los totales de los giros que hayan caducado durante el trimestre y el saldo que resulte.

2. Se enviarán á la Oficina de Correos Británica dos ejemplares de esta cuenta, y el saldo de la cuenta, que deberá siempre expresarse en moneda inglesa, una vez examinada debidamente, si fuere á cargo de la Oficina de Correos Mexicana y á favor de la Oficina de Correos Británica será pagado en moneda corriente inglesa, por medio de un giro pagadero en Londres, á la vista, el cual se mandará con la cuenta por la Oficina de Correos Mexicana. Pero si el saldo es en favor de la Oficina de Correos de México, el importe será pagado por la Oficina de Correos Británica, cuando se devuelva á México aceptado un ejemplar de la cuenta de giros postales; y el pago se hará por medio de un giro (en moneda inglesa) pagadero á la vista, en la ciudad de México, D, F.

3. Para esta cuenta trimestral se usarán formas de acuerdo con los modelos C, D, E y F, anexos á esta Convención.

ART. XIX. Si la Oficina de Correos Mexicana deseare mandar giros postales por la medio de la Oficina Correos Británica, á alguno de los países extranjeros, colonias británicas, etc., mencionadas en la adjunta lista G, estará en libertad para hacerlo, con tal que cumpla con las condiciones siguientes:

(a) La Oficina de Correos Mexicana dará aviso de los importes de esos giros postales "Directos," á la Oficina de Giros Postales en Londres, la que repetirá el aviso de ellos á las Oficinas de Cambio de los países que deban pagarlos.

(b) Los pormenores de los giros postales "Directos" se anotarán, ya sea con tinta colorada, al fin de las listas de aviso ordinarias enviadas á Londres, ó ya sea en pliegos separados, incluyéndose los importes de los giros "Directos" en los totales de esas listas.

(c) Se darán, tan completos como sea posible, los nombres y direcciones de los destinatarios, inclusos los nombres de la ciudad y país de pago.

(d) La Oficina de Correos Mexicana abonará á la Oficina de Londres, sobre los giros "Directos" el mismo tanto por ciento (véase el artículo V) fijado sobre los giros pagaderos en el Reino Unido; y la Oficina de Londres acreditará á la Oficina del país de pago por los giros "Directos" la misma cuota de comisión establecida para los giros expedidos en el Reino Unido. Por estos servicios intermediarios la Oficina de Correos Británica deducirá, del importe de los giros "Directos," una comisión especial, la cual será, por ahora, como sigue:

Por sumas que no pasen de dos libras, tres denarios.

Por sumas que pasen de dos libras, pero que no excedan de seis libras, seis denarios.

Por sumas que pasen de seis libras, pero que no excedan de diez libras, nueve denarios.

(e) Cuando se reintegre al remitente el importe de un giro "Directo," no se devolverá la comisión cargada por el servicio intermediario.

Si la Oficina de Correos Británica deseare enviar giros postales por medio de la Oficina de Correos Mexicana, á cualquiera país con el cual la Oficina de Correos Mexicana cambie giros postales, estará en libertad de hacerlo, bajo condiciones análogas á las establecidas en el párrafo anterior.

ART. XX. La Oficina de Correos Mexicana y la Oficina de Correos Británica, estarán cada una de ellas autorizadas para adoptar cualesquiera reglas adicionales (si no son contrarias á las estipulaciones de esta Convención) para mayor seguridad contra el fraude ó para mejor ejecución del sistema, en lo general. Esas reglas adicionales deberán, sin embargo, comunicarse recíprocamente.

ART. XXI. Cada Administración está autorizada, en circunstancias extraordinarias que justifiquen la medida, para suspender temporalmente el servicio de giros postales, en su totalidad ó en parte, bajo la condición de que se dé inmediatamente á la otra administración, noticia de esa suspensión; y, si se juzgare necesario, la noticia de la suspensión se comunicará por telégrafo.

ART. XXII. Esta Convención comenzará á regir en una fecha que será convenida por las dos Administraciones, y terminará á los seis meses de habérselo notificado alguna de las partes contratantes á la otra.

Hecha por duplicado y firmada en Londres, el día cuarto de febrero de 1904, y en México el dieciocho de marzo 1904.

[L. S.] NORBERTO DOMÍNGUEZ,
Director General de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

[L. S.] STANLEY.

Negociado con mi aprobación.

[L. S.] LEANDRO FERNÁNDEZ.

DECRETO ORDENANDO EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UNA ADUANA FRONTERIZA EN MEXICALI EN LA BAJA CALIFORNIA.

"PORFIRIO DÍAZ, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á sus habitantes sabed:

"Que en ejercicio de la facultad que concede al Ejecutivo la fracción XIV del artículo 85 de la Constitución, he tenido á bien decretar los siguientes:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Desde el día de julio próximo, quedará establecida en el punto llamado Mexicali (Baja California), una Aduana de 6ª categoría, que se denominará "Aduana fronteriza de Mexicali."

ART. 2°. La planta de empleados y sueldos de la mencionada Aduana será la que á continuación se expresa:

	Por día.	Por año.
Un administrador	$4.94	$1,803.10
Un oficial, contador	3.84	1,401.60
Dos escribientes de 1ª clase, á $803	2.20	1,606.00
Un mozo de oficios	.75	273.75
Un cabo de celadores, montado	2.74	1,000.10
Cuatro celadores, montados, á $901.55	2.47	3,606.20
Total		9,690.75

ART. 3°. La jurisdicción de la Aduana de Mexicali principiará en el río Colorado inclusive, y se extenderá en una distancia de cien kilómetros hacia el Pacífico, quedando reducida en la misma distancia la jurisdicción de la Aduana de Tijuana.

Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento.

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México, á diez de Junio de mil novecientos cuatro.

PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

REFORMAS Á LA ORDENANZA GENERAL DE ADUANAS.

(Continúa.)[a]

ART. 151. Los consignatarios presentarán, en la forma y términos prevenidos en el art. 148, pedimentos, por triplicado ó cuadruplicado, según se dispone en el mismo artículo, para despachar los bultos de muestras, debiendo declararlas con sujeción á lo dispuesto en el art. 51. Si en el pedimento faltare alguno de los requisitos prescriptos, se llamará al consignatario para que aclare ó rectifique el dato defectuoso, haciéndolo en el mismo pedimento; y, de no ser esto posible, se le devolverá para que lo reponga.

ART. 152. Cuando se trate de materias explosivas, los consignatarios de mercancías extranjeras están en la obligación de presentar sus pedimentos de despacho, á más tardar al siguiente día hábil de haber empezado su descarga el buque conductor; debiendo efectuarse el reconocimiento, despacho y retiro de dichas materias, en un plazo que no exceda de veinticuatro horas, después de terminada la descarga. En estos casos los días festivos se considerarán hábiles.

Cuando se trate de cualquiera otra clase de efectos, los importadores presentarán sus pedimentos de despacho dentro de los ocho días siguientes al en que termine su descarga el buque conductor; y el reconocimiento, despacho y retiro de las mercancías, deberá efectuarse en un plazo que no exceda de treinta días después de terminada la descarga, y sin abono de días inhábiles.

[a] Véase el número de junio anterior, página 1426.

Si transcurridos los plazos indicados, las mercancías no han sido retiradas de los almacenes ó terrenos de la Aduana, causarán el derecho de guarda que establece el art. 153 de esta Ordenanza.

Si las mercancías son de aquellas que se depositan en terrenos que no pertenezcan á la Aduana, los plazos para presentar el pedimento y efectuar el reconocimiento, despacho y liquidación de derechos, serán los fijados en el segundo párrafo de este artículo. Si transcurridos los plazos, el consignatario no ha cumplido con las obligaciones que esta ley establece, la Aduana le impondrá una multa hasta de doscientos pesos, que se abonará á la Hacienda Pública.

Cuando los interesados no presenten sus pedimentos en los plazos que fijan los párrafos que anteceden, no se tomarán en consideración los recursos de queja que se interpongan, atribuyendo á la Aduana la demora en el oportuno retiro de las mercancías dentro de los términos que señala esta Ordenanza.

Tan pronto como termine la descarga de un buque, las Aduanas lo harán saber al público por medio de avisos que fijarán en lugar visible de la oficina.

Art. 153. Las mercancías que, transcurridos los plazos que fija el artículo anterior, permanecieren en los almacenes ó terrenos de la Aduana, causarán un derecho de guarda que se cobrará con sujeción á las reglas siguientes:

I. El importe será:

(A) Durante el primer mes de la demora, dos centavos diarios por cien kilogramos ó fracción.

(B) Durante el segundo mes, tres centavos diarios por cada cien kilogramos ó fracción.

(C) Durante el tercer mes, cuatro centavos diarios por cada cien kilogramos ó fracción.

(D) Durante el cuarto, quinto y sexto mes, cinco centavos diarios por cada cien kilogramos ó fracción.

II. La computación del derecho de guarda no se hará aisladamente para cada bulto, sino sobre el conjunto de peso que arrojen todos los bultos de cada pedimento de despacho ó, á falta de pedimento, de cada partida de mercancías.

III. El importe del derecho de guarda, en cada caso de liquidación, no podrá bajar de veinticinco centavos, aun cuando, computado conforme á las reglas de la fracción que antecede, arroje una cantidad menor.

Las mercancías cuyo consignatario no fuere conocido de la aduana, las abandonadas y aquellas cuya consignación se hubiere renunciado, causarán el derecho de guarda desde el día siguiente al vencimiento de los plazos que fija el art. 152 para la presentación de los pedimentos de despacho, si dentro de esos plazos no se hubiere efectuado dicha presentación.

Los bultos detenidos por las aduanas ó depositados en ellas, en caso de controversia ó asimilación, quedan exceptuados del pago del derecho de que se trata, por el término que requieran la tramitación y resolución definitiva del asunto.

ART. 154. Los consignatarios de mercancías podrán reunir en un solo pedimento de despacho las que reciban por un mismo buque, aun cuando estén amparadas por diferentes facturas consulares; pero no podrán subdividir en varios pedimentos el contenido de una sola factura, sino es para separar los bultos que contengan materias explosivas ó aquellos cuyo despacho deba hacerse en el interior del país.

La separación de bultos que deban ser despachados en los almacenes, de los que deban serlo en el muelle, se hará subdividiendo el total de bultos que comprenda un pedimento, en dos juegos de relaciones de marcas de las que habla el art. 150; en uno de ellos se harán constar las marcas y números de los bultos destinados al despacho de muelle, y en el otro los mismos datos respecto de los bultos que hayan de introducirse en los almacenes.

ART. 156. La confrontación de los pedimentos entre sí y con los documentos consulares, se practicará de conformidad con las disposiciones que en seguida se expresan:

I. Recibidos por el administrador, ó por el empleado que designe, los pedimentos de despacho, los pasará á la contaduría para que sean confrontados entre sí, con el manifiesto y con las facturas correspondientes.

Las declaraciones deberán ser comparadas con la Tarifa, con objeto de asegurarse de que la fracción y la cuota declaradas corresponden entre sí y éstas con la designación de la mercancía.

Cuando de la declaración hecha en el pedimento resulte que ha sido adicionada ó rectificada alguna de las declaraciones de la factura consular, en datos esenciales para el ajuste de los derechos, ó ha sido alterado el valor de factura ó el origen de las mercancías, la aduana hará constar esas circunstancias en la columna denominada "Observaciones de la Contaduría," expresando la declaración de la factura, en caso de variación, ó el dato aclarado, en caso de una adición.

II. Si al practicarse la confrontación del manifiesto y de las facturas con los pedimentos, la contaduría observare que se ha omitido en alguna partida la designación de la fracción ó de la cuota, ó que éstas no corresponden entre sí, ó que una ú otra, ó ambas, no concuerdan con la declaración de la mercancía, ó que existe cualquiera otra falta ó infracción que no haya sido subsanada, lo hará constar en la columna de "Observaciones" y lo manifestará al consignatario, para que, antes de la tramitación del pedimento, haga la aclaración necesaria para subsanar la irregularidad. Estas aclaraciones se harán en el mismo pedimento, en la columna destinada á las adiciones, y serán escritas y firmadas por el consignatario con tinta roja para distinguirlas de las

que hubiese hecho espontáneamente. Por todas las adiciones ó aclaraciones que por indicación de la aduana haga un consignatario á un pedimento, fijará al pie del ejemplar principal una estampilla de $0.50, que cancelará en la fecha en que haga la adición.

III. Las partidas que sean adicionadas ó aclaradas deberán quedar perfectamente aclaradas y precisas; es decir, que la fracción y la cuota estén acordes entre sí, y ambas con la designación de la mercancía. La aduana tendrá el derecho de exigir que exista esa concordancia en las declaraciones, y que se rectifiquen ó adicionen los datos que lo requieran.

IV. Las adiciones, aclaraciones ó rectificaciones hechas á instancias de las aduanas, serán aceptadas sin imposición de pena, quedando los administradores facultados para imponer una multa prudencial hasta de $25 en el caso de que esas faltas sean muy repetidas en un mismo pedimento ó por un mismo consignatario. La aduana podrá exigir esas aclaraciones en cualquier tiempo en que sea advertida la inexactitud, siempre que los efectos no hayan salido del dominio fiscal.

V. No será aceptada la rectificación que aumente ó disminuya el valor de los efectos declarados en la factura consular, sino que se exigirá la presentación de las facturas comerciales ó cualquier otro documento que, á juicio de la aduana, justifique cuál es el verdadero valor de la mercancía. Ese valor se anotará en la columna respectiva del pedimento, y si resultare que se pagaron menos derechos consulares que los debidos, se cobrará el doble de los que dejaron de satisfacerse.

VI. Cuando el importador rehuse consignar las aclaraciones que la aduana le indique, y éstas versen sobre los datos esenciales para el ajuste, sufrirá la pena de pagar otro tanto de los derechos de importación que causen las partidas defectuosas. El mínimum de la pena, en esos casos, será de $2, aun cuando el importe de los derechos no llegue á esa candidad. Cuando se trate de otros datos que no sean los necesarios para el ajuste de los derechos, los administradores impondrán una multa hasta de $25 por cada falta.

VII. Si la manifestación defectuosa recayere sobre mercancías libres de derechos por la Tarifa ó por otra disposición, los consignatarios estarán obligados á perfeccionarla al ser requeridos para ello por las aduanas, bajo pena de una multa hasta de $25 por cada falta, cuando se nieguen á hacer la adición.

VIII. Incurren en las mismas penas que establecen las fracciones que preceden, cuando sea procedente aplicarlas, los consignatarios de mercancías destinadas á empresas cuya subvención se pague en forma de compensación del importe de derechos.

Art. 157. Una vez cumplidas las formalidades que se establecen en los artículos que anteceden, la contaduría continuará la tramitación de los pedimentos, como en seguida se dispone:

I. Pondrá al frente de cada ejemplar el sello de la oficina, el número

de orden que corresponda al pedimento y el del registro del buque; y en un libro que llevará al efecto, asentará el número del pedimento y el del registro, el nombre del consignatario, el nombre, clase y nacionalidad del buque y la fecha de entrada del mismo. La numeración de los pedimentos comenzará con el primero que se presente en el mes de julio, y seguirá, progresivamente, hasta la terminación de cada año fiscal.

II. En caso de que un pedimento se componga de varias fojas, se foliarán y se pondrá en cada una, además del número del pedimento, el número correspondiente á la foja. Todas las fojas serán rubricadas por el empleado que dirija la confrontación, y selladas con el sello de la contaduría.

III. Al margen de cada ejemplar del pedimento, en la parte superior del frente de sus fojas, firmará el empleado que las haya tenido á la vista al hacerse la confrontación; y el que la hubiere dirigido lo hará constar bajo su firma al final de todos los ejemplares del pedimento, marcando en ellos el número de fojas de que se componga el ejemplar, y el número de orden del documento. El contador pondrá en seguida su conformidad y la constancia de que los derechos quedan afianzados ó que el pago de ellos deberá hacerse antes de la entrega de las mercancías, fechando y firmando la anotación.

IV. Las relaciones de bultos de que habla el art. 150, deberán llevar el "Conforme" del empleado que dirigió la confrontación del pedimento, el "Visto Bueno" del contador, la firma de ambos y el sello de la contaduría.

ART. 159. El reconocimiento aduanal de los efectos se practicará en presencia del consignatario, por el vista que designe el administrador, quien también concurrirá á presenciar el acto siempre que la ley lo exija ó cuando él lo estime conveniente.

En las aduanas donde el reconocimiento de mercancías deba practicarse con asistencia del administrator y del jefe del Resguardo, cada uno de éstos deberá ir provisto de un ejemplar del pedimento de despacho.

Los vistas, antes de proceder á reconocer las mercancías, examinarán las declaraciones hechas en los pedimentos, y si las encuentran arregladas á las prevenciones del art. 149, consignarán, de su puño y letra, las cuotas correspondientes, en la columna respectiva.

Si al practicarse el examen de las declaraciones, ó en el acto de hacerse el reconocimiento de las mercancías, se descubre alguna omisión, inexactitud ó cualquiera otra falta que haya pasado inadvertida al confrontarse los pedimentos, el vista lo avisará por escrito al administrador, para que exija se haga la adición ó adiciones necesarias; observándose, en este caso, las prevenciones relativas á las adiciones que se hacen por indicación de las aduanas. Las adiciones de que se trata deberá hacerlas el consignatario al pie de todos los ejemplares del pedimento que tenga en su poder la aduana; y el contador anotará á con-

tinuación de ellas y bajo su firma, el día y la hora en que fueron formuladas. El mismo procedimiento se seguirá cuando, estando aún los efectos bajo el dominio fiscal, la falta se descubra por la contaduría antes de practicarse la liquidación definitiva del pedimento.

ART. 161. Los vistas, al practicar el reconocimiento de los efectos, se sujetarán á las siguientes reglas:

I. Cotejarán con el pedimento la cantidad y clase de los bultos que contengan la mercancía, y la marca y número de los mismos.

II. Verán si por su cantidad y calidad las mercancías corresponden á lo declarado en el pedimento.

III. Rectificarán ó adicionarán los pedimentos, anotando y aclarando, con tinta, en la columna de "Observaciones del vista," todas las partidas que encuentren vagas ó inexactamente declaradas, y, en general, cualquiera diferencia que noten, señalando cuáles fueron los bultos reconocidos.

IV. Cuando se encuentren con mercancías que hayan sido declaradas ambiguamente en los pedimentos, practicarán el reconocimiento en presencia del administrador.

V. Toda partida de bultos que, al examinarse los pedimentos, fuere objeto de alguna aclaración, adición ó variación qué afecte cualesquiera de los datos esenciales para el ajuste de los derechos, será reconocida en su totalidad, forzosamente. Las observaciones que por tal motivo haga la contaduría en la respectiva columna del pedimento, indicarán á los vistas que es forzoso el reconocimiento de las partidas á que dichas observaciones se refieran, y que deberán consignar, siempre que se trate de divergencias entre el pedimento y la factura consular, el resultado del reconocimiento.

VI. Los bultos que, además de muestras, contengan mercancías, serán reconocidos en su totalidad.

Art. 176. Si al practicarse el despacho de los efectos, resulta alguna diferencia con lo declarado en el pedimento, el vista cuidará de anotarlo, teniendo presente que la diferencia no debe establecerse entre la declaración hecha y el contenido parcial de sólo algunos bultos, sino entre la declaración y el contenido total de los bultos de que se componga la partida.

Se entiende por partida el conjunto de bultos que contengan la misma clase de mercancía y se hallen comprendidos en una sola declaración, aun cuando por diferir entre sí de peso ó por tener distinto envase, consten detallados en diferentes renglones del pedimento, escritos unos á continuación de los otros.

ART. 177. Los bultos de una partida que, estando comprendidos en una factura consular, faltaren al practicarse la descarga, no obstante que en el manifiesto del buque vengan declarados, no podrán ser deducidos de la factura sino sólo en el caso de que se acompañe con

ésta el certificado consular de que no fueron embarcados. Esos bultos se harán constar en el pedimento y causarán sus derechos como si hubieran venido; y el vista cuidará de anotar en dicho documento cuáles son los bultos que faltaron, precisando la cantidad de mercancías que debían contener; para lo cual, si los bultos de que se trata se hallan declarados juntamente con otros que contengan la misma mercancía, practicará el reconocimiento de éstos, tomando nota exacta de su contenido.

Si posteriormente, en un plazo que no exceda de seis meses, pero que puede ser prorrogado por la Secretaría de Hacienda, llegaren los bultos que faltaron, el consignatario, para solicitar su despacho, presentará un nuevo pedimento, con referencia al anterior, en que conste la anotación de no haberse recibido dichos bultos y haberse cobrado sus derechos. En este caso, tomándose por base la declaración hecha en aquel pedimento y que deberá repetirse en el nuevo, el despacho de estos bultos será libre de derechos; y la contaduría anotará al pie del nuevo pedimento, la fecha y el número de la partida de pago correspondiente á la liquidación del pedimento primitivo. Los bultos de que se trata deberán venir anotados en el manifiesto del buque que los traiga, ó en la relación de que habla el art. 38, expresándose en el mismo manifiesto ó por medio de adición, que son los que faltaron en la descarga del buque en que debieron venir. En el caso de que no constaren en los documentos del buque, en la forma expresada, y éstos no hubieren sido oportunamente adicionados, podrá admitirse una manifestación del capitán ó de su representante, sin prejuicio de considerar los bultos como sobrantes al hacerse la descarga.

Los bultos que vengan comprendidos en una factura consular, sin constar en el manifiesto del buque y que no sean por él conducidos, no se incluirán en el pedimento respectivo; pero la aduana, en caso de faltar el certificado consular á que hace referencia el art. 62, cobrará una suma equivalente al doble de lo que hubiera debido pagarse por el referido certficado.

Art. 178. Terminado que sea el despacho de los efectos comprendidos en un pedimento, el vista consignará en la columna respectiva las anotaciones relativas al despacho, inutilizando con líneas los claros y firmando al pie de ella, en cada foja, lo mismo que al final del pedimento, donde asentará la fecha del reconocimiento y la razón de "Despachado," que subscribirá también el consignatario, haciendo constar si está ó no conforme con el resultado del reconocimiento, requisito sin el cual no se entregarán las mercancías.

El administrador y el jefe del resguardo, subscribirán también el resultado del reconocimento, cuando en él hubiesen intervenido.

El ejemplar del pedimento autorizado por el jefe del resguardo se agregará al expediente especial de despachos, que se conservará en el archivo de la aduana.

Art. 184. La asimilación ó establecimiento de cuotas por analogía, tendrá lugar siempre que se importe una mercancía que no esté determinada en la tarifa; y en este caso, las aduanas fijarán la cuota conforme á lo que dispone el art. 185. La Secretaría de Hacienda aprobará ó modificará, para los casos subsiguientes, toda nueva asimilación, fijando la fracción de la tarifa en que deban comprenderse definitivamente los efectos asimilados.

Art. 185. La asimilación se establecerá con arreglo á las siguientes prevenciones:

I. El vista que se encuentre con una mercancía de la naturaleza que marca el artículo anterior, procederá á cotizarla por analogía, tomando en consideración, muy especialmente, la materia, el uso, las propiedades y demás circunstancias que determinen su semejanza ó analogía con alguno ó algunos de los efectos cotizados en la tarifa; deberá oír la opinión y observaciones del consignatario de la mercancía, y dará aviso, desde luego, al administrador para que concurra á conocer del caso.

II. Presente el administrador, examinará la mercancía, y si declara que el caso es de asimilación y existe conformidad entre la opinión del vista, el interesado y el administrador despacharán los efectos aplicándoles la cuota análoga respectiva.

III. Cuando el interesado no estuviere conforme con la asimilación propuesta por el vista, el administrador consultará la opinión de los demás vistas; y donde no hubiere más que uno, la del contador, y aun, si lo creyere conveniente, la de uno ó dos conocedores de la materia, ya sean comerciantes ú otra clase de personas del lugar; sin que en ningún caso el administrador esté obligado á seguir la opinión de la mayoría, pero sí á tomar en consideración, particularmente, las razones alegadas por el consignatario de la mercancía y las expuestas por el vista.

IV. En los casos graves podrá el administrador disponer de un plazo que no exceda de veinticuatro horas, para resolver á qué fracción de la tarifa se asimila la mercancía de que se trate; y una vez que hubiere resuelto el caso, lo notificará al vista y al consignatario.

V. Si el consignatario manifestare quedar conforme con la resolución del administrador, que será válida por esa vez, se le entregarán los efectos, previa la toma de muestras á que se refiere el art. 186. La aduana someterá desde luego el caso á la Secretaría de Hacienda por conducto de la dirección del ramo, para que resuelva á qué fracción de la tarifa debe asimilarse la mercancía de que se trate. La resolución de la Secretaría de Hacienda, ya sea que apruebe la del administrador ó bien que aumente ó disminuya la cuota, regirá para lo sucesivo.

VI. Si el consignatario no estuviere conforme con la asimilación hecha por el administrador, lo hará constar en el acta que al efecto se levante, y en tal caso, se le entregará la mercancía, siempre que otorgue fianza que sea bastante para garantizar el importe de los

derechos que deban pagarse con arreglo á la cuota que fije la Secretaría de Hacienda, á cuya decisión quedará obligado de antemano á someterse.

VII. En todo caso de asimilación se levantará un acta, por triplicado, en la que se harán constar las opiniones y los fundamentos de las personas que intervinieren en la clasificación de las mercancías.

ART. 190. Siempre que los consignatarios no estén conformes con la asimilación hecha por los administradores de las aduanas, deberán ocurrir á la Dirección del Ramo, dentro de los quince días siguientes al de la fecha del acta, exponiendo las causas de su inconformidad y las razones en que se funden para exigir la calificación que en su concepto corresponda á la mercancía de que se trate.

ART. 193. Las muestras con valor que no sean reclamadas por sus dueños dentro de los doce meses que sigan á la resolución dictada por la Secretaría de Hacienda, se considerarán abandonadas y se procederá conforme lo dispuesto por esta ley respecto de las mercancías que estén en esa condición.

ART. 197. Luego que la Dirección de Aduanas reciba el expediente sobre la asimilación de que tratan los artículos anteriores, procederá al estudio del caso y someterá sus conclusiones á la consideración de la Secretaría de Hacienda, para que señale en definitiva la cuota de la Tarifa que corresponda á la mercancía.

ART. 202. La Secretaría de Hacienda publicará las asimilaciones que hayan sido sancionadas. Esas asimilaciones, desde el momento de su publicación, se considerarán como adiciones hechas al Vocabulario de la Tarifa.

ART. 203. Cuando se trate de mercancías que no estén comprendidas en la tarifa ni especificadas en el Vocabulario, los remitentes y los consignatarios, sujetándose á lo dispuesto en la fracción VII del art. 44 y en la fracción II del 149, deberán declarar con toda exactitud los datos necesarios para caracterizarlas, detallando las materias de que se compongan, así como su uso ó aplicación, en términos que no dejen duda alguna de que se trata de mercancías no especificadas; para lo cual se abstendrán de emplear declaraciones que correspondan á determinada fracción de la tarifa.

Si al hacerse el reconocimiento de las mercancías declaradas como de asimilación, resultan ser de cuota fija por estar especificadas en la tarifa, no se impondrá pena por la inexactitud; pero quedan facultados los administradores para imponer una multa, á su arbitrio, hasta de diez pesos, cuando esta clase de inexactitudes sean muy repetidas en un mismo pedimento, ó cometidas con mucha frecuencia por un mismo consignatario.

Si por el contrario, una mercancía declarada de cuota fija, resulta, al reconocerse, que es de asimilación y que, según ésta, causa mayores derechos de los que causaría conforme á lo declarado, se cobrará sobre

la diferencia, además de los derechos sencillos, el tanto de los derechos adicionales que corresponda; pero si resulta que la asimilación causa una cuota menor, se practicará el ajuste de los derechos tomándose por base esta última.

ART. 214. Se admitirán, como muestras libres de derechos, los retazos de telas que no excedan de veinte centímetros de largo, aunque tengan todo el ancho de la tela, y los efectos que por no estar enteros sean inútiles para su venta.

También se admitirán, libres de derechos, las muestras de vinos, aguardientes ó licores, cuando vengan en envases cuya capacidad no sea mayor de cuarenta centílitros, ni el peso del líquido contenido sea mayor de cuatrocientos gramos; pero siempre que el peso neto ó el volumen total de las muestras procedentes de un solo remitente para un solo consignatario, no exceda de cinco kilogramos ó de cinco litros.

ART. 217. Cuando se trate de muestras enteras de mercancías que un importador tenga interés en conservar para reexportarlas, se permitirá la entrada de ellas sin el pago de los derechos, siempre que la aduana crea que pueden ser identificadas á la salida; en ese caso, el administrador exigirá una fianza ó el importe de los derechos que causen las mercancías y expedirá al importador un certificado, con la estampilla que corresponda, en el cual se especifiquen los efectos importados, con sus clasificaciones arancelarias y los datos necesarios para su identificación, haciéndose constar el plazo concedido para la reexportación. Esta podrá llevarse á cabo por cualquiera aduana, á la que deberá presentar el interesado sus muestras y el certificado expedido por la aduana de entrada. Hecha por la aduana de salida la revisión de las muestras y su identificación, con ayuda del certificado que las acompañe, dará aviso á la de entrada de haberse efectuado de conformidad la reexportación, con objeto de que se cancele la fianza otorgada ó se devuelva el importe de los derechos depositados.

Las aduanas podrán conceder en las importaciones de muestras para reexportar, un plazo hasta de seis meses. El plazo concedido por las aduanas podrá ser prorrogado hasta el de dos años, por la dirección del ramo, á solicitud de los interesados; pero en este caso la garantía que se exija será forzosamente un depósito en efectivo que cubra el importe de los derechos.

La aduana de entrada sólo hará efectiva la fianza ó aplicará el depósito, si después de quince días de vencido el plazo para la reexportación, no tuviere noticia de que ésta haya tenido efecto.

En caso de extravío del certificado á que se refiere la primera parte de este artículo, la aduana de entrada, á solicitud del importador, podrá expedir un duplicado que surtirá, para la reexportación, los mismos efectos que el original.

Los agentes viajeros que deseen recorrer varios puntos situados en las zonas sujetas á la inspección fiscal llevando consigo, bajo fianza, muestras

importadas para reexportar, las ampararán en su tránsito por aquellas zonas con el certificado expedido por la aduana de entrada, el cual, para el caso, hará las veces del documento exigido por esta ley. El mismo documento servirá también para amparar las muestras en tráfico de cabotaje, en el caso de que las personas que las lleven consigo tomen pasaje en un buque extranjero para dirigirse de una á otro puerto de la República.

Art. 219. Los pasajeros, á su arribo á la República, están obligados á presentar sus equipajes al empleado de la aduana que se halle encargado de su reconocimiento; y están en el deber de abrir sus bultos ó de proporcionar las llaves para que sea inspeccionado el contenido.

El despacho de los equipajes se hará de preferencia á cualquier otro é inmediatamente después de descargados, aunque no sea hora del servicio ordinario; y se continuará, aun de noche, hasta dejarlo terminado, en el concepto de que serán reconocidos todos los bultos.

Los menajes de casa que traigan consigo los pasajeros, el equipo ó vestuario de las compañías ó empresas de espectáculos públicos, las muestras que se desee importar temporalmente sin pago de derechos, y los efectos cuyos derechos, según la tarifa, importen más de doscientos pesos, no gozarán de la franquicia del despacho inmediato; pero los administradores de las aduanas dispondrán que se haga de preferencia al de las mercancías de importación común, y, si es preciso, en horas que no sean las del servicio ordinario.

Art. 220. El despacho de los efectos que traigan consigo los pasajeros que estén sejetos al pago de derechos, se hará por un vista ó por otro empleado competente, á juicio del administrador de la aduana, quien designará, además, cuando sea necesario, otros empleados que auxilien al primero en sus trabajos. El empleado encargado de hacer la calificación, procederá en ella con toda mesura, cuidando de gravar solamente aquellos efectos que no sean los exceptuados por el art. 224 de esta Ordenanza. El ajuste y liquidación de los derechos se hará inmediatamente, á fin de no detener al pasajero más tiempo que el indispensable en esas operaciones. Para la liquidación y cobro de derechos de los efectos que importen consigo los pasajeros, siempre que el monto de los derechos no pase de doscientos pesos, se observarán las reglas siguientes:

I. El empleado que haga la calificación llevará un libro talonario especial, conforme al modelo núm. 55, en el que anotará la especificación de los efectos que causen derechos, con todos los datos necesarios para su ajuste. En la misma hoja en que se anote la especificación se practicará el ajuste y se hará constar la liquidación de los derechos, con todos los demás datos que en el modelo se indican.

II. El pasajero enterará al empleado encargado del despacho, el importe de los derechos correspondientes, y éste le entregará la constancia de pago, tomándola del libro talonario, previa la firma de con-

formidad que dejará el pasajero al pie del talón respectivo, en el que deberá el empleado asentar, previamente y con todos sus detalles, los datos que indica el modelo. Llenada esta formalidad, el resguardo dará por despachados los bultos.

III. El mismo día, ó al siguiente, el empleado entregará en la caja de la aduana el importe de los derechos que hubiere recaudado y una noticia con arreglo al modelo núm. 56, acompañada de las hojas de liquidación del talonario, revisadas ya y confrontadas con el talón por la contaduría.

IV. Esas noticias, juntas con las hojas originales del libro talonario, serán los comprobantes con que las aduanas acrediten el ingreso; y al fin de cada año fiscal acompañarán con su cuenta el libro talonario.

V. Cada una de dichas noticias causará una partida de ingreso en los libros de las aduanas.

ART. 221. Cuando los pasajeros no traigan en sus equipajes efectos sujetos al pago de derechos, se les entregarán sin más demora que la indispensable para hacer su reconocimiento.

ART. 222. Para el despacho de los efectos que traigan consigo los pasajeros y que causen derechos cuyo valor, calculado según las cuotas de la tarifa, exceda de doscientos pesos y no pase de quinientos, se les exigirá la presentación de un pedimento; pero en este caso, no se les obligará á hacer la especificación detallada sus efectos, sino que deberá hacerla el vista que practique el despacho. La aduana, al formar la liquidación, comprenderá en ella el doble del importe del derecho consular que hubiera causado la factura.

En el caso de que las mercancías causen derechos por más de quinientos pesos, según la tarifa, y no estén amparadas con factura consular, se exigirá al interesado la presentación de un pedimento de despacho y se cobrarán, además de los derechos de importación, el tanto de los derechos adicionales que corresponda.

ART. 223. Cuando algún pasajero se niegue á pagar los derechos que causen los efectos que traiga consigo, éstos serán remitidos á la aduana, donde se conservarán en depósito durante seis meses. Si pasado este tiempo no fueren reclamados, se rematarán en subasta pública, y el sobrante del producto del remate, deducidos los derechos de importación, almacenaje y demás gastos, se conservará en depósito para entregarlo al dueño de las mercancías en el término que fija esta ley.

Si al concluirse el despacho de los equipajes quedare algún bulto sin que se haya pedido su examen, será remitido á la aduana, bajo la custodia de un celador, y depositado en los almacenes. Al ser recibido el bulto en los almacenes, el alcaide dispondrá que se le cruce con alambres, cuyos extremos se sujetarán con un sello de plomo.

Los bultos de equipaje ó efectos que no hubieren sido reclamados dentro de los seis meses de haber sido depositados en la aduana, se

rematarán en subasta pública, ajustándose el procedimiento á las prevenciones relativas de esta ordenanza.

Para proceder al remate de equipajes ó efectos no reclamados por los pasajeros, el administrador de la aduana mandará publicar las convocatorias en los periódicos de la localidad, á fin de que los respectivos dueños puedan presentarse á deducir sus derechos. En las convocatorias se anunciará la fecha del día en que deba tener lugar el remate.

Cuando un pasajero se niegue á abrir algún bulto de los que compongan su equipaje, se procederá á ello, ante dos testigos, levantándose una acta. El bulto se mandará depositar en los almacenes de la aduana y se procederá con arreglo á los párrafos 2°, 3° y 4°, de este artículo.

Si al reconocerse un bulto resulta que contiene efectos que causen derechos, éstos se calcularán con el recargo del tanto adicional que corresponda.

Art. 224. Por equipaje se entiende, para el efecto de la exención de derechos, lo siguiente:

I. La ropa de uso personal, siempre que no sea excesiva á juicio de los administradores, según las circunstancias de los pasajeros.

II. Los objetos que lleven puestos, de su uso personal, como joyas, reloj, cadena, botones, bastón, etc.; una ó dos armas, con sus accesorios, y hasta cien cartuchos, si las armas son de fuego.

III. Los instrumentos ó herramientas más esenciales ó indispensables para ejercer su profesión ú oficio, si los pasajeros son profesores, artistas ó artesanos. No se comprenden en esta franquicia los pianos, órganos ú organillos, ni el material ó accesorios para la instalación de laboratorios, talleres ó gabinetes.

IV. Cien puros, cuarenta cajetillas de cigarros, y medio kilogramo de rapé ó de tabaco de mascar, si los pasajeros fueren adultos.

V. Los libros usados.

Art. 225. Para el despacho del vestuario, adornos escénicos y demás útiles de las compañías teatrales, y, en general, de toda clase de espectáculos públicos que se importen temporalmente al país, siempre que se trate de efectos apropiados á la representación de los espectáculos, se observarán las reglas siguientes:

I. El empresario ó agente de la empresa presentará á la aduana una manifestación pormenorizada del vestuario y demás útiles que traiga consigo la compañía.

II. La aduana procederá al reconocimiento y cotización de dichos efectos con arreglo á la tarifa de esta Ordenanza, exigiendo del empresario ó agente una fianza satisfactoria por la suma total que arroje la liquidación de los derechos.

III. La aduana expedirá al empresario ó agente un certificado, que llevará la estampilla correspondiente, en el que consten detallados con todos los datos conducentes á su identificación, los efectos introducidos

y fijada la fracción de la tarifa en que se halle comprendida cada una de sus clases. El certificado de que se habla servirá al importador para amparar sus efectos donde sea necesario, y deberá presentarlo á la aduana de salida cuando los extraiga del país. El plazo para la extracción podrá concederse por la aduana de entrada hasta por un año; pero, cuando el interesado lo solicite y la dirección del ramo lo juzgue conveniente, podrá ésta prorrogarlo.

IV. La aduana por donde salgan los efectos, los revisará y verá si corresponden con los datos del certificado expedido por la aduana de entrada, y comunicará á ésta el resultado del reconocimiento para que, si hay lugar á ello, se cancele la fianza otorgada en la época en que fueron introducidos.

Si después de un mes de haberse vencido el plazo fijado para la extracción de los efectos, la aduana de entrada no tuviere noticia de que hubieren salido, hará efectiva la fianza por el importe de los derechos asegurados.

V. Si á la salida de los efectos faltare alguno de los que exprese el certificado expedido por la aduana de entrada, la de salida cobrará los correspondientes derechos de importación, salvo en el caso de fuerza mayor, debidamente comprobado.

VI. Siempre que entre los objectos que se introduzcan vengan algunos que no deban comprenderse en la franquicia que establece este artículo, los administradores de las aduanas ordenarán al vista que los especifique, y cobrarán los respectivos derechos; estando facultados para reducir éstos, cuando los efectos vengan deteriorados y según el grado de deterioro en que se hallen.

Art. 226. No se exigirá factura consular cuando se trate de menajes que pertenezcan á pasajeros, pero sí se exigirá la presentación del pedimento, en el cual no será necesario que el pasajero haga la especificación de los efectos, pues ésta deberá hacerla el vista en el momento del despacho. Quedan facultados los administradores para conceder, en la forma prevenida para la avería, cuando los muebles se encuentren notablemente usados, un descuento en los derechos proporcional al demérito que tengan los muebles y siempre que el interesado justifique su propiedad.

La justificación de propiedad podrá exigirse, también, cuando se trate de menajes ó equipajes que no lleguen con los pasajeros á quienes se atribuya esa popriedad. Justificada ésta, á satisfacción de los administradores, los efectos gozarán de las franquicias que conforme á esta Ordenanza les correspondan, pero siempre que dichos efectos se introduzcan dentro de los tres meses siguientes al de la llegada del pasajero á quien pertenezcan.

Art. 231. El registro ó revisión de los equipajes se hará en un lugar seguro y apropiado al objeto, por orden riguroso, sin preferencia ni distinciones, según vayan presentándose los pasajeros y conforme les

vaya tocando su turno. Los administradores cuidarán de activar todo lo posible este servicio, á fin de no demorar á los pasajeros más tiempo que lo necesario.

A medida que vayan despachándose los equipajes, el celador comisionado al efecto por la aduana, irá fijando á cada bulto una etiqueta ó marbete con la fecha del despacho y la inscripción de "Reconocido en la aduana de . . . " El celador encargado de vigilar la salida no permitirá la extracción ó embarque de bultos que no lleven la etiqueta ó marbete mencionados. (Continuará.)

DECRETO QUE CONTINÚA LA EXENCIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN PARA EL TERRITORIO DE QUINTANA ROO.

Secretaría de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público:

SECCIÓN PRIMERA.

Porfirio Diaz, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á sus habitantes, sabed:

Que el Congreso de la Unión ha tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

"El Congreso de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos decreta:

"Artículo único. Por el término de un año, contado desde el día 1°. de julio próximo, continuarán exceptuados del pago de toda clase de derechos de importación, así como de los de puerto, los efectos extranjeros que constan detalladamente en el decreto 7 de junio de 1902, y que se introduzcan por las aduanas establecidas en el Territorio de Quintana Roo, para ser consumidos exclusivamente en el mismo Territorio.

"Luis Pérez Verdía, *Diputado presidente.*
"T. Reyes Retana, *Senador presidente.*
"Carlos M. Saavedra, *Diputado secretario.*
"Carlos Flores, *Senador secretario.*

"Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento.

"Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México á ocho de junio de mil novecientos cuatro.

Porfirio Díaz.

NICARAGUA.

ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UNA COMPAÑÍA DE VAPORES ENTRE NUEVA ORLEANS Y LOS PUERTOS ORIENTALES DE LA REPÚBLICA.

La Asamblea Nacional Legislativa, decreta:

Unico. Aprobar el contrato celebrado entre el señor Ministro de Fomento, en representación del Gobierno, y Don Chas. Weinberger,

en los términos siguientes: José Dolores Gómez, Ministro de Fomento y Obras Públicas, en representación del Gobierno, por una parte, y el Señor Chas. Weinberger, por sí, han convenido en celebrar el contrato siguiente:

I. El Gobierno, en el deseo de ensanchar el progreso agrícola, industrial y comercial de la costa oriental de la República, acepta y protege de una manera especial, el establecimiento de una compañía de vapores para pasajeros y cargas, que harán su tráfico entre el puerto de Nueva Orleans ó cualquier otro puerto de los Estados Unidos de América y los puertos abiertos ó por abrirse al comercio, de la mencionada costa oriental de la República, compañía que llevará el nombre que el Señor Chas. Weinberger, sus representantes ó sus sucesores notifiquen al Gobierno oportunamente dentro de un año lo más tarde y que se mencionará en esta contrata con el nombre de "La Compañía."

II. La Compañía se compromete á enviar el primer vapor de Nueva Orleans ó cualquier otro puerto de los Estados Unidos de América, á uno de los puertos de Nicaragua, dentro de dos meses de ratificada la presente contrata y á hacer por lo menos el tráfico siguiente:

De Nueva Orleans ó cualquier otro puerto de los Estados Unidos de América.

Un vapor cada semana, á Bluefields.

Un vapor cada dos semanas, al Cabo de Gracias á Dios.

Un vapor cada dos semanas, á Monkey Point, cuando este puerto se abra al comercio.

Dichos vapores harán sus viajes periódicos de ida y vuelta, según itinerario que se notificará al Gobierno y al público, y que no se podrá alterar sin avisarlo á los mismos con treinta días de anticipación.

Por cada infracción del itinerario que no sea justificada, La Compañía tendrá una multa de cincuenta pesos oro americano, que se hará efectiva gubernativamente.

III. La Compañía estará obligada á trasportar sin costo alguno para el Gobierno, las valijas ó sacos de correspondencia que hubiere entre los puertos de la República, de éstos para Nueva Orleans ó cualquier otro puerto de los Estados Unidos de América, y de éstos para aquéllos. También estará obligada, en caso de guerra, á poner los vapores de su propiedad á la orden del Gobierno, quien los armará por su propia cuenta, reconociendo al devolverlos el fletamento respectivo y los daños que por su ocupación sufran las naves, todo lo cual se determinará por peritos que serán nombrados y resolverán de la misma manera que se establecerá más adelante respecto del tribunal de árbitros.

IV. Las tarifas, pasajes y fletes entre los puertos de Nicaragua, y de éstos para Nueva Orleans ó cualquier otro puerto de los Estados Unidos de América, y de éstos para aquéllos, serán durante todo el tiempo de toda la concesión, las que se formen de acuerdo con el Gobierno, como se dirá más adelante.

Cuando se reformen no empezarán á regir sino hasta después de treinta días de notificadas al público.

El Gobierno tendrá derecho á un cuarenta por ciento (40 por ciento) de rebaja en los pasajes de sus empleados y de más personas que viajen por su cuenta, y á un cincuenta por ciento (50 por ciento) en sus cargas y tropas. En los pasajes de los nicaragüenses se hará una rebaja de un veinte por ciento (20 por ciento).

V. En cambio de los privilegios y derechos estipulados en las cláusulas anteriores en favor del Gobierno, éste exonera por el término de veinticinco años, á La Compañía, del pago de los derechos de puerto, anclaje y demás de esta clase, establecidos ó por establecerse en los puertos de la República, y le hará especiales concesiones respecto de la recepción y despacho de los vapores, cuando así convenga á ambas partes interesadas.

VI. Además, á fin de realizar el propósito expuesto en la cláusula I, de ensanchar el progreso agrícola, industrial y mercantil de la costa oriental de la República, el Gobierno concede á La Compañía, por el mismo término de los veinticinco años, el derecho exclusivo de navegar á vapor, nafta, gasolina, electricidad ó alcohol, en el río Escondido y sus afluentes, salvando los derechos adquiridos.

Las embarcaciones del Gobierno tienen derecho de navegar en el referido río, pero en asuntos oficiales.

La Compañía deberá aumentar el tráfico á medida que tome incremento el comercio agrícola mercantil entre Bluefields y Rama.

VII. Con el deseo de prever todos los casos de eventualidades posibles, se establece que si por fuerza mayor, cosa juzgada ó reclamación diplomática, llegare á ser compelido el Gobierno á la suspensión ó rescisión de este contrato, ó faltar á alguna ó algunas de sus estipulaciones, no tendrá La Compañía derecho á reclamación alguna.

VIII, La Compañía se compromete:

1°. A pagar al Gobierno quince mil pesos oro americano al principiar cada año de la concesión, debiendo entregar la primera anualidad dentro de tres días de ratificado este contrato por la Asamblea.

2°. Á establecer y mantener plantaciones en terrenos de su propiedad, situados en las regiones adyacentes del río mencionado, y á comprar todos los bananos exportables que se produzcan, debiendo pagar por ellos el major precio que se obtenga del artículo en los centros productores similares más favorecidos, precio que en ningún caso deberá ser menos de cincuenta centavos plata por racimos de nueve manos ó más; treinta y cinco centavos plata por racimos de ocho manos, y veinte centavos plata por racimos de siete manos, mínimum que en los meses de marzo, abril, mayo y junio subirá á sesenta y veinticinco centavos plata, respectivamente.

IX. La duración de esta contrata será de veinticinco años, contados desde su ratificación por la Asamblea.

X. Á fin de que la Compañía pueda cumplir debidamente el propósito del Gobierno al celebrar esta contrata, y á fin de que pueda poner correctamente en operación y mantener sus vapores y todos los demás elementos con que cuente para cumplir completa y satisfactoriamente sus obligaciones y el objeto de esta contrata, la Compañía podrá, por el término de veinticinco años, importar libre de derechos en los puertos de la República con los cuales haga su tráfico, los artículos siguientes: Maquinaria, carbón, gasolina, nafta, pinturas, aceites y materiales para construcción de casas. La Compañía, sin embargo, someterá previamente á la aprobación del empleado que el Gobierno determine, una lista en forma de lo que desee importar, y quedará sujeta á perder tal concesión si lo que importare se ofreciere á la venta ó se empleara fuera del servicio de la Compañía, sin perjuicio de quedar también sujeta á las penas señaladas á los defraudadores fiscales.

XI. La Compañía se compromete á construir para el Gobierno de Nicaragua, poniendo todo el alambre y aparatos necesarios, dentro de los primeros tres años de su existencia, una línea telefónica directa entre Blufields y Rama. El Gobierno concederá á la Compañía el uso libre de esa línea y la faculdad de conectarla con las diferentes plantaciones que forme y sean de su propiedad, excepto en tiempo de guerra. La postería telegráfica podrá utilizarla para la línea telefónica aludida. El sostenimiento de la línea será por cuenta del Gobierno, y los empleados serán nombrados por éste:

XII. La presente contrata no afecta derechos adquiridos, y podrá traspasarse á cualquier particular ó compañía extranjera; pero en ningún caso á otro Gobierno en todo ni en parte, directa ni indirectamente.

XIII. Caducará la presente contrata:

1°. Por faltar la Compañía al pago de las anualidades de quince mil pesos oro americano ($15,000) en la forma establecida en el inciso 1° de la cláusula VIII.

2°. Por no hacer el envío del primer vapor de la Compañía dentro de dos meses de ratificada esta contrata; en este caso aquélla perderá á favor del Gobierno su primer entrega de quince mil pesos oro americano ($15,000).

3°. Por suspensión consecutiva durante tres meses del tráfico de los vapores á que se rafiere la cláusula II.

4°. Por la falta de cumplimiento respecto á la compra y precio de los bananos, según se estipula en el inciso 2° de la cláusula VIII.

5°. Por traspaso directo ó indirecto de la misma contrata, en todo ó en parte, á un Gobierno extranjero.

6°. También quedará este contrato sin valor, si la Compañía no llevase á efecto su contrato de empréstito de un millón de pesos oro americano, que ha celebrado con este Gobierno.

XIV. La Compañía deberá necesariamente mantener un representante en Nicaragua, ampliamente instruído y autorizado para proceder

en todos los asuntos judiciales y extrajudiciales que pudieran surgir con relación á la empresa. Se conviene terminantemente, sin embargo, que cualquiera diferencia entre las partes, por la interpretación ó aplicación de cualquiera de los puntos de esta contrata, se resolverá indefectiblemente por un Tribunal de Árbitros nombrados de acuerdo con la ley de Nicaragua, quienes á su vez nombrarán previamente un tercero que resolverá en definitiva si aquéllos no se pusieren de acuerdo. Del fallo arbitral no habrá apelación ni recurso diplomático de ninguna clase. El Tribunal de Árbitros se organizará en esta capital, y si alguna de las partes rehusare nombrar el árbitro que le corresponde, se organizará el Tribunal como lo disponga la ley en esos casos.

XV. La Compañía tiene obligación de mantener vapores en los afluentes del río Escondido, bajo la pena de cien pesos oro de multa por cada mes que falten.

XVI. Los itinerarios y tarifas de la Compañía serán formadas de previo acuerdo con el Gobierno.

En fe de le estipulado en las cláusulas que forman esta contrata, firman el presente en el Ministerio de Fomento, en Managua, á los veintinueve días del mes de marzo de mil novecientos cuatro.

José Gómez.
Chas. Weinberger.

El Presidente de la República acuerda, aprobar el contrato que antecede, Managua, 29 de Marzo, de 1904.

Zelaya.

El Ministro de Fomento.

Gómez.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones de la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa el veintisiete de abril de mil novecientos cuatro.

José D. Gómez, *D. P.*
Adolfo Vivas, *D. S.*
Felix P. Zelaya M., *D. S.*

Publíquese. Palacio Nacional, Managua, 30 de abril de 1904.

J. S. Zelaya.

El Ministro de Fomento.

José Gómez.

PARAGUAY.

NUEVO DERECHO DE EXPORTACIÓN AL EXTRACTO DE QUEBRACHO.

[Del "Boletín Quincenal" de Asunción de marzo 5 de 1904.]

Decreto fijando en $0.08 oro sellado el kilogramo de extracto de quebracho de producción nacional, á los efectos del pago de los impuestos aduaneros.

Considerando: Que según los informes consulares, el precio máximo de venta del extracto de quebracho en Hamburgo, su principal mercado, es de 340 marcos la tonelada, ó sea $0.085 oro el kilogramo.

Que resulta por lo tanto excesivo el aforo de 30 centavos oro el kilo, que nuestra tarifa de avalúos asigna al mencionado producto.

Que los valores de las mercaderías que se consignan en la tarifa de avalúos deben ser siempre que sea posible la expresión fiel de la verdad, ó por lo menos aproximarse mucho á ella, á fin de evitar perjuicios al comercio.

Por tanto: El Presidente de la República decreta:

Artículo. 1°. Desde la fecha, y á los efectos del pago de los impuestos aduaneros correspondientes, queda fijado en ocho centavos oro sellado el kilogramo de extracto de quebracho de producción nacional destinado á la exportación.

Art. 2°. Comuníquese, publíquese y dése al Registro Oficial.

Escurra.

Antoniò Sosa.

Asunción, *febrero 18 de 1904.*

PERÚ.

IMPUESTO Á LOS FÓSFOROS.

Lima, *á 9 de abril de 1904.*

Para el mejor cumplimiento de la ley de 26 de Marzo último sobre impuesto á los fósforos, se resuelve:

1°. Encárgase á la Compañía de Recaudación la cobranza del impuesto sobre las existencias de fósforos en toda la República.

2°. El impuesto se hará efectivo conforme á la siguiente escala:

(a) Por cada sesenta fósforos de palo, ó fracción de sesenta, dos centavos.

(b) Por cada sesenta fósforos de cera, ó fracción de sesenta, dos centavos.

(c) Por cada veinte fósforos de papel ó cartón, ó fracción de veinte, un centavo.

3°. Este impuesto se hará efectivo por medio de timbres que se adherirán á los envases ó cajas de los fósforos.

4°. Los fósforos de producción peruana pagarán el imquesto al extraerlos de las fábricas; los de la fabricación extranjera, al despacharlos en las aduanas, sin perjuicio del derecho con que está gravada su introducción.

5°. Para los efectos del artículo 4° de la ley, los tenedores de fósforos, sean fabricantes, comerciantes ó particulares, presentarán á las oficinas de la recaudación á esta fecha, en formularios especiales que éstas les proporcionarán gratuitamente, la declaración de existencias con el por-

menor de número de envases cajas contenidas en cada uno y clase de fósforos.

Verificada la conformidad de las declaraciones, se entregará á cada declarante la cantidad de timbres correspondientes á la cantidad y calidad de los fósforos manifestados; exceptuándose los fabricantes á quienes se entregará los timbres que cubran los despachos del artículo existente, en las fábricas y sus depósitos, á medida que ellos tengan lugar y á solicitud del interesado.

6°. El impuesto sobre las existencias en poder de comerciantes ó particulares se pagará al contado sino excede de 100 soles, y en efectivo ó en letras á sesenta días según desee el interesado, si excede de esta cantidad.

El impuesto sobre las existencias en las fábricas y sus depósitos de Lima, Mollendo, Pisco, Salaverry, Pacasmayo, Eten y Paita, se pagará á la salida del artículo para el consumo.

7°. Los fósforos contenidos en paquetes y en cajas sueltas, serán timbrados inmediatamente, y los contenidos en cajones lo serán á medida que éstos se abran para la venta, pero el tenedor conservará en su poder los timbres correspondientes á los fósforos contenidos en ellos.

8°. El timbre para las cajas de fósforos de palo debe cerrar las aberturas del envase, de modo que las extremidades del signo se rompan al extraerse la caja.

El timbre para los fósforos de cera debe igualmente cerrar las aberturas del envase; y

El timbre para los fósforos de cartón ó papel, debe abrazar las tapas que los contienen.

9°. Los cajones existentes en esta fecha, en poder de las fábricas y sus depósitos, de dentro ó fuera de Lima, transitarán acompañados de una guía especial, y los timbres que aun han de adherirse en el lugar de destino.

Los existentes en poder de comerciantes ó particulares transitarán acompañados de los timbres correspondientes.

Los fósforos fabricados después de la expedición de esta resolución no podrán transitar sin llevar en cada caja el timbre de ley, cualquiera que sea el volumen del envase en que se transporten.

Para el cumplimiento de la precedente obligación, la Compañía entregará á los fabricantes los timbres que soliciten para los fósforos que fabriquen.

10°. Para la conformidad de la cuenta que la recaudación llevará de los timbres que entregue y de los pagos parciales que le hagan, como para los efectos de la disposición reglamentaria del tránsito, los comerciantes, fabricantes y particulares que poseen fósforos en cajones cerrados, marcarán cada uno de éstos con la palabra "existencia." Los cajones que contengan fósforos fabricados después de esta resolución, llevarán la palabra "timbrados."

11°. La Compañía podrá fiscalizar las operaciones de las fábricas, especialmente las de timbrar y empaquetar los fósforos, cuidando de que los timbres sean perfectamente adheridos y que no se empaquete una que no esté timbrada.

12. Prohíbese, en lo absoluto, desde la fecha, la venta de fósforos en paquetes ó cajas, sin que cada caja lleve el timbre de ley.

Prohíbese igualmente el tránsito de fósforos sin timbre que acrediten el pago del impuesto.

13. Los fósforos en paquetes y cajas en poder de comerciantes y particulares de Lima y Callao, deberán quedar totalmente timbrados de la fecha en 15 días; y en igual plazo, más el término de la distancia, los existentes en poder de los comerciantes y particulares de los demás pueblos de la República.

14. Las oficinas de correos despacharán libres de porte los timbres para fósforos que la compañía remita á sus representantes.

15. La infracción de cualquiera de estas disposiciones será penada con el comiso del artículo.

Regístrese, comuníquese y publíquese. Rúbrica de S. E.

LEGUIA.

NUEVO GABINETE.

Según informes recibidos por el Departamento de Estado, transmitidos por el Señor Ministro de los Estados Unidos de América en el Perú, el Nuevo Gabinete de aquella República ha quedado constituido como sigue:

Presidente del Consejo de Ministros y Ministro de Negocios Extranjeos, Señor Doctor Don ALBERTO ELMORE.

Ministro de Gobernación, Señor Doctor Don JUAN DE DIOS QUINTANA.

Ministro de Justicia, Señor Doctor Don FRANCISCO EQUIGUREN.

Ministro de Guerra y Marina, Coronel Don PEDRO MUÑÍEZ.

Ministro de Hacienda y Comercio, Señor Don JUAN JOSÉ REINOSO.

Ministro de Fomento, Señor Don JOSÉ BALTA.

SALVADOR.

LA MONEDA NACIONAL.

El "Diario Oficial" del 5 de mayo de 1904, contiene el siguiente importante decreto:

"Considerando: que no existen en la actualidad mercados de moneda acuñada de plata, semejante á la nuestra, á donde se pueda ocurrir en demanda de la que pueda necesitarse para las operaciones comerciales del país; que si bien la moneda circulante en la actualidad es suficiente para las transacciones ordinarias del movimiento económico, puede muy bien no serlo en la época de la cosecha del café, en que el valor de los negocios es mayor cada año;

"Considerando: que esa deficiencia puede afectar las operaciones generales y perjudicar los intereses de los productores de café y demás frutos exportables; una vez que el precio de ellos tiene que estar en relación con el tipo de cambio que rija sobre el extranjero, y que éste puede ser fijado *arbitrariamente* por las circunstancias;

"Considerando: que aunque existe en el país una Casa de Moneda Nacional, ésta no puede funcionar por falta de un personal competente para manejarla, y que es un deber del Gobierno promover todas las facilidades necesarias, á fin de que el medio circulante sea proporcionado al desarrollo comercial y agrícola del país; acuerda:

"1°. El Gobierno proporcionará los troqueles nacionales para que se hagan acuñaciones de moneda fuerte de plata en el extranjero, cuando así se solicite.

"2°. Toda acuñación se hará por cuenta de cualesquiera de los bancos existentes en el país, conforme á nuestras tablas de acuñación, fijadas por la ley.

"3°. El banco que efectúe la acuñación responderá de que la moneda acuñada corresponda en peso, ley y demás condiciones, á lo establecido por nuestra ley monetaria."

MODIFICACIONES DE LA LEY CONSULAR.

La Asamblea Nacional Legislativa de la República de El Salvador, considerando:

Que la ley consular vigente adolece de vacíos y defectos que se hace necesario subsanar,

En uso de sus facultades constitucionales, decreta las siguientes reformas:

Artículo 1. El artículo 15 se reforma así: "El establecimiento de consulados tiene por objeto velar por los intereses de los salvadoreños y ensanchar, por todos los medios posibles, las relaciones comerciales de El Salvador."

Art. 2. Al artículo 16 se le agrega el inciso siguiente: "Establécense por de pronto seis consulados generales: en Francia, Inglaterra, Alemania, España, Italia y Estados Unidos del Norte, quedando facultado el Supremo Poder Ejecutivo para establecer otros consulados generales en los países en que lo estime conveniente."

Art. 3. El artículo 23 se reforma así: "Pero deberán someter el nombramiento que hicieren á la aprobación del Supremo Poder Ejecutivo, avisándolo, además, al Ministro Diplomático correspondiente."

Art. 4. El artículo 30 se reforma así: "Los cónsules generales deberán ser necesariamente centroamericanos de origen, mayores de edad, estar en ejercicio de los derechos de ciudadanía, no haber quebrado ni haber sido procesados y condenados criminalmente, y tener conocimiento de la legislación salvadoreña."

Art. 5. El inciso 2° del artículo 30 queda suprimido.

ART. 6. El inciso 3° del mismo artículo se reforma así: "Los Salvadoreños deberán tener las mismas cualidades exigidas á los cónsules generales," y el 4° se reforma así: "Los cónsules generales y particulares serán nombrados directamente por el Supremo Poder Ejecutivo. Los cónsules y vice-cónsules de nacionalidad extranjera, lo serán á propuesta ó previo informe del Cónsul General respectivo, quien indicará en el primer caso la plaza donde conviene se nombren, y mandará una terna de candidatos para que el Poder Ejecutivo elija. En donde no haya Cónsul General, el Poder Ejecutivo nombrará los cónsules y vice-cónsules que estime conveniente."

Los cónsules y vice-cónsules deberán dar cuenta de las entradas y gastos que tengan lugar, al consulado general más próximo.

ART. 7. Al artículo 31 se le agrega: "Salvo los tratados existentes."

ART. 8. Al artículo 33 se le suprime la parte que dice: "ó que por hallarse ésta dividida en territorios vastos ó esparcidos, no fueren expeditas las comunicaciones, entre la residencia del Ministro Diplomático y la del funcionario consular."

ART. 9. El artículo 119 se reforma así: "Los funcionarios consulares llevarán cuenta detallada de las entradas que por derechos tenga su oficina. Los cónsules particulares y vice-cónsules remitirán el 1° de cada mes, al Cónsul General, copia por triplicado de la cuenta del mes anterior, y éste á su vez, junto con la de su oficina, remitirá cada tres meses al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, dos ejemplares de dichas cuentas, conservando uno en su archivo. El Ministerio remitirá un ejemplar de cada una de estas cuentas á la contaduría mayor.

ART. 10. El artículo 3° del decreto legislativo de 11 de mayo de 1901 se reforma así: "Los cónsules generales devengarán el sueldo de $250. Los cónsules y vice-consules devengarán el sueldo de $200 y $150, respectivamente. Estos sueldos serán pagados en la moneda de oro de curso legal del país en el que desempeñen sus funciones."

Los cónsules y vice-cónsules de nacionalidad extranjera serán *ad honorem*, y no tendrán derecho más que á un 25 por ciento de los productos de la oficina de su cargo.

ART. 11. Al mismo artículo 3°, ya citado, se le agrega el siguiente inciso: "Los productos de las oficinas consulares se destinan especialmente al sostenimiento del cuerpo consular, y no podrá disponerse en manera alguna de dichos productos, sino después de cubiertos los sueldos de los funcionarios consulares."

Los gastos de oficina quedan comprendidos en los sueldos antes mencionados, salvo los de cables, telegramas y otros que causen los encargos del Gobierno.

ART. 12. El artículo 4° del decreto legislativo de 11 de mayo de 1901 queda suprimido.

ART. 13. En las patentes consulares respectivas, se hará constar si le funcionario consular es de carrera, ó cual sea su categoría. Solamente los centroamericanos podrán ser cónsules de carrera.

Artículo transitorio. Cuatro meses después de la publicación de este decreto, quedarán incondicionalmente canceladas las patentes de los funcionarios consulares que no reunan las condiciones requeridas por él, siendo nulos los actos que ejerzan y deban surtir efectos legales en el país en donde residan, así como los documentos que autoricen con su firma destinados á producir efectos legales en El Salvador.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones del Poder Legislativo, San Salvador, á los veintitres días del mes de abril de mil novecientos cuatro.

F. Mejía,
Presidente.
M. A. Meléndez,
1er Secretario.
M. Hernández,
2º Secretario.

Palacio Ejecutivo, San Salvador, *2 de mayo de 1904.*

Por tanto, ejecútese.

P. José Escalón,
El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores.
Manuel Delgado.

DERECHOS DE EXPORTACIÓN SOBRE LAS BROZAS MINERALES Y EL ORO Y LA PLATA.

[Del "Diario Oficial" de 29 de abril de 1904.]

La Asamblea Nacional Legislativa de la República de El Salvador,

En uso de sus facultades constitutionales, decreta:

Artículo 1°. Grávase la exportación de brozas minerales con el tres por ciento de su valor; y con el uno por ciento el oro y plata en barras, lingotes, en polvo ó cualquiera otra forma en que estén elaborados.

Art. 2. Exceptúanse las brozas y demás metales que, por contrata celebrada con el Gobierno y aprobada por el Poder Legislativo, estén exentos de dicho gravamen.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones del Poder Legislativo: San Salvador, diez y nueve de abril de mil novecientos cuatro.

F. Mejía,
Presidente.
M. A. Meléndez,
1er Secretario.
M. Hernández,
2º Secretario.

Palacio del Ejecutivo, San Salvador, *26 de abril de 1904.*

Ejecútese:

P. José Escalón,
El Subsecretario de Estado, encargado de los Despachos de Hacienda y Crédito Público.
M. López Mencía.

URUGUAY.

COMERCIO DEL PUERTO DE MONTEVIDÉO EN MARZO, Y EN EL PRIMER TREMESTRE DE 1904.

Las salidas de buques y las exportaciones de Montevideo durante el mes de marzo y durante los tres primeros meses de 1904, fueron como sigue:

BUQUES.

	Marzo, 1904.	Tres primeros meses de 1904.
Vapores	44	125
Veleros	2	11

EXPORTACIONES.

Estados Unidos:			
Cueros vacunos, secos	número	5,000	103,826
Cueros vacunos, salados	íd	.....	2,000
Cerda	fardos	60	205
Lana	íd	.....	57
Tasajo	íd	2,725	5,767
Id	toneladas	159	439
Huesos y ceniza	íd	.....	503
Alemania:			
Cueros vacunos, secos	número	1,038	33,951
Cueros vacunos, salados	íd	15,830	61,047
Cerda	fardos	28	96
Lana	íd	1,233	9,498
Cueros lanares	íd	2	615
Cueros diversos	íd	.....	2
Tasajo	íd	.....	1,269
Cebo	bordalesas	1,462	1,462
Id	pipas	.....	75
Afrecho	sacos	16,213	20,612
Lino	íd	.....	4,795
Lenguas	cajones	5	5
Tripas	tercerolas	62	62
Francia:			
Cueros vacunos, secos	números	.....	4,017
Cueros vacunos, salados	íd	8,806	47,681
Cerda	fardos	56	97
Lana	íd	3,496	10,066
Cueros lanares	íd	661	2,805
Tasajo	íd	.....	6,713
Huesos y ceniza	sacos	7,485	12,820
Íd	toneladas	.....	44
Lenguas	cajones	.....	5
Ovejas		.....	200
Astas	números	21,116	21,116
España:			
Cueros vacunos, secos	íd	3,300	19,725
Cueros diversos	fardos	.....	4
Tasajo	íd	.....	4,268
Id	toneladas	.....	76
Sebo	pipas	356	1,326
Id	bordalesas	646	1,587
Tripas	fardos	.....	30
Ovejas		.....	800
Italia:			
Cueros vacunos, secos	números	4,022	16,147
Cerda	fardos	19	19
Lana	íd	51	524
Cueros lanares	íd	139	139
Cueros diversos	íd	.....	50
Sebo	pipas	1,423	3,920
Id	bordalesas	1,500	1,857
Huesos y ceniza	toneladas	.....	756
Astas	números	.....	72,865
Bélgica:			
Cueros vacunos, secos	íd	28,012	30,334
Cueros vacunos, salados	íd	72,311	136,043
Cerda	fardos	62	85

EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

		Marzo, 1904.	Tres primeros meses de 1904.
Bélgica—Continúa.			
Lana	fardos	3,647	6,442
Cueros lanares	íd	12	235
Cueros diversos	íd	124	124
Sebo	pipas	124	124
Trigo	sacos	2,015	7,640
Íd	toneladas	569	1,690
Lino	sacos	2,188	11,513
Lenguas	cajones	2,566	3,566
Huesos y ceniza	sacos	3,899	4,442
Astas	números	22,464	32,464
Portugal:			
Cueros vacunos, secos	íd	11,000	32,031
Lana	fardos	15	31
Tasajo	íd	380	8,282
Íd	toneladas	31	611
Sebo	pipas	.....	100
Astas	números	.....	10,430
Carne conservada	cajones	.....	70
Inglaterra:			
Cueros vacunos, secos	números	.....	2,045
Lana	fardos	58	2,321
Tasajo	íd	100	16,594
Íd	toneladas	6	25
Sebo	pipas	1,871	1,948
Íd	bordalesas	1,000	1,000
Afrecho	sacos	320	320
Maíz	íd	1,177	7,601
Trigo	íd	2,453	3,930
Lino	íd	2,659	4,795
Lenguas	cajones	2,339	4,933
Huesos y ceniza	sacos	169	169
Íd	toneladas	.....	1,025
Ovejas		.....	200
Brasil:			
Cueros lanares	fardos	74	74
Tasajo	íd	47,309	141,639
Íd	toneladas	3,755	13,384
Sebo	pipas	150	275
Íd	bordalesas	30	247
Harina	sacos	19,035	38,115
Maíz	íd	.....	23,193
Alpiste	íd	.....	1,760
Lenguas	cajones	6	32
Ovejas		1,500	2,860
Afrecho	sacos	200	400
Caballos		.....	4
Chile:			
Sebo	pipas	61	211
Íd	bordalesas	1,007	2,568
Harina	sacos	70	3,425
Afrechillo	íd	20	20
Maíz	íd	1,777	2,332
Alpiste	íd	.....	515
Grasa	cajones	970	1,670
Íd	barriles	.....	821
Íd	cuarterolas	1,560	2,417
Lenguas	cajones	.....	10
Ovejas		.....	57
Islas Malvinas:			
Harina	sacos	170	1,370
Afrecho	íd	29	29
Maíz	íd	58	114
Trigo	íd	10	10
Cuba:			
Tasajo	fardos	31,897	57,379
Íd	toneladas	2,442	4,018
Alpiste	sacos	341	341
Holanda:			
Trigo	íd	.....	4,612
Órdenes:			
Cueros diverso	fardos	3	3
Sebo	pipas	.....	618
Íd	bordalesas	.....	1,433

VENEZUELA.

LEY DE BANCOS.

[Del "Diario Oficial" de mayo 25 de 1904.]

El Congreso de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, decreta:

ART. 1°. Pueden establecerse en Venezuela, Bancos de depósito, giros préstamos y descuentos. Habrá también un Banco Nacional de Emisión y un Banco de Crédito Hipotecario, los cuales se regirán por leyes especiales.

ART. 2°. Los Bancos son establecimientos mercantiles, y sus actos están sujetos al Código de Comercio y á las disposiciones de la presente Ley.

ART. 3°. Los Bancos de depósito, giros, préstamos y descuentos, pueden constituirse libremente como cualquier otro establecimiento de comercio, por una sola persona, por compañía en nombre colectivo, en comandita, simple ó por acciones, y por compañías anónimas.

ART. 4°. Para los efectos de la estadística nacional, las personas ó casas de comercio que se ocupen habitualmente de operaciones bancarias de esta especie, deben ponerlo en conocimiento de la autoridad á quien corresponda expedir la patente de industria de la localidad.

ART. 5°. Por disposición judicial podrán ser embargadas, y aún vendidas, las acciones de los Bancos, mas no para el efecto de extraerse su importe; sino para tenerse por perteneciente al comprador, como accionista sustituto, el líquido que resulte en el Banco á favor del demandado.

ART. 6°. Los Bancos precitados deberán llenar para constituirse legalmente las formalidades que siguen:

1°. Presentarán al Ministerio de Fomento, quince días antes del fijado para la instalación del Banco, una copia auténtica de la escritura que la persona ó compañía que pretende establecerlo, debe otorgar previamente; y hacerla protocolizar en la Oficina del Registro del Distrito en cuya jurisdicción ha de tener su asiento principal. En dicha escritura se hará constar el nombre y denominación del Banco, la clase de éste; el capital en dinero efectivo con que se formará; el modo y término en que ese capital ha de ser enterado en caja; el objeto que se propone; el lugar del domicilo mercantil del Banco; el número de sucursales y agencias que ha de tener el Banco con indicación de las funciones, capital y residencia de cada una de ellas y, por fin, la duración del Banco.

2°. Presentarán también ante el mismo Ministerio, copia de los Estatutos que hayan adoptado para el régimen interior y la dirección del Banco, en las operaciones.

3°. Si el Banco se constituye por una compañía de comercio, deberán

presentarse junto con los documentos anteriores, una copia auténtica de las escrituras y demás actos que se hubieren otorgado para la formación de dicha compañía.

Art. 7°. Si están conformes á la ley los documentos enumerados en el artículo anterior, el Ejecutivo Nacional mandará expedir la patente del Banco, la cual será firmada y refrendada por el Ministro de Fomento, y se registrará y publicará en seguida, en el Juzgado de Comercio á cuya jurisdicción corresponda el lugar del domicilio del Instituto dicho.

Art. 8°. Los Bancos á que se refiere esta Ley, tendrán los deberes siguientes:

1°. Publicar mensualmente, por la prensa, el balance extractado de sus libros, en que debe constar, con claridad, el importe total del numerario que hubiere en caja, especificando las cantidades en oro y plata que lo componen, el monto y naturaleza de los depósitos, si los hubiere, el de los pagarés y obligaciones comerciales en cartera, con indicación de sus vencimientos, distinción de las realizables, demorables ó realizables, de todas las cuales se llevará cuenta separada.

Los tres Bancos á que se refiere el artículo 18 durante el lapso que se les concede para recoger sus billetes, expresarán, además, el importe de los que existan en caja y el de los que haya en circulación.

2°. Publicar, igualmente, por la prensa, las actas de las Juntas Generales, y trasmitir al Ministerio de Fomento, noticias de las alteraciones que se hicieren en los Estatutos, las cuales podrán ser aprobadas ó desaprobadas por el Gobierno.

Art. 9°. Los Bancos constituirán con parte del capital un fondo de garantía, y deben apartar de sus utilidades líquidas el 10 por ciento, por lo menos, para constituir el fondo de reserva.

Art. 10. Los Bancos tendrán su asiento, domicilio y oficina central en la ciudad donde resida el establecimiento principal de sus negocios.

Art. 11. Los Bancos mencionados pueden fundar otras sucursales ó agencias, además de las que hayan indicado en la escritura de establecimiento, dando aviso al Ejecutivo Nacional, por conducto del Ministerio de Fomento.

Art. 12. El Banco de cualquiera clase, que perdiere la mitad de su capital, deberá ponerse inmediatamente en liquidación, á menos que los socios, los accionistas ú otras personas reconstituyan el capital primitivo. Los acreedores ó deudores del Banco no podrán ser admitidos como nuevos socios en la reorganización del Instituto.

Art. 13. El Banco que infringiere, ó hubiere infringido las disposiciones contenidas en los artículos 6°, 8° y 12° de esta Ley, será privado de la patente que se le haya expedido por el Ejecutivo Nacional, y serán cerradas los oficinas principales y sucursales que haya establecido para sus operaciones. El Gobierno procederá en estos casos administrativamente, por el órgano del Ministro de Fomento, previa la comprobación plena de la infracción.

ART. 14. Los promotores, directores ó agentes de los Bancos que hicieren declaraciones falsas en los documentos que están obligados á presentar al Gobierno, según el artículo 6°, y los que para cumplir con lo preceptuado en el artículo 8° publicaren noticias y datos falsos, serán enjuiciados criminalmente, como reos de falsedad, y los Bancos en que tales delitos se hayan cometido serán cerrados como se ordena en los artículos anteriores.

ART. 15. Serán castigados como reos de estafa, los Directores y Gerentes que hayan repartido dividendos falsos por utilidades imaginarias, y se considerarán además reos de hurto, los que hubieren ocultado los beneficios verdaderos del Banco y distribuído dividendos menores.

ART. 16. Además de las penas establecidas en el artículo 761 del Código de Comercio, serán castigados como quebrados fraudulentos los Directores, los Gerentes, socios ó empleados que con sus hechos dolosos ó culpables hubieren ocasionado la quiebra de un Banco.

ART. 17. Las penas establecidas en los artículos anteriores no impiden á ninguno que haya sido perjudicado por las infracciones denunciadas, el derecho de reclamar de los infractores resarcimiento por daños y perjuicios. La responsabilidad puede hacerse efectiva solidariamente, contra los que aparezcan culpables.

ART. 18. Los tres Bancos existentes en la República (el Venezuela, el Caracas y el Maracaibo), que en su formación fueron de emisión ó circulación, no podrán hacer nuevas emisiones de billetes; pero los que ya tienen emitidos podrán continuar circulando durante un año, contado desde el día en que se constituya el Banco Nacional de emisión, lapso que se les concede para recogerlos en totalidad.

ART. 19. El Ejecutivo Nacional reglamentará la presente Ley.

ART. 20. Se deroga la Ley de 16 de abril de 1903.

Dado en el Palacio Legislativo, en Caracas, á los diez y seis días de abril de 1904. Año 93° de la Independencia y 46° de la Federación.

El Presidente de la Cámara del Senado,

[L. S.] SANTIAGO BRICEÑO.

El Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados,

[L. S.] JOSÉ IGNACIO LARES.

El Secretario de la Cámara del Senado,

R. CASTILLO CHAPELLÍN.

El Secretario de la Cámara de Diputados,

VICENTE PIMENTEL.

Palacio Federal de Caracas, á 18 de abril de 1904. Año 93° de la Independencia y 46° de la Federación.

[L. S.] CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado.

El Ministro de Fomento,

[L. S.] R. GARBIRAS GUZMÁN.

FABRICACIÓN DE OBJETOS DE CRISTAL, VIDRIO Y PORCELANA.

[Del "Diario Oficial" de Abril 20 de 1904.]

El Congreso de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, decreta:

Artículo único. Se aprueba en todas sus partes el contrato celebrado entre el Ministro de Fomento y el Dr. Elías Martínez Oramas, para la fabricación de objetos de cristal, vidrio, porcelana, etc., cuyo tenor es el siguiente:

"El Ministro de Fomento de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, en representación del Ejecutivo Federal por una parte, y por la otra el ciudadano Eliodora González P., vecino de esta capital, en su carácter de apoderado del ciudadano Dr. Elías Martínez Oramas, residente en Marsella, según poder otorgado en París el once de julio del corriente año, han convenido en celebrar el siguiente contrato:

"Artículo primero.

"El contratista se obliga á establecer en el Distrito Federal, ó en otros puntos del territorio de la República de Venezuela, en terrenos apropiados al efecto, una ó más fábricas para la manufactura de los objetos de cristal, de vidrio, de porcelana y de loza que requiera el consumo general del país. Las fábricas estarán establecidas y funcionarán dentro de los dos años siguientes á la fecha en que este contrato sea aprobado por el Congreso Nacional, salvo impedimentos causados por fuerza mayor, ó caso fortuito legalmente comprobados ante el Ejecutivo Federal.

"Artículo segundo.

"Como protección especial á esta industria completamente nueva en Venezuela, el Ejecutivo Federal concede al contratista lo siguiente: Privilegio exclusivo para ejercer dicha industria en el Estado, Territorio ó Distrito Federal en que instale una fábrica, durante los diez primeros años de la duración de este contrato; derecho para hacer uso gratis, mientras esté vigente este contrato, de los materias primas que se encuentren en terrenos baldíos de la propiedad de la nación; la importación libre de todo impuesto, por una sola vez y para cada una de las fábricas que establezca el contratista, de las máquinas, aparatos, instrumentos, edificios, materiales, enseres y útiles destinados á la instalación y explotación de sus fábricas, debiendo llenar, para el efecto, en cada importación, los requisitos legales, y exoneración de todo impuesto y contribución nacionales, creados ó que se crearen, para esta empresa, sus dependencias, anexidades y productos, mientras este contrato esté vigente.

"Artículo tercero.

"Este contrato durará quince años (15), contados desde la fecha de su aprobación por el Congreso Nacional; y mientras él esté vigente,

el Ejecutivo Federal no otorgará ninguna concesión que perjudique los derechos que el contratista adquiere.

"Artículo cuarto.

"Las dudas y controversias que puedan suscitarse sobre la inteligencia y ejecución de este contrato, serán resueltas amistosamente entre las partes contratantes; pero en el caso de no poder avenirse, ellas declaran someterse en todo á lo dispuesto en el artículo 139 de la Constitución General vigente, sin que pueden ser en ningún caso motivo de reclamaciones internacionales.

"Artículo quinto.

"El contratista podrá traspasar, en todo ó en parte, los derechos que adquiere por este contrato, con consentimiento previo del Ejecutivo Federal; y en ningún caso podrá hacerlo á Gobierno extranjero.

Hechos y firmados dos ejemplares de un mismo tenor y á un solo efecto en Caracas, á diez y nueve de agosto de mil novecientos dos. Año 98° de la Independencia y 44° de la Federación.

"Arnaldo Morales.
"E. González P."

Dado en el Palacio Legislativo de Caracas á los seis días del mes de abril de 1904. Año 93° de la Independencia y 46° de la Federación.

El Presidente de la Cámara del Senado,
[L. S.] Santiago Briceño.
El Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados,
[L. S.] José Ignacio Lares.
El Secretario de la Cámara del Senado,
R. Castillo Chapellín.
El Secretario de la Cámara de Diputados,
Vicente Pimentel.

Palacio Federal en Caracas, á ocho de abril de 1904. Año 93° de la Independencia y 46° de la Federación.

Ejecútese y cuídese de su ejecución.
[L. S.] Cipriano Castro.
Refrendado.
El Ministro de Fomento.
[L. S.] R. Garbiras Guzmán.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

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RECEPTION OF NEW MINISTER FROM BOLIVIA BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.[a]

On May 27, 1904, the President of the United States of America received Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN in his official capacity as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Bolivia, near the United States Government. The occasion was marked by great cordiality, the following remarks being made by Señor CALDERÓN on presenting his credentials:

"Your Excellency, I consider that my Government has conferred upon me a great honor appointing me its Representative in the United States of America.

"This nation occupies the front rank among the civilized nations of the world, not only on account of the extent of its territory and population, but for having raised the standard of personal dignity and realized the principle of equality among men by the practical application of free and democratic institutions and the novelty of the industrial and economic methods that have revolutionized the world. No less noteworthy is the spirit of justice and respect for the rights of other nations that characterizes its foreign policy.

"It will be my earnest endeavor, and in accordance with my instructions, to increase the friendly relations that fortunately exist between our countries. Bolivia will always welcome the progressive and civilizing spirit which predominates in the United States of America, as well as the investment of American capital in enterprises that will help developing the natural wealth and resources with which Providence has endowed my country.

[a] Republished from June Bulletin in consequence of certain omissions noted in previous issue.

"On handing to Your Excellency my letters of credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia to the Government of the United States of America, I am pleased to convey to Your Excellency and to the American people the best wishes of the President and the people of Bolivia, as well as my own, for your personal happiness and the continued prosperity of this great nation."

President ROOSEVELT replied in the following terms:

"Mr. MINISTER: It gives me pleasure to receive from your hands the letter whereby His Excellency the President of Bolivia accredits you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia near this Government.

"I am glad to welcome you to Washington, and trust that your sojourn here will be a happy one.

"Your friendly words of appreciation of this country and the assurances which you give that it will be your earnest endeavor to increase the friendly relations between the two countries and to advance their commercial and industrial interests are most gratifying to me. It having ever been the aim of the United States to strengthen the bonds of friendship with Bolivia, your efforts in the directions indicated will have the cordial cooperation of this Government.

"I beg that you will convey to His Excellency the President of Bolivia the assurance of my best wishes for his personal welfare and for the happiness and prosperity of the Bolivian people."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT QUINTANA.

The International Bureau of the American Republics was informed under date of June 16, 1904, by the Department of State of the United States of a notification from the Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* at Buenos Ayres of the election on the 12th of June of Señor Dr. Don MANUEL QUINTANA as President of the Argentine Republic and Señor Don JOSÉ FIGUERA ALCORTA as Vice-President.

Dr. MANUEL QUINTANA is one of the most eminent lawyers of the country, and for many years has been the legal adviser of many of the important railway corporations of the Republic. Very early in life he became a prominent figure in national politics, and has held the position of Provincial and National Deputy and Minister in the National Government. He represented his country at the Pan-American Congress at Washington, and is regarded as an able and just administrator who will follow closely the policy laid down by his predecessor, which has so greatly benefited the country.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST QUARTER OF 1904.

The returns for the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic for the first three months of 1904 show import valuations to the amount of $43,300,622, as compared with $33,539,498 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and export values of $73,234,446, as compared with $69,351,190 in the first quarter of 1903. These figures are exclusive of bullion exports of $727,516 and bullion imports worth $14,231,002, which items figured in the commercial returns of the first three months of 1903 for $234,684 and $7,448,438, respectively.

The excess of exports over imports (excluding gold) during the quarter was $29,933,824, gold; while in the first quarter of 1903 the excess was $35,811,601, the imports having increased by $9,761,124 and the exports by $3,883,247. The surplus importation of gold amounted to $13,503,486 against a surplus of $7,213,754 in the first three months of 1903, the rates of exchange being such as to make it advantageous for foreign bankers to remit gold in payment of the bills drawn for exports from the country.

The trade with the different countries was represented by the following figures:

[Value in gold.]

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
Africa	$3,903	$1,087,113	France	$3,946,095	$11,083,853
Germany	5,580,074	9,715,518	Italy	5,489,640	895,808
Belgium	1,843,981	5,397,047	Holland	161,840	609,483
Bolivia	16,725	112,895	Paraguay	433,769	90,406
Brazil	1,397,113	2,354,561	United Kingdom	16,064,433	9,584,164
Cuba	125,830	1,915	Uruguay	236,376	1,258,287
Chile	27,596	483,150	Other countries	2,438,341	2,828,867
Spain	1,054,256	578,385	Orders	.....	24,254,153
United States	4,480,650	2,898,841			

As regards the exports of Argentine produce, the United Kingdom is the best customer for frozen meat, having taken 32,400 tons, against 5,900 sent to all other countries. Of wool it received only 2,989, while Germany took 22,025, Belgium 9,053, the United States 5,745, and France 30,719 tons. The United Kingdom was the only customer for butter, taking 1,863 tons; also buying 5,414 tons of tallow, which was two-thirds of the total exportation. The quantities of grain shipped to Great Britain were linseed, 39,430 tons; maize, 59,522, and wheat, 58,921. The exports "for orders" mainly on British account were: Linseed, 225,321 tons; maize, 115,419; wheat, 526,802, and quebracho, 41,271 tons. Germany headed the list in salted oxhides, horsehides, and nutria skins. It also received 40,921 tons of linseed, 12,814 tons of maize, and 15,781 tons of wheat. Brazil took 10,066 steers and 4,194 sheep. The United States imported 248,609 kilograms of horsehides and 193,540 kilograms of goatskins. Of the bones exported, 3,029

tons, or two-thirds of the total, was shipped to the United States, as was also 1,158 tons of quebracho extract. Of sugar, 1,059 tons went to Germany, 1,661 to Uruguay, and 1,866 to other places.

The classification of exports and their values were as follows:

Pastoral products	$34,450,451
Agricultural products	37,439,669
Forest products	767,639
Mineral products	124,635
Products of the chase	93,748
Various	358,304

The relative rank of the countries sending articles for import is as follows: The United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, the United States, France, Belgium, Brazil, and Spain.

The augmentation of imports was general, the diminution having occurred chiefly in oils, cigars, and agricultural machinery. The customs duties on imports amounted in the three months to $11,191,142 gold, being $1,549,897 more than in the first quarter of 1903, the export duties being $947,358, an increase of $39,748. The total customs revenue for the quarter was $13,208,184 gold and $137,703 paper, an increase of $1,805,100 gold and $13,028 paper over 1903.

The classification of imports was as follows:

Live stock	$328,892
Foodstuffs	3,334,104
Tobacco	1,022,858
Wines, etc	1,764,691
Textile materials	17,575,958
Oils	1,415,469
Chemicals and drugs	1,283,775
Colors and dyes	235,182
Lumber and appliances	2,447,788
Paper and appliances	904,620
Leather and appliances	302,633
Iron and appliances	7,442,043
Various metals	998,635
Glass and ceramics	3,137,826
Various	1,106,148

The percentages of the total trade for the principal countries engaged in Argentine commerce were as follows:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
Germany	12.9	13.3
Belgium	4.3	7.4
United States	10.4	4.0
France	9.1	15.1
Italy	12.7	1.2
United Kingdom	36.9	59.0

A comparative statement of the agricultural exports from the Argentine Republic during the first quarter of 1904 and of 1903 shows the following figures:

	1904.	1903.
Live cattle.....head...	35,224	49,752
Live sheep.....do....	12,119	100,725
Frozen mutton.....tons...	20,098	20,008
Frozen beef.....do....	18,204	15,397
Jerked beef.....do....	2,670	4,040
Wool.....do....	77,164	92,431
Butter.....do....	2,051	2,024
Wheat.....do....	712,820	656,230
Maize.....do....	234,748	59,099
Linseed.....do....	368,712	231,589
Hay.....do....	5,101	40,749

IMMIGRATION IN 1903.

According to the report of the Department of Immigration forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic, 155,150 persons entered the country during 1903 and 117,626 left it, the balance in favor of the immigration rate of the Republic being 37,524 persons. The immigrants comprised 75,227 persons and the emigrants 40,653. The Italians head the list of immigrants with 42,358, followed by the Spaniards with 21,917, the French with 2,491, the Germans with 1,000, and the English with 560. The returns are not considered entirely satisfactory by the authorities.

EXPORTS FOR FOUR MONTHS OF 1904.

The principal exports from the Argentine Republic during the first four months of 1904, as compared with the same period of 1903, were as follows:

Articles.	1904.	1903.
Oxhides:		
Dry.....number..	726,272	840,070
Salt.....do....	488,982	440,794
Horsehides:		
Dry.....do....	18,851	47,933
Salt.....do....	41,832	62,512
Sheepskins.....bales..	24,011	25,217
Hair.....do....	1,242	1,187
Tallow.....pipes..	8,749	7,028
Do.....casks..	24,385	30,286
Do.....hogsheads..	7,093	9,560
Goatskins.....bales..	1,836	823
Wool.....do....	249,323	289,505
Wheat.....tons..	1,324,748	875,094
Maize.....do....	293,131	80,250
Linseed.....do....	580,254	345,336
Flour.....do....	30,014	20,012
Bran.....do....	37,814	34,852
Pollards.....bags..	89,089	75,885
Oilseed.....do....	71,859	58,040
Hay.....bales..	156,925	413,295
Quebracho.....tons..	100,069	103,212
Tobacco.....bales..	4,325	3,189
Butter.....cases..	101,464	115,253
Sugar.....tons..	5,232	4,396
Mutton.....carcasses..	1,161,338	1,068,189
Beef.....quarters..	322,520	246,707

PORT MOVEMENTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1904.

BAHIA BLANCA.

During the month of March, and the first three months of 1904, 22 and 36 steamships, respectively, sailed from the port of Bahia Blanca, carrying merchandise to the destinations noted:

Articles.	March, 1904.	Three months, 1904.
Belgium:		
Wheat ..... tons..	26,767	32,067
Wool ..... bales..	2,306	5,996
Linseed ..... tons..	.....	1,522
Bran ..... do....	.....	200
Sheepskins ..... bales..	407	450
Oxhides, salted ..... number..	.....	700
Germany:		
Wheat ..... tons..	17,904	24,491
Wool ..... bales..	8,065	18,123
Bran ..... tons..	1,725	1,788
Sheepskins ..... bales..	70	70
Oxhides, salted ..... number..	3,868	3,868
Horsehides, dry ..... do....	980	980
England:		
Wheat ..... tons..	.....	1,000
Wool ..... bales..	.....	319
Sheepskins ..... do....	.....	292
Frozen mutton ..... number..	.....	40,264
France:		
Wheat ..... tons..	.....	2,444
Wool ..... bales..	2,100	6,776
Linseed ..... tons..	.....	2,717
Holland:		
Wheat ..... do....	29,202	34,830
Linseed ..... do....	.....	964
Brazil:		
Wheat ..... do....	18,094	18,094
Orders:		
Wheat ..... do....	8,840	13,282
Linseed ..... do....	.....	612
Corn ..... do....	.....	1,409

SAN NICOLAS.

Eleven steamships and 1 sailing vessel cleared from the port of San Nicolas during the month of March, and 23 steamships and 2 sailing vessels during the first three months of 1904. The following merchandise was carried by them to the different countries noted:

Articles.	March, 1904.	Three months, 1904.
England:		
Wheat ..... tons..	195	5,835
Corn ..... do....	395	478
Linseed ..... do....	4,251	5,674
Belgium:		
Wheat ..... do....	824	824
Corn ..... do....	1,772	1,772
Linseed ..... do....	508	508
Wool ..... bales..	1,029	1,029
France:		
Corn ..... tons..	.....	495
Linseed ..... do....	1,095	3,956
Wool ..... bales..	1,334	1,613
Oxhides, dry ..... number..	496	496
Germany:		
Corn ..... tons..	.....	1,306
Linseed ..... do....	2,669	2,669
Wool ..... bales..	.....	311
Bran ..... tons..	.....	200
Flour ..... do....	.....	341
Hay ..... bales..	.....	2,065
Horses ..... head..	.....	100
Calfskins, salted ..... number..	2,600	2,600
Orders:		
Corn ..... tons..	.....	552
Linseed ..... do....	11,120	18,758
Wool ..... bales..	.....	963

LA PLATA.

During the month of March 31 steamships and 2 sailing vessels cleared from the port of La Plata, and 66 steamships and 2 sailing vessels during the first three months of 1904, carrying the following merchandise:

Articles.	March, 1904.	Three months, 1904.
Corn ..... kilos..	16,010,269	43,430,590
Wheat ..... do....	21,075,256	27,990,856
Linseed ..... do....	1,531,736	2,948,686
Hay ..... do....	70,000	70,000
Barley ..... do....	39,048	39,048

ADVANCING TRADE RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The returns of the British Board of Trade for May, 1904, give striking evidence of the advance in trade relations between the Argentine Republic and Great Britain, especially in the matter of wheat received from the former country. The "South American Journal" for June 11, 1904, in commenting on the fact that a decline was noted in the British receipts of wheat and flour from the United States, adds that this deficit was made up largely, so far as wheat was concerned, from the Argentine Republic. The statistics on the subject give the following results:

In May, 1902, wheat from the United States was imported at British ports to the amount of 4,792,688 hundredweight. In the same month of 1903 the imports were 2,725,069 hundredweight, whereas in May, 1904, only 495,900 hundredweight of United States wheat was received. The total amounts of wheat imported by Great Britain in the years 1902, 1903, and 1904 were 8,354,061 hundredweight, 6,618,295, and 8,842,900, respectively, so that it appears that while the total imports for the last-named month were in excess of those for May, 1902, the amount furnished by the United States fell from nearly 5,000,000 hundredweight to less than 500,000 hundredweight. The countries supplying this deficit were the Argentine Republic, whose granaries furnished 2,650,300 hundredweight, as against 1,006,630 in 1902; Australia, the receipts being 1,398,000 hundredweight as against 601,392 in 1902; Russia, which supplied 2,056,000 hundredweight, as compared with 349,927 in May, 1902, and India, which sent 1,700,000 hundredweight, as against 250,174 in 1902. At the present time the principal wheat shipments to Great Britian are from the Argentine Republic, whose fertile fields and comparatively small population render her future possibilities of great value in the grain market.

In its summary of the estimated wheat crop throughout the world in 1904 the "Statist" reports that the Argentine Republic, since January 1, 1904, has already exported 40 per cent more wheat than dur-

ing the corresponding period of last year, and that the last crop was no doubt a very large one.

Reports of the first consignment of Argentine cotton destined for Liverpool are made for the week ending June 18, 1904, it being stated that while the "parcel" amounts to only some 80 bales, yet the sample is considered good, and the assessment of its value in the market is looked forward to. The bales are said to be well bound, the wrappers entirely protecting the cotton from exposure. The bales are not so hard pressed as are the Egyptian or American bales, but are generally in excellent condition. The cotton was produced in the Mendoza district, and the result of the trial will no doubt materially influence the cultivation of the staple in the Argentine Republic.

MEAT EXPORTS TO BELGIUM.

GEORGE W. ROOSEVELT, Consul of the United States at Brussels, states that owing to the prevailing high prices in that country for butcher's meat of all kinds, attention has lately been directed to the importation of beef and mutton in cold storage. A large importation was made from La Plata and shops were opened in several of the cities of Belgium for the sale of the meat, which was retailed at prices varying from 7 to 14 cents per pound, or nearly 4½ cents per pound less than native beef and mutton. The meat is reputed to be of excellent quality and the unexpected competition has created considerable uneasiness among the butchers in localities where the imported meats are sold. The meat is sent in cold storage direct from the Argentine Republic to Antwerp.

BOLIVIA.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

I.—*Law of December 26, 1903, relating to warehouse charges.*

["*El Estado*" No. 507, of January 9, 1904.]

SOLE ARTICLE. The warehouse charges now levied in the custom-houses of the Republic on goods imported are doubled for the year 1904.

II.—*Law dated December 26, 1903, establishing the customs treatment of certain goods.*

["*El Estado*" No. 507, of January 9, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. All articles which are duty free under the tariff shall be subject to a tax of 10 per cent on their tariff valuation.

ART. 2. The following are free from all rates:

(1) Pit coal of all kinds.

(2) Unplaned wood in the rough.

(3) Sewing machines and typewriters.

(4) Flour, subject to the provisions of the law dated October 6, 1892.

ART. 3. The duty fixed in No. 1488 of the valuation tariff for cotton tissues called "Tocuyos," unbleached, plain or twilled, is reduced to 10 per cent.

ART. 4. The present law shall enter into force on the 1st of January, 1904.

BRAZIL.

TARIFF MODIFICATION.

Decree No. 5192, of April 16, 1904, granting rebate of duty on certain imported articles produced in the United States of North America.

[*Diario Official* No. 90, of April 19, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. From the 20th instant and up to the 31st December of the present financial year the undermentioned articles, produced in the United States of North America, shall enjoy a rebate of 20 per cent on the duties to which they are liable on importation into Brazil for consumption:

Wheaten flour.

Condensed milk.

Caoutchouc manufactures classed in tariff No. 1033 (formerly No. 1034).

Watches and clocks (*relogios*).

Inks and colors included in tariff No. 173, except writing ink.

Varnish.

ART. 2. All contrary provisions are hereby repealed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE RECEIPTS, 1904.

The receipts at the custom-houses of Brazil for February, 1904, compared with those for the corresponding month of 1903, were as follows:

Custom-house.	February—		Custom-house.	February—	
	1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*		*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Manáos	962,234	563,731	Macahé	15,672	14,364
Belém	2,712,469	1,402,408	Rio de Janeiro	5,763,070	5,711,889
Maranhão	307,525	232,416	Santos	2,411,603	2,540,515
Parnahyba	65,496	51,616	Paranaguá	106,122	114,135
Fortaleza	345,340	271,720	Florianopolis	114,535	141,391
Natal	10,915	14,210	Rio Grande	1,137,747	825,777
Parahyba	143,434	62,736	Porto Alegre	568,148	542,767
Recife	1,288,187	1,222,757	Uruguayana	49,005	39,803
Maceió	116,084	113,954	Sant'Anna do Livramento	21,684	22,511
Penedo	11,283	7,239	Corumbá	89,040	89,962
Aracajú	48,417	61,026			
Bahia	1,294,537	1,168,769	Total	17,642,962	15,242,847
Victoria	30,415	27,051			

GOLD MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

Gold in Brazil was first discovered in 1577. The value of Brazil's gold output from 1690 to 1875 has been placed at £140,370,565, that from 1876 to 1891 being estimated at £2,420,000. Adding the subsequent annual production a total production of gold up to the end of 1902 of a value of £147,000,000 is reached. In the absence of official returns the figures given for the annual production in the following table are approximate only:

Brazilian gold production.

Period.	Production.	Value.
	Oz. (fine.)	
1896	58,033	£239,920
1897	70,732	292,424
1898	76,613	316,740
1899	107,644	445,000
1900	127,820	528,412
1901	133,636	552,488
1902	146,898	607,276
Total 1896–1902	721,376	2,982,220
Total 1802–1895	.....	1,227,215
Total 1876–1891	.....	2,420,000
Total 1690–1875	.....	140,370,565
Total production to end of 1902	.....	147,000,000

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORT OF VICTORIA.

The President of the Republic of Brazil recently issued a decree altering the terms of the contract of December 17, 1892, concluded between the Brazilian Government and the *Companhia Brazileira Torrens* for the construction of the improvement works at the port of Victoria, State of Espirito Santo. By the terms of this contract the concessionaire will build a wharf of solid masonry 1,000 meters in length, alongside of which vessels of 8.5 meters draft will be able to moor at low tide. The wharf will be provided with warehouses and sheds for the storage of merchandise, and these will be connected with the railways of the city by tramways. The harbor throughout the whole area comprised between the wharf and city of Victoria is to be dredged to a depth of 9 meters, and a canal having a minimum width and depth of 150 meters and 9 meters, respectively, is to be opened and maintained, extending to the entrance of the port. Buoys and lights are to be placed where needed, and a bridge built at a point to be decided on later, which will connect the city of Victoria with the mainland.

The plans and estimates of the works must be submitted to the Government for its approval within four months from the date of the contract, and the works begun within eight months from the date of

the approval of the plans and concluded within five years from the same date.

The concession terminates December 31, 1955, after which date the works revert to the Government.

In compensation for his services the concessionaire has the right to collect certain port dues, and all material and machinery necessary for the works is to be admitted free of duty.

CHILE.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT RIESCO.

The Chilean Congress reassembled on May 31, 1904, on which occasion President RIESCO delivered a message covering the following points of internal policy: He stated that the deliverance of its finances from the burden of armed peace and the sale of the Chilean warships had enabled the Government to realize a considerable surplus which would be employed in improving the ports of the country.

The excess of revenue over expenditure in 1903 amounted to 16,036,000 *pesos*, and the expenditure for 1904 was estimated as 140,000,000 *pesos*, against 159,000,000 *pesos*, estimated revenue, including the balance from 1903. By the end of 1904 the funds would be available for the redemption of paper money. In the budget for 1905 the revenue was estimated at 120,000,000 *pesos* and the expenditure at 98,000,000 *pesos*. The surplus would be devoted to national improvements and the completion of public works already begun. It was computed that the exports would produce 54,000,000 pesos and the imports 29,000,000 *pesos*.

The message emphasized the importance of a law whereby the question of the nitrate properties should be settled and of providing a railway system in the nitrate districts.

It was further stated that the peace existing between Chile and the Argentine Republic was of a solid character; reference being also made to the prompt settlement of the dispute with Bolivia and to the pending questions with Peru.

BUDGET FOR 1905.

The budget for 1905 contains appropriations of 13,000,000 *pesos* for the extinction of the foreign debt.

The President has asked Congress to postpone the law for the redemption of paper currency until July, 1907, and to provide for the

emission after that date of 25,000,000 *pesos*, paper, guaranteed by a largely increased gold reserve.

The conversion was to have been carried out next January, but the postponement is asked for by the President because of the unpreparedness of the country, and because a certain amount of the conversion fund was used for urgent expenses when the country was in grave danger of war.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN APRIL, 1904.

The customs receipts of the Chilean Republic for the month of April, 1904, and a comparative statement of those for the corresponding month of the previous year, according to figures furnished by the Superintendent of Customs, in a communication to the Minister of Finance, show the following results:

The total receipts for the month were $4,608,575, of which $2,503,552 were received from exports and $2,105,023 from imports. This was a decrease, as compared with the month of March, of $322,405, mainly attributable to diminished shipments of nitrate, and an increase in import duties over March of $552,660. In the first four months of 1904 the increased receipts from imports were $1,830,282, as compared with the corresponding period of 1903.

The following table indicates in detail the receipts by custom-houses for April, 1903 and 1904:

Custom-house.	1903.	1904.
EXPORTS.		
Pisagua	$734,723	$377,899
Iquique	1,143,770	1,292,442
Tocopilla	292,976	308,365
Antofagasta	155,107	103,603
Taltal	167,976	98,838
Total	2,503,552	2,181,147
IMPORTS.		
Pisagua	14,307	28,276
Iquique	238,752	197,361
Tocopilla	24,195	14,839
Antofagasta	52,318	56,549
Taltal	10,503	25,538
Cladera	22,972	12,942
Carrisal Bajo	3,024	17
Coquimbo	65,531	42,037
Valparaiso	1,231,015	1,448,188
Talcahuano	362,070	104,140
Coronel	34,418	24,030
Valdivia	4,864	44,490
Puerto Montt	4,154	2,034
Ancud	.....	.....
Resguardo of the frontier	.....	370,233
Total	2,105,023	2,957,683
Grand total	4,608,575	4,838,830

The customs of Arica, subject to special regulations, amounted to $9,510 during April, 1903, and $8,675 in April, 1904.

TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE IN 1902 AND 1903.

["*Diario Oficial*" of April 25, 1904.]

PAID TELEGRAMS.

Year.	Telegrams.	Words.	Amount.
1902	1,275,500	17,952,151	$592,519.89
1903	1,362,655	19,760,906	652,940.46
Difference	87,155	1,808,755	60,420.57

OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.

1902	146,895	4,347,337	$141,288.45
1903	139,489	3,798,075	126,603.46
Difference	7,406	549,262	14,684.99

RECAPITULATION.

1902	1,422,395	22,299,488	$733,808.34
1903	1,502,144	23,558,981	779,544.10
Difference	79,749	1,259,493	45,735.76

COLOMBIA.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT REYES.

Gen. RAFAEL REYES was officially proclaimed President of Colombia and RAMON GONZALES VALENCIA Vice-President on July 4, 1904. The general opinion is that General Reyes's election guarantees peace, order, and the future prosperity of Colombia, owing to his personal and political prestige at home and abroad.

COSTA RICA.

NEW TERMINAL FOR THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Under date of June 18, 1904, the International Bureau of the American Republics was informed by the Department of State of the United States that the Congress of Costa Rica had established the terminal port of the Costa Rican Pacific Railway at Puntaarenas, repealing the law authorizing the establishment of the terminal port at Tivives. In transmitting this information United States Minister WILLIAM LAWRENCE MERRY, writing from San José, Costa Rica, under date of May 30, 1904, adds:

"Approximately, 15 miles must be constructed to connect San Domingo with the railway between Esparta and Puntarenas. Under

present conditions the decision seems a wise one as Tivives is not as well protected from the ocean as Puntarenas and a very expensive breakwater would be necessary to create a harbor in which connection can be made with ship and wharf. The landlocked inner harbor of Puntarenas could, at moderate expense and with one efficient dredge, be made available for vessels drawing 12 or 14 feet, while an extension of the iron pier beyond the 6 fathoms' curve would permit large ocean steamers to dispense with the present lighterage. Puntarenas is protected, except to the southward, by Cape Blanco and islands adjacent, and ocean steamships can attach to a wharf with facility equal to Colon or Port Limon, as high winds are rare on the west coast of the Republic. With this railway completed, Costa Rica will have an interoceanic transit about 180 miles long, but with a summit level of 5,040 feet and many curves. The existing railway is well built with iron bridges and 3 foot 6 inch gauge. The road is located in a beautiful and very productive country and needs only a larger population to make it profitable. That portion of it between San José and the Alantic is owned and managed by an English corporation, while the Pacific division is the property of the Government and managed by its employees. It is apparently the intention of the Government to complete the work when its finances permit, its importance being fully appreciated."

TARIFF MODIFICATION.

Decree of February 27, 1904, respecting the régime applicable to imported refined petroleum, calcium carbide, and spirit lamps and apparatus.

["*La Gaceta*" No. 48, of February 28, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. The import duty on refined petroleum is raised to 30 centimes of a colon per kilogram, gross weight.

ART. 2. The import duty on calcium carbide is also increased to 14 centimes of a colon per kilogram, gross weight.

ART. 3. The increased customs duties on refined petroleum and on calcium carbide shall be applicable ninety days after the date of publication of this decree.

ART. 4. From the same date spirit lamps and apparatus of all kinds intended for domestic or industrial purposes shall be free from duty.

AMICABLE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Extract from the report to Congress of the Minister of Foreign Relations, made on June 7, 1904.

[From "*La Gaceta*" of June 11, 1904.]

"Our commercial interests, which are increasing from day to day, together with the friendly ties that bind us to the civilized countries

of the world, form the basis of our international life. Broadly speaking, we have no commercial treaties. This fact, however, does not prevent the movement, under the protection of general and universal rules sanctioned by international law, of the daily transactions of imports and exports, not only without difficulty or friction, but, on the contrary, under the complete guaranty of salutary laws. Moreover, we have a large number of foreigners who live in Costa Rica under the protection of the law who enjoy complete liberty of person and property, and who have never, in the exercise of these privileges, found any reason whatever, unjust or otherwise, that has caused them to seek the protection of their Governments. For this reason, and which shows the correct attitude with which Costa Rica attends to her international duties, we can repeat with pride the words of the President of the Republic in his last message, that there does not exist in the office of foreign relations any foreign claim, and that that fact furnishes us with a rare instance of moderation and respect for public international law.

With our neighbors, the other Central American Republics, the sentiments of cordial good will which inspire our relations are daily strengthened and united by stronger ties.

Our diplomatic service still remains in the hands of Señor Don Manuel M. Peralta, our representative near several European countries, and Señor Don Joaquín B. Calvo, our representative near the Government of the United States. Both these ministers continue to give proof of undoubted discretion and ability in the dispatch of the difficult problems confided to them."

The minister states, in his interesting report, referring to the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Colombia, and now with the Republic of Panama, that this question gives promise of an early and mutually satisfactory settlement. Negotiations between the Republics of Costa Rica and Panama are now in progress, and it is anticipated that they will soon reach a just and successful termination.

The general treaty between Costa Rica and Honduras, celebrated on September 28, 1895, provides, in article 22, for the free importation of the natural, agricultural, and manufactured products which are now or which may be in the future controlled by the Government of either nation for account of the respective State. The provisions in the article referred to have occasioned and are now causing great inconvenience, and are an obstacle to the establishment by the Government of changes in the important branches of its financial system. The Government of Costa Rica being desirous of removing such inconveniences gave instructions to the Consul-General of the Republic of Costa Rica in Honduras to negotiate with the Government of that Republic for the insertion of an additional clause to article 22 of the treaty, remedying the defects referred to. The modification was accepted by Hon-

duras, and the Consul of Costa Rica has been authorized to conclude the negotiations, and it is anticipated that the treaty containing the additional clause may be presented to the Congress of Costa Rica during its present session for ratification.

CUBA.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 1903–4.

The close of the fiscal year 1903–4, shows a notable increase in Cuba's customs collections over the year preceding. The collections in 1904 for Havana alone were $13,464,475.43, an increase over 1903 of $2,897,919.36. The collections for the month of June, 1904, amount to $1,559,915.05, an increase of $621,159.28 over the same month in 1903.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR MAY.

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the general treasury during the month of May, 1904.

Cash on April 30, 1904		$5,090,901.86
RECEIPTS.		
Custom dues	$1,513,437.29	
Postal dues	87,336.90	
Interior taxes	55,203.80	
Other taxes	41,564.35	
Consular receipts	25,545.06	
Transfer of State property	21,608.00	
Reimbursements	439.73	
Debts pending	1,021.47	
Internal revenues	258,773.68	
		2,004,930.28
		7,095,832.14
Payments in May		1,762,016.77
Cash for May		5,333,815.37

J. M. GARCIA MONTES,
Secretary of Finance.

HAVANA, *June 1, 1904.*

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

NEW PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

According to information received by the Department of State of the United States and forwarded to the International Bureau of the

American Republics, Gen. CARLOS F. MORALES, who was elected President of Santo Domingo June 19, has appointed the following Cabinet:

RAYMON CACERES (who was elected Vice-President), Minister of the Interior and Police.

Gen. JUAN FRANCISCO SÁNCHEZ, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Señor PELEGRÍN CASTILLO, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

Señor MANUEL LAMARCHE GARCÍA, Minister of Agriculture.

Señor FEDERICO VELASQUEZ HERNANDEZ, Minister of Finance and Commerce.

Señor EPIFANIO RODRÍGUEZ, Minister of War and Marine.

Señor BERNARDO PICHARDO, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

TARIFF MODIFICATION.

Ordinance No. 8, of 1903, assented to September 26, 1903, to reduce the import duties on sugar and all other analogous products containing, in a notable proportion, sugar artificially incorporated.

1. This ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The sugar-duties ordinance, 1903."

2. From and after the coming into operation of this ordinance, notwithstanding anything in the tariff act 1896, or any other act or ordinance to the contrary contained, there shall be paid into the treasury for the use of the Presidency as duties of customs upon refined sugar the sum of 2 shillings and 1 penny for every 100 pounds, or 0.25 pence per pound; and upon unrefined sugar the sum of 1 shilling and 8 pence for every 100 pounds, or 0.2 pence per pound; and upon sugar products, such as preserves, chocolates, sugar biscuits, condensed milk, and all other analogous products containing, in a notable proportion, sugar artificially incorporated, the sum of 0.25 pence per pound.

3. This ordinance shall come into operation on the 1st day of October, 1903.

HONDURAS.

PARCELS-POST CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

On September 19, 1903, the plenipotentiaries of the Republics of Honduras and France celebrated at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, a parcels-post convention, which was approved and ratified in all its parts in the capital of Honduras on November 19, 1903, by President Bonilla.

LEASE OF GOVERNMENT COCOANUT GROVES.

[From "*La Gaceta*" of May 6, 1904.]

The Government of Honduras, under date of March 4, 1904, celebrated an important contract with FEDERICO WERLING, said contract having been duly promulgated in the official gazette of May 6, 1904.

According to the terms of this contract, the Government leases to Mr. WERLING, for a period of fifteen years, the national cocoanut groves at Puerto Sal and vicinity, lying between Barra de Cuero to the east and the mouth of the Ulúa River to the west, comprised within the district of Tela, Department of Atlantida. Mr. WERLING is given authority not only to exploit these groves, but also the century plant which produces the pita fiber.

The concessionaire is given permission to import, free of federal or municipal duties, all the machinery, tools, construction materials, medicines, provisions, and baggage of colonists, and all other articles intended exclusively for use in the exploitation of the enterprise. The concessionaire also has the right to exploit the raw materials found within the zone or territory referred to.

The concessionaire agrees to pay to the Government in silver coin, in consideration of the lease referred to, from the first to the fifth year, at the rate of $5,700 annually; from the sixth to the tenth year, $6,500 annually, and from the eleventh to the fifteenth year, inclusive, $6,800 annually. The concessionaire agrees to keep the cocoanut groves in good condition, and to plant during the continuance of the lease 200,000 cocoanut trees, or at the rate of 13,334 trees per annum. It is the duty of the concessionaire to replace all the cocoanut trees rendered useless by carelessness or ignorance in the manner of exploiting the same, and for this purpose the Government will send an agent each year to make an inspection of the condition of the grove. The concessionaire agrees to report yearly to the Department of Fomento concerning the condition of the groves and the improvements made in the same, etc. On the expiration of the contract the cocoanut groves, together with all the machinery, tools, buildings, and improvements shall become the property of the Government.

The concessionaire guarantees the faithful performance of the contract on his part by the deposit of a $3,000 bond, gold, which shall be returned to him when he has expended $15,000 in the exploitation of the property. The lease may be transferred to third parties by permission of the Government.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN FEBRUARY, 1904.

According to statistics issued by the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico imports and exports for the month of February, 1904, and for the first eight months of the current fiscal year, 1903–4, as compared with the same periods of 1903 and 1902–3, respectively, were as follows:

The total amount of importations during the eight months under review was $49,952,709.90 in gold currency, as declared in the

customs houses, the equivalent in silver or Mexican currency being $113,663,239.48.

The exports for the eight months were valued at $130,292,556.01, showing an increase of $9,599,729.51 over the same period of 1902–3.

The detailed imports during the eight months were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Gold valuation.]

	February—		Eight months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903–4.	1902–3.
Animal substances	$485,616.89	$368.765.99	$3,656,560.54	$3,168,578.49
Vegetable substances	1,188,672.91	1,228,966.73	9,421,360.73	8,895,873.45
Mineral substances	1,729,810.92	2,670,748.04	13,984,065.46	15,482,056.51
Dry goods	695,623.96	599,596.90	6,380,996.54	6,824,887.30
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances	264,415.88	212,896.59	2,001,640.24	1,740,594.73
Beverages	246,060.22	321,486.13	2,039,732.48	2,077,948.88
Paper and its applications	154,953.86	141,657.02	1,472,199.26	1,299,392.72
Machinery and apparatus	949,058.09	684,726.63	6,734,590.52	6,669,214.76
Vehicles	150,384.87	178,312.52	1,291,725.78	1,041,021.31
Arms and explosives	175,972.33	101,331.27	1,400,043.57	1,055,407.92
Miscellaneous	177,982.64	161,110.36	1,569,794.78	1,364,496.07
Total	6,218,552.57	6,669,588.18	49,952,709.90	49,619,472.14

EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Precious metals	$5,066,849.46	$4,673,226.59	$63,686,368.06	$58,758,536.31
Other articles	7,643,148.60	7,725,472.61	66,606,187.95	61,934,290.19
Total	12 709,998.06	12,398,699.20	130,292,556.01	120,692,826.50

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	February—		Eight months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903–4.	1902–3.
Mexican gold coin		$13,000.00	$11,422.00	$80,662.00
Foreign gold coin	$74.00		1,311.00	6,320.00
Gold in bars	733,171.47	627,473.33	6,711,392.53	5,824,787.73
Gold in other forms	30,629.62	84,774.77	269,013.60	265,585.51
Total gold	763,875.09	725,248.10	6,993,139.13	6,177,355.24
Mexican silver coin	13,428.00	77,250.00	15,337,909.00	17,300,450.00
Foreign silver coin	2,100.00	10,250.00	47,804.00	73,056.67
Silver in bars	3,146,091.15	3,040,930.80	31,287,884.10	30,216,571.12
Silver in other forms	1,141,355.22	819,547.69	10,019,631.83	4,991,103.28
Total silver	4,302,974.37	3,947,978.49	56,693,228.93	52,581,181.07
Copper	1,237,693.13	1,345,832.56	13,784,441.24	12,577,067.74
Lead	329,864.00	600,372.05	3,276,262.45	3,971,743.05
Other mineral products	171,473.16	24,733.00	1,062,579.52	683,178.77
Coffee	1,318,847.05	1,442,766.70	4,126,968.96	4,273,593.30
Henequen in fiber	1,786,845.75	1,796,594.00	20,843,382.25	19,057,663.50
Woods	210,853.00	135,920.00	1,818,180.00	1,257,727.40
Dyewoods	90,587.49	41,093.58	492,507.42	470,600.95
Tobacco in leaf	28,915.00	12,370.00	172,430.00	257,162.00
Other vegetable products	732,102.20	773,977.80	9,805,819.43	7,587,607.89
Cattle	108,648.00	521,505.00	2,246,610.00	3,942,082.50
Raw hides	850,352.92	802,622.24	4,699,963.52	4,929,320.60
Other animal products	37,689.40	51,771.00	425,281.68	463,678.90
Henequen, manufactured	6,210.00		512,877.00	607,863.00
Tobacco, manufactured	17,221.00	60,324.00	214,201.51	476,236.00
Other manufactures	684,658.00	68,858.80	2,784,206.88	826,118.52
Miscellaneous	31,188.50	46,731.88	340,476.09	552,646.07

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	February—		Eight months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903–4.	1902–3.
Europe	$2,383,345.54	$2,735,520.87	$34,927,503.50	$29,154,560.79
Asia			5,417.00	30,000.00
North America	10,162,020.02	9,082,993.13	92,150,160.06	87,276,942.19
Central America	44,431.50	13,926.00	304,803.45	294,927.32
South America	980.00	3,063.20	97,889.00	36,308.20
West Indies	119,221.00	563,196.00	2,806,783.00	3,900,088.00
Total	12,709,998.06	12,398,699.20	130,292,556.01	120,692,826.50

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	February—		Eight months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903–4.	1902–3.
Europe	$2,588,105.15	$3,598,374.55	$21,832,573.14	$22,280,126.57
Asia	57,343.30	36,924.20	423,524.12	436,763.82
Africa	396.00	11,636.00	35,829.00	53,495.69
North America	3,554,388.37	2,981,368.24	27,448,564.23	26,561,413.15
Central America	1,915.25	1,853.51	10,757.54	12,587.02
South America	8,124.50	16,525.00	117,748.87	133,475.46
West Indies	7,405.00	15,000.43	79,794.00	88,415.43
Oceania	875.00	7,906.25	3,919.00	53,195.00
Total	6,218,552.57	6,669,588.18	49,952,709.90	49,619,472.14

FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR MARCH AND FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1903–4.

The Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico recently issued the statistics of imports and exports for the month of March, 1904, and for the first nine months of the current fiscal year, 1903–4, as compared with the same periods of 1903 and 1902–3, respectively.

The total amount of imports during the nine months under review was $57,463,935.38 in gold currency, as declared at the custom-houses.

The exports for the nine months were valued at $148,166,597.81, showing an increase of $6,287,183 over the same period of 1902–3.

The imports during the periods under were as follows:

IMPORTS.

(Gold valuation.)

	March—		Nine months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903–4.	1902–3.
Animal substances	$502,986.58	$392,008.20	$4,161,243.12	$3,560,586.69
Vegetable substances	1,273,894.93	1,129,581.32	10,695,391.44	10,025,454.77
Mineral substances	2,613,763.09	2,750,547.66	16,597,833.55	18,232,604.17
Dry goods	844,700.40	639,942.44	7,240,847.94	7,464,829.74
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances	260,455.91	243,162.61	2,262,088.41	1,983,757.34
Beverages	308,049.62	220,218.52	2,347,777.10	2,298,167.40
Paper and its applications	201,615.50	133,778.83	1,683,630.76	1,433,171.55
Machinery and apparatus	860,413.01	763,247.55	7,595,073.53	7,432,462.31
Vehicles	196,077.02	134,160.75	1,487,802.80	1,175,182.06
Arms and explosives	162,998.24	150,157.94	1,563,071.81	1,205,565.86
Miscellaneous	253,866.14	189,042.03	1,829,174.92	1,553,538.10
Total	7,478,820.44	6,745,847.85	57,463,935.38	56,365,319.99

EXPORTS.

(Silver valuation.)

Precious metals	$7,259,534.27	$8,726,724.87	$70,945,902.33	$67,485,261.18
Other articles	10,614,507.53	12,459,863.44	77,220,695.48	74,394,153.63
Total	17,874,041.80	21,186,588.31	148,166,597.81	141,879,414.81

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

Articles.	March—		Nine months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903–4.	1902–3.
Mexican gold coin		$10,483.00	$11,422.00	$91,145.00
Foreign gold coin			1,311.00	6,320.00
Gold in bars	$1,053,738.45	829,771.13	7,765,130.98	6,654,558.86
Gold in other forms	42,465.80	15,714.28	311,479.40	281,299.79
Total gold	1,096,204.25	855,968.41	8,089,343.38	7,033,323.65
Mexican silver coin	30,366.00	1,766,880.00	15,368,275.00	19,067,330.00
Foreign silver coin	5,355.00	8,040.00	53,159.00	81,096.67
Silver in bars	5,189,720.88	5,246,357.89	36,477,604.98	35,462,929.01
Silver in other forms	937,888.14	849,478.57	10,957,519.97	5,840,581.85
Total silver	6,163,330.02	7,870,756.46	62,856,558.95	60,451,937.53
Copper	3,171,317.15	2,632,844.55	16,955,758.39	15,209,912.29
Lead	568,719.00	604,481.00	3,844,981.45	4,576,224.05
Other mineral products	24,307.00	19,041.00	1,086,886.52	702,219.77
Coffee	1,548,963.00	1,829,406.00	5,675,931.96	6,102,999.30
Henequen, in fiber	2,479,368.00	4,257,342.00	23,322,750.25	23,315,005.50
Woods	214,520.27	196,979.00	2,032,700.27	1,454,706.40
Dyewoods	56,472.01	90,479.86	548,979.43	561,080.81
Tobacco, in leaf	161,327.00	233,017.00	333,757.00	490,179.00
Other vegetable products	806,283.25	967,433.75	10,612,102.68	8,555,041.64
Cattle	209,760.00	491,599.00	2,456,370.00	4,433,681.50
Raw hides	454,203.85	854,569.70	5,154,167.37	5,783,890.30
Other animal products	41,279.15	76,784.04	466,560.83	540,462.94
Henequen, manufactured	351,200.00		864,077.00	607,863.00
Tobacco, manufactured	21,281.00	46,978.09	235,482.51	523,214.09
Other manufactures	463,889.25	109,009.25	3,247,896.13	935,127.77
Miscellaneous	41,817.60	49,899.20	382,293.69	602,545.27

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	March—		Nine months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903–4.	1902–3.
Europe	$5,881,863.74	$5,291,601.19	$40,809,367.24	$34,446,161.98
Asia			5,417.00	30,000.00
North America	11,704,768.46	15,414,992.12	103,854,928.52	102,691,934.31
Central America	36,800.60	18,070.00	341,604.05	312,997.32
South America	6,350.00	4,042.00	104,239.00	40,350.20
West Indies	244,259.00	457,883.00	3,051,042.00	4,357,971.00
Total	17,874,041.80	21,186,588.31	148,166,597.81	141,879,414.81

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	1904.	1903.	1903–4.	1902–3.
Europe	$3,487,837.07	$3,513,063.31	$25,320,255.00	$25,793,189.88
Asia	52,974.10	46,247.80	476,521.08	483,011.62
Africa	261.00	2,059.00	49,197.00	55,554.69
North America	3,890,693.86	3,151,406.51	31,358,721.73	29,712,819.66
Central America	3,362.41	1,294.48	14,106.70	13,881.50
South America	32,654.00	15,691.00	150,402.87	149,166.46
West Indies	9,482.00	11,892.00	89,256.00	100,307.43
Oceania	1,556.00	4,193.75	5,475.00	57,388.75
Total	7,478,820.44	6,745,847.85	57,463,935.38	56,365,319.99

MAIL SERVICE IN APRIL, 1904.

A report of the Postmaster-General states that the movement in the mail service of the Republic of Mexico during the month of April, 1904, as compared with the same month of 1903, was as follows:

	April—	
	1904.	1903.
Sale of postage stamps	$217,651.45	$195,575.65
Rental of post-office boxes	18,324.00	16,269.00
Fines and forfeitures	1,484.32	1,448.00
Premiums on post-office drafts:		
Interior	24,085.44	24,044.07
International	347.35	333.49
Premiums on editor's drafts	2,695.16	2,291.62

These figures indicate an increase for the month of April, 1904, of 10.26 per cent.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, MAY, 1904.

The following table, published in the "Mexican Herald" of June 19, 1904, shows the custom-house receipts of the Federal Government during the month of May, 1904. The collection for ordinary import

duties are given separately for each custom-house, and those for extra duties, export duties, port dues, and arrears in aggregate:

Custom-house.	Ordinary import duties.	Custom-house.	Ordinary import duties.
Acapulco	$7,646.20	Nogales	84,678.97
Agua Prieta	15,678.22	Progreso	226,089.64
Altata	3,025.82	Puerto Angel	.27
Camargo	63.53	Salina Cruz	1,716.81
Campeche	18,659.49	San Blas	1,195.85
Ciudad Juarez	153,703.24	Santa Rosalia	1,313.49
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	152,436.79	Soconusco	7,720.76
Coatzacoalcos	10,285.89	Tampico	555,380.23
Chetumala	285.26	Tijuana	342.83
Ensenada	4,141.41	Tonala	3,985.16
Frontera	48,101.14	Topolobampo	2,385.38
Guaymas	27,166.14	Tuxpam	1,908.60
Guerrero	55.01	Veracruz	1,207,105.41
Isla del Carmen	9,780.25	Zapaluta	4.74
La Morita	53,717.53		
La Paz	2,368.67	Total ordinary import duties	2,895,294.73
Laredo de Tamaulipas	220,279.72	Total extra import duties	320,527.06
Las Vacas	200.88	Total export duties	100,841.53
Manzanillo	4,511.03	Total port dues	73,042.07
Matamoros	4,933.08	Total arrears	204.62
Mazatlan	47,750.98		
Mexico	16,651.82	Grand total	3,389,910.01
Mier	24.49		

ESTIMATE OF TOBACCO CROP FOR 1904.

The "Mexican Investor" of June 4, 1904, states that the tobacco crop of Mexico for 1904 is estimated at 800,000 arrobas of 25 pounds each, or about 20,000,000 pounds, produced in the following districts:

	Arrobas.
San Andres Tuxtla	160,000
Valle Nacional	50,000
Ojitlan	40,000
Acayucan and Jaltipan	5,000
Tlapacoyan and Cordoba	180,000
Simojovel	150,000
The above are all in the State of Veracruz.	
Territory of Tepic	150,000
Other districts	65,000
Total	800,000

The tobacco exported is mainly the production of the San Andres Tuxtla, Valle Nacional, and Ojitlan districts, in the State of Veracruz. All of it goes to Europe, Amsterdam and Hamburg being the largest buyers, and London and Liverpool next in rank. No Mexican tobacco in any quantity goes to the United States, because of the very high duties, which are really prohibitive.

Nearly the entire San Andres crop, and over one-third each of the Ojitlan and Valle Nacional, have been sold and exported.

The Tlapacoyan tobacco is used exclusively in small factories for making cheap cigars and cigarettes, consumed mainly by the Indians.

The whole of the Tepic crop, which is considered of the best flavor, has been purchased by the Buen Tono cigarette factory.

All the exports are in form of "*tabaco labrado*"—that is, made up into cigars and cigarettes. The following table shows the quantities exported annually during the twelve fiscal years from 1890–91 to 1901–2, according to figures published by the Treasury Department:

	Kilograms.	Pounds.		Kilograms.	Pounds.
1890–91	307,300	677,289	1896–97	420,232	926,191
1891–92	394,336	869,116	1897–98	389,697	958,892
1892–93	373,513	823,222	1898–99	404,701	891,961
1893–94	361,326	806,362	1899–1900	276,967	610,435
1894–95	366,514	807,806	1900–1901	284,283	626,550
1895–96	401,946	885,889	1901–2	241,710	432,728

It will be observed that the export trade in tobacco has not increased during the twelve years, as the heniquen and other productions have, and the reason is that the home manufactures have developed so largely every year that the home trade gives a home market at as good prices as the export trade; in fact, the manufacturing capacity and the home consumption are increasing more rapidly than the tobacco plantations, and these have increased considerably.

APPOINTMENT OF A CHINESE MINISTER.

Sir CHENTUNG LIANG CHENG, the Chinese Minister to the United States and also to the United States of Mexico, will shortly present his credentials to President DIAZ as the accredited representative of China to Mexico. This is the first time that China has ever felt that affairs of state or her commercial interests with Mexico were of sufficient importance to demand the tutelage of a foreign office representative in the Republic.

AMENDED CUSTOM-HOUSE ORDINANCES.

(Continued.)

ART. 151. Consignees will present, in the form and terms prescribed by article 148, triplicate and quadruplicate requests, according to the provisions of the same article for the clearance of packages of samples and they must declare same in accordance with the provisions of article 51. If the request is lacking in any of the prescribed requirements the consignee will be called upon to explain or rectify the defect which he will do on the actual document, and if this is impossible it will be returned to him to the end that he may replace it.

ART. 152. In the case of explosives, the consignees of foreign goods are under the obligation of presenting their requests for clearance at the latest on the next available day after the unloading of the carrying ship has commenced; and the examination, clearance, and removal of said explosives must be effected within a period of time that may not exceed twenty-four hours after the unloading has been completed. In these cases holidays will be regarded as unavailable.

In the case of any other kind of goods, importers will present their requests for clearance within eight days next following the day whereon the carrying ship completes its unloading; and the examination, clearance, and removal of the merchandise must take place within a period of time not exceeding thirty days after the completion of the unload ing without allowance for unavailable days.

If after the expiration of the periods allowed the goods have not been removed from the warehouses or yards of the custom-house they will be subject to storage dues as provided by article 153 of these ordinances.

If the goods are of the kind that are deposited on ground not belonging to the custom-house the periods of time allowed for presenting the request for clearance and for effecting the examination, clearance, and liquidation of duties will be those mentioned in the second paragraph of this article. If after the expiration of the periods of time the consignee has not complied with the obligations of this law the custom-house will impose upon him a fine not exceeding $200, which will enter the public treasury.

When the interested parties do not present their requests within the periods of time determined in the foregoing paragraphs no account will be taken of the complaints that may be lodged against the custom-house for alleged demurrage in the removal of the merchandise within the periods of time fixed by these ordinances.

As soon as the unloading of a ship is completed, the custom-house will apprise the public by means of notices that will be posted in conspicuous points of the office.

ART. 153. Articles which, after the lapse of the periods mentioned in the foregoing article, remain in the warehouses or grounds of the custom-house will have to pay a storage due subject to the following rules:

I. The amount will be:

(A) During the first month of the demurrage, 2 cents per day for each 100 kilograms or fraction thereof;

(B) During the second month, 3 cents per day for each 100 kilograms or fraction thereof;

(C) During the third month, 4 cents per day for each 100 kilograms or fraction thereof;

(D) During the fourth, fifth, and sixth months, 5 cents per day for each 100 kilograms or fraction thereof.

II. The computation of the storage dues will not be made separately for each package, but on the aggregate weight of all the packages of each request for clearance, or, in default of such request, on the weight of each lot of goods.

III. The amount of storage dues in any particular case can not be less than 25 cents, even though, if computed according to the rules of the foregoing section, the payment would have to be less.

Goods of which the consignee is unknown to the custom-house, goods that have been abandoned, and goods of which the consignee has resigned his trust, will be subject to storage dues from the day after the expiration of the periods of time fixed by article 152 for the presentation of the requests for clearance if within those periods that presentation shall not have been effected.

Packages held by the custom-houses or deposited therein in case of controversy or assimilation are exempted from the payment of dues mentioned for the period requisite for the negotiation and definite decision of the matter.

ART. 154. Consignees of goods may embrace in a single request for clearance all the goods received by a single vessel, though they may be covered by different consular invoices; but they may not subdivide among various requests the contents of a single invoice, unless it be to separate packages containing explosives or those which have to be cleared in the interior of the country.

The separation of packages that have to be cleared in the warehouses from those which have to be cleared on the wharf will be effected by subdividing the total of packages comprised in a request into two sets, of which the marks mentioned in article 150 will be enumerated. In one of them the marks and numbers of the packages destined to be cleared on the wharf will be set forth, and in the other the same particulars in regard to the packages which are to be introduced into the warehouses.

ART. 156. The collation of requests with one another and with consular documents will be effected in accordance with the following rules:

I. After the custom-house collector or the employee whom he may designate has received the requests for clearance he will turn them over to the accounting department to be compared with one another, with the manifest, and with the invoices.

The declaration must be compared with the tariffs for the purpose of determining whether the declared rate and section agree with one another and with the designation of the goods.

When, from the declaration made in the request, it shall appear that one or more of the declarations contained in the consular invoice have been added to or amended in particulars that are essential for the assessment of the invoice or origin of the goods has been changed, the custom-house will note down these facts in the column marked "Observations of the accounting department," setting forth the invoice declaration in case of the variation or the point cleared up in case of an addition.

II. If, while the collation of the manifest and the invoice with the requests is being made, the accounting department shall observe that the designation of the section and the rate in regard to a lot of goods

has been omitted, or that they do not tally with one another, or that one or the other or both do not harmonize with the declaration of the goods, or that there exists any other error or infringement that has not been remedied, said department will place the fact on record in the column marked "Observations," and will communicate the circumstances to the consignee, so that before the request is passed upon he may make the explanation necessary to remedy the irregularity. These explanations will be made in the actual request in the column reserved for additions, and will be written and signed by the consignee in red ink to distinguish them from the spontaneous declarations made by said consignee. For all additions or explanations made by the consignee in a request at the instance of the custom-house he will attach at the foot of the main copy a stamp of 50 cents, which he will cancel under the date whereon he makes the addition.

III. The items to which additions or explanations are made must be rendered perfectly clear and precise, that is to say, the section and rate must be made to tally with one another, and both must be made to tally with the designation of the goods. The custom-house is entitled to demand that there be uniformity in the declarations, and that the particulars needing it be rectified or added to.

IV. Additions, explanations, or rectifications made at the instance of the custom-house will be allowed to pass without the imposition of any penalty, though custom-house collectors are empowered to impose a moderate fine, not exceeding $25, in case such errors occur often in one and the same request or are committed repeatedly by the same consignee. The custom-house may demand such explanations at any time that an inaccuracy is noticed, provided that the articles have not passed beyond fiscal control.

V. No rectification increasing or diminishing the value of goods declared in the consular invoice will be accepted, but the presentation of commercial invoices, or some other document which, in the opinion of the custom-house, demonstrates the real value of the goods, will be required. Said value will be noted down in the proper column of the request, and if it shall appear that too small a sum was paid for consular fees double fees shall be collected for the deficiency.

VI. When an importer refuses to make the explanations which the custom-house requires and said explanations turn on particulars that are essential for the assessment of duties, he will suffer the penalty of paying twice over the import duties payable with respect to the defective items. The minimum penalty in these cases will be $2, even though the amount of duties does not reach that sum. In the case of other particulars, such as are necessary for the assessment of duties, the custom-house collectors will impose a fine not exceeding $25 for each error.

VII. If the defective declaration refers to articles that are duty free

under the tariff or other enactment, consignees will be obliged to rectify same when required by the custom-house authorities, under penalty of a fine not exceeding $25 for each error, when they refuse to make the addition.

VIII. The same penalties as are provided by the foregoing sections when their application is in order will be visited on consignees of articles destined for enterprises of which the subvention is paid in the form of compensation for duties.

ART. 157. After compliance with the formalities mentioned in the foregoing articles, the accounting department will continue the requests as follows:

I. It will impress on the front of each copy the seal of the office, the serial number appertaining to the request, and the vessel's registry number; and in a book, which will be kept for the purpose, it will enter the number of the request and registry number, the name of the consignee, the name, class, and nationality of the vessel, and the date of its entry. The numeration of the requests will commence with the first one received in the month of July and will continue progressively until the conclusion of each fiscal year.

II. In case a request is composed of various leaves, they will be paged and on each will be stamped, in addition to the number of the request, the page number. All the leaves will be marked with the pen flourish of the employee who directs the collation and sealed with the seal of the accounting department.

III. In the margin of each copy of the request and in the upper part of the front of the leaves the employee who has had them before him in making the collation will sign, and the employee who has directed the collation will so state above his signature at the close of all the copies of the request, noting thereon the number of leaves of which the request consists and the serial number of the document. The accountant will then record his approval, and will state that either a bond has been given for the duties or that payment thereof is to be effected before the delivery of the goods, finally dating and signing the note.

IV. The lists of packages spoken of in article 150 must show the approval of the employee who directed the collation of the request, the O. K. of the accountant, the signatures of both, and the seal of the accounting department.

ART. 159. The custom-house inspection of the goods will take place in the presence of the consignee, and will be made by an inspector designated by the collector, who will also be present at the operation whenever the law so requires or he deems it expedient.

In custom-houses, where the inspection of merchandise must take place in the presence of the collector and the chief of the custom-house guards, they must each be provided with a copy of the request for clearance.

The custom-house inspectors, before examining the goods, will look into the declarations made in the requests for clearance and if they find them in accordance with article 149, they will in their own handwriting inscribe the duties payable in the column provided for that purpose.

If, in the examination of the declarations or the inspection of the goods, there be discovered any omission, inaccuracy, or other error that escaped notice when the requests were collated, the inspector will give advice in writing to the custom-house collector, so that the latter may require the necessary addendum or addenda to be made; and in this case the rules for addenda made at the instance of the custom-house will be observed. The addenda must be made by the consignee at the foot of all copies of the request which the custom-house has in its possession and the accountant will note, immediately after said addenda and above his signature, the day and the hour at which they were formulated. The same procedure will be followed when, if the articles are still under fiscal control, an error is discovered by the accounting department before a definite liquidation under the request has been effected.

ART. 161. Inspectors in examining merchandise will conform to the following rules:

I. They will collate with the request the quantity and character of the packages containing the goods and the marks and numbers of said packages.

II. They will ascertain if the goods correspond in quantity and quality with the declaration contained in the request for clearance.

III. They will rectify or add to the requests, writing in ink in the column marked "Observations of the inspector," all necessary notes and remarks in regard to items which they consider vague or improperly declared, and in general any difference which they may observe, stating which were the packages examined.

IV. When they come to articles that have been ambiguously declared in the requests, they will make the examination in the presence of the custom-house collector.

V. Any lot of packages which, upon examination of the requests, gives rise to an explanation, addition, or alteration involving any of the particulars which are essential for the adjustment of duties, will perforce be examined in their entirety. The observations made in this connection by the accounting department in the column provided for that purpose in the request will enjoin on the inspectors the obligations of examining the lots to which said observations refer and of recording (whenever the question is one of discrepancies between the request and the consular invoice) the result of said examination.

VI. Packages which in addition to samples contain merchandise will be examined in their entirety.

ART. 176. If, in clearing the goods, a difference is discovered as

compared with the declaration contained in the request, the inspector will take care to make a note of it; but he will bear in mind that the difference is not to be instituted as between the declaration made and the partial contents of only some of the packages, but between the declaration and the total contents of the packages of which the lot is composed.

By a lot is understood the aggregate of packages containing the same class of goods and embraced in a single declaration, even though, owing to differences in the weight and packing of the goods, they are recorded on separate lines of the request and written one after another.

ART. 177. Packages of a lot which, being comprised in a single consular invoice, shall prove lacking when the vessel is unloaded, in spite of their being declared in the ship's manifest, can only be eliminated from the invoice in case the latter is accompanied by a consular certificate to the effect that they were not shipped. Such packages will be mentioned in the request and will be subject to the payment of duties just as if they had come with the shipment, and the custom-house inspector will take care to note on said document the missing packages, stating the quantity of goods which they ought to have contained, and to this end, if the packages in question have been declared along with others containing the same goods, he will examine them, taking exact note of their contents.

If, subsequently, during a period not exceeding six months, but which may be extended by the department of finance, the missing packages arrive, the consignee, in seeking their clearance, will present a new request, making reference to the previous one which contained the note to the effect that duties were collected on same notwithstanding their nonarrival. In that case, on the basis of the declaration made in the earlier request and which will be repeated in the new one, the packages will be passed duty free, and the accounting department will note at the foot of the new request the date and number of the entry for the payment made in settlement of the original request. The packages in question must be recorded in the manifest of the vessel carrying them and in the list referred to in article 38; it must also be stated in the manifest, by way of an addendum, that the packages were the ones found missing when the vessel in which they ought to have come was unloaded. In case they do not figure in the ship's papers in the form set forth, and no addendum has been opportunely made to said papers, a declaration from the captain or his representative may nevertheless be accepted, though in the unloading of the vessel the packages will be regarded as extra.

Packages embraced in a consular invoice, without figuring in the ship's manifest and without being carried by it, will not be included in the request for clearance; but the custom-house, in case of the lack of the consular certificate referred to in article 62, will collect a sum double of what would have had to be paid for said certificate.

ART. 178. When the clearance of goods comprised by a request has been completed, the inspector will, in the column provided for the purpose, enter such notes as may bear upon the clearance, rendering unavailable for use the spaces that have been left blank by drawing lines across them and signing at the foot of each leaf as well as at the close of the request, where he will record the date of examination and write the word "cleared;" the consignee will also sign, stating whether he is or is not satisfied with the result of the examination, and without such statement the goods will not be delivered to him.

The custom-house collector and the chief of the custom-house guards will also sign the statement showing the result of the examination when they have taken part therein.

The copy of the request which bears the signature of the chief of the custom-house guards will be added to the special docket of clearances that will be preserved in the files of the custom-house.

FREE ENTRY FOR MERCHANDISE IN QUINTANA ROO.

Executive decree of June 8, 1904, published in the "Diario Oficial," exempts from duty goods imported through the custom-houses of the Territory of Quintana Roo for use in that Territory until July 1, 1905. A translation of the decree is as follows:

"ONLY ARTICLE. For a period of one year, counting from the 1st of July next (1904), the foreign merchandise enumerated in the decree of June 7, 1902, and which are imported through the custom-houses established in the Territory of Quintana Roo for exclusive consumption in said Territory, shall continue free from the payment of all kinds of import duties as well as of port dues."

NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE AT MEXICALI.

By Presidential decree of June 10, 1904, and in accordance with Section XIV of article 85 of the Constitution, a new custom-house has been established at Mexicali, Lower California. The jurisdiction of this custom-house begins at the Colorado River and extends from thence 100 kilometers toward the Pacific, the jurisdiction of the custom-house at Tiajuana being reduced to this extent.

MONEY ORDER CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE POST-OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO AND THE POST-OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND FOR THE EXCHANGE OF MONEY ORDERS.

[From the "*Diario Oficial*" of June 16, 1904.]

ARTICLE I. Between the United States of Mexico and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland there shall be a regular exchange of money orders.

ART. II. The money-order service between the contracting countries shall be performed exclusively by the agency of offices of exchange. On the part of Mexico the office of exchange shall be that of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and on the part of the United Kingdom that of London.

ART. III. In view of the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the two countries, it is agreed that the accounts as regards money orders in both directions shall be expressed in British money. The post-office of Mexico shall convert into British money the amounts of orders issued in Mexico, and into Mexican currency the amounts of orders issued in the United Kingdom.

The rate of conversion shall be in accordance with the rate of exchange current in the City of Mexico on the date of the dispatch of the Advice List from the Mexican office of exchange in the case of orders issued in Mexico, and on the date of the receipt of the Advice List in the Mexican office of exchange in the case of orders issued in the United Kingdom.

ART. IV. The maximum amount for which a money order may be issued in Mexico for payment in the United Kingdom shall be 100 pesos (Mexican money), and the maximum amount for which a money order may be issued in the United Kingdom for payment in Mexico shall be £10. This maximum amount may be increased by common accord. A fractional part of a centavo or of a penny shall not be included in the amount of any money order.

Should the fluctuations of the rate of exchange justify such a course, the maximum amount fixed in Mexican currency for a single money order issued in Mexico for payment in the United Kingdom may be modified by common accord so that it be always the approximate equivalent of £10, or of any higher maximum agreed upon.

ART. V. The post-office of the United States of Mexico and the British post-office shall each have the power to fix, from time to time, the rates of commission to be charged on the money orders they may respectively issue, and the commission shall belong to the issuing office; but the Mexican post-office shall pay to the British post-office one-half of 1 per cent (one-half per cent) on the amount of money orders issued in Mexico and payable in the United Kingdom, and the British post-office shall make a like payment to the post-office of Mexico for money orders issued in the United Kingdom and payable in Mexico.

ART. VI. No money order shall be issued unless the applicant furnish the surname in full and the initial or initials of the Christian name both of the remitter and of the payee, or the name of the firm or company who are the remitters or payees, and the address of the remitter and payee. If, however, any applicant for a money order shall tender the name of either the remitter or payee at greater length, such particulars shall be received and duly entered in the relative list.

ART. VII. Duplicate orders shall be issued only by the Postal Administration of the country of payment and in conformity with the regulations established or to be established in that country.

ART. VIII. When it is desired that an error in the name of a payee shall be corrected, or that the amount of a money order shall be repaid to the remitter, application must be made by the remitter to the chief office of the country in which the order was issued.

ART. IX. Repayment of an order shall not, in any case, be made until it has been ascertained, through the chief office of the country where such order is payable, that the order has not been paid, and that the said office authorizes the repayment.

ART. X. Orders shall remain payable in each country for twelve months after the expiration of the month of issue, and the amounts of all money orders not paid within that period shall revert to and remain the property of the administration of the country of issue.

ART. XI. Each office of exchange shall communicate to its corresponding office by every mail the sums received in its country for payment in the other, and the annexed forms "A" and "B" shall be used for this purpose.

In order to prevent inconvenience in the event of an original list being lost, each office shall also forward by every mail duplicates of the lists sent by the preceding mail. A blank list shall be sent when there are no orders to advise.

ART. XII. Every money order entered upon the lists shall bear a number (to be known as the "International number") commencing each year with the number 1; and in like manner the lists shall bear a serial number commencing on the 1st of January of each year with the number 1.

ART. XIII. Money orders sent from one country to the other shall be subject, as regards issue and payment, to the rules in force in the country of origin or in the country of destination, as the case may be, with regard to the issue and payment of internal money orders.

ART. XIV. The receipt of each list shall be acknowledged on either side by means of the first subsequent list forwarded in the opposite direction, and any missing lists shall be immediately applied for by the office of exchange to which they should have been sent. The dispatching office of exchange shall in such cases transmit, without delay, to the receiving office of exchange a duplicate list, duly certified as such.

ART. XV. The list shall be carefully verified by the office of exchange to which they are sent, and corrected when they contain manifest errors. The corrections shall be communicated to the dispatching office of exchange in the acknowledgment of the receipt of the list in which the corrections are made. When these lists show other irregularities the office of exchange receiving them shall require an expla-

nation from the dispatching office of exchange, which shall give such explanation with as little delay as possible.

In the meantime the issue of internal money orders relating to the entries on the list which are found to be irregular shall be suspended.

ART. XVI. As soon as the list shall have reached the receiving office of exchange that office shall prepare internal money orders in favor of the payees for the equivalents, in the money of the country of payment, of the amounts specified in the list, and shall then forward such internal money orders to the payees or to the paying offices, according to the arrangements existing in the country of payment.

ART. XVII. If at any time it is found that one of the two postal administrations owes to the other on money-order account a balance exceeding £1,000 the indebted administration shall promptly remit to the other the approximate amount of such balance on account of the quarterly liquidation referred to in the following article:

ART. XVIII. 1. At the end of each quarter an account shall be prepared by the post-office of Mexico showing, in detail, the totals of the lists containing the particulars of money orders issued in both countries during the quarter, the amounts of the reciprocal allowance provided for in Article V, the totals of orders which have been repaid to the remitters, the totals of orders which have become void during the quarter, and the resulting balance.

2. Two copies of this account shall be transmitted to the British post-office, and the balance on the account, which must always be stated in British money, shall, after proper verification, if due from the Mexican post-office to the British post-office, be paid in British currency by a draft, payable in London at sight, which is to be forwarded by the Mexican post-office with the account. But if the balance is in favor of the Mexican post-office, the amount shall be paid by the British post-office when the accepted copy of the money-order account is returned to Mexico, and the payment shall be made by means of a draft (drawn in British money) payable at sight in the City of Mexico (D, F.).

3. For this quarterly account forms shall be used in conformity with the specimens "C," "D," "E," and "F" annexed to this agreement.

ART. XIX. If the Mexican post-office should desire to send money orders through the medium of the British post-office to any of the foreign countries, British colonies, etc., mentioned in the annexed list "G," it shall be at liberty to do so, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

(*a*) The Mexican post-office must advise the amounts of such "through" orders to the money-order office, London, which will readvise them to the exchange offices of the countries of payment.

(*b*) The particulars of "through" orders must be entered either in

red ink at the end of the ordinary Advice Lists dispached to London or on separate sheets, the total amounts of the "through" orders being included in the totals of such lists.

(*c*) The names and addresses of the payees, including the names of the town and country of payment, must be given as fully as possible.

(*d*) The Mexican post-office shall allow to the London office the same percentage (see Article V) on "through" orders as on orders payable in the United Kingdom, and the London office shall credit the office of the country of payment with the same rate of commission for the "through" orders as for orders issued in the United Kingdom. For its intermediary services the British post-office will deduct from the amounts of "through" orders a special commission, which is at present at the following rates:

For sums not exceeding £2, 3d.

For sums exceeding £2 but not exceeding £6, 6d.

For sums exceeding £6 but not exceeding £10, 9d.

(*e*) When the amount of a "through" order is repaid to the remitter the commission charged for the intermediary service will not be refunded.

If the British post-office should desire to send money orders through the medium of the Mexican post-office to any countries with which the Mexican post-office transacts money-order business it shall be at liberty to do so under similar conditions to those stated in the foregoing paragraphs.

ART. XX. The Mexican post-office and the British post-office shall each be authorized to adopt any additional rules (if not contrary to the regulations of this agreement) for the greater security against fraud or for the better working of the system generally. All such additional rules, however, must be reciprocally communicated.

ART. XXI. Each Administration is authorized in extraordinary circumstances that would justify such a measure, temporarily to suspend the money-order service, wholly or in part, upon condition that notice of such suspension be given immediately to the other Administration, and if deemed necessary the notice of suspension shall be communicated by telegraph.

ART. XXII. This Agreement shall come into force on a day to be agreed upon by the two Administrations, and shall be terminable on six months' notice being given by either party.

Done in duplicate, and signed in London on the 4th day of February, 1904, and in Mexico on the 18th day of March, 1904.

[L. S.] STANLEY.

[L. S.] NORBERTO DOMÍNGUEZ,

Director General of Posts of the United States of Mexico.

Negotiated with my approval.

[L. S.] LEANDRO FERNÁNDEZ.

NICARAGUA.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

[From the "*Diario Oficial*" of May 10, 1904.]

On April 30, 1904, the Government of Nicaragua celebrated an important contract with Charles W. Weinberger, or the company he may organize, authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships for freight and passenger traffic to ply between New Orleans, or any other port of the United States, and the eastern ports of the Republic of Nicaragua. The concessionaire agrees, within two months from the date of the ratification of this contract, to run steamers between New Orleans, or any other port of the United States, and the following Nicaraguan points:

To Bluefields, one steamer per week.

To Cabo de Gracias á Dios, one steamer every two weeks.

To Monkey Point, when opened for traffic, one steamer every two weeks.

The steamship company is obligated to transport the Government mail to and from the ports at which its steamers touch free of charge, and in case of war, and the Government so desires, to place the steamers at the disposal of the Government of Nicaragua.

Employees of the Government who travel on the steamships of the company for their own account are entitled to a 40 per cent reduction from the regular freight and passenger charges of the steamship company; Government freight and troops to a 50 per cent reduction, and Nicaraguan citizens to a 20 per cent discount from the regular charges.

The steamship company is exempt from the payment of port, anchorage, and other similar charges now in force or which may hereafter be established in the Republic, for a period of twenty-five years. The steamship company also has the exclusive right, for the period mentioned, to steam, naphtha, gasoline, electricity, or alcohol navigation in the Escondido River and its affluents, except that the Government reserves the right to use said streams in connection with its official business.

The steamship company agrees to pay to the Government of Nicaragua annually $15,000 American gold during the life of the concession, and to establish and maintain in operation plantation on and in the neighborhood of the Escondido River, and to buy all the exportable bananas of the surrounding country offered it for sale, paying therefor the highest market prices.

The steamship company enjoys the privilege of the free importation into the Republic, during the term of its concession, of the following articles intended for its own use and consumption: Machinery, coal, gasoline, naphtha, paints, oils, and building materials.

PARAGUAY

DUTY ON QUEBRACHO EXPORTS.

[From the "*Boletin Quincenal*" of Asunción, March 5, 1904.]

On February 18, 1904, President ESCURRA, owing to the fall in the price of extract of quebracho to 340 marks per ton, or at the rate of 8½ cents gold per kilogram, in Hamburg, the principal market of the world for the sale of this product, and taking into consideration the fact that the export duty on this article has hitherto been a prohibitive one, or at the rate of 30 cents, gold, per kilogram, promulgated the following important decree:

"ARTICLE 1. On and after this date (February 18, 1904) the customs duties on domestic extract of quebracho exported from the Republic is fixed at the rate of 8 cents sealed gold per kilogram.

"ART. 2. Let it be communicated, published, and duly recorded."

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PARAGUAY.

In the Spanish section of the present issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN is an extended notice of the bibliography of Paraguay (a list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Paraguay), prepared by Señor Don JOSÉ SEGUNDO DECOUD, a corresponding member of the International Union of the American Republics. This publication is supplementary to the Handbook of Paraguay issued by the Bureau in September, 1902, and forms a bibliographical index from 1638 to 1903, embracing 655 books, 84 maps, and numerous articles from the pens of distinguished writers.

PERU.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PARDO.

The Civil Assembly on June 12, 1904, elected Señor Don JOSÉ PARDO to be President of the Republic of Peru. President PARDO, having accepted the post, read the Government programme, which is of a pacific and economic character. Various measures are proposed for the encouragement of the country's industries and the extension of education.

NEW CABINET.

The International Bureau of the American Republics was advised by the Department of State of the United States under date of June 14,

1904, of the reception of information from the United States Minister at Lima of the formation of a new Peruvian Ministry, as follows:

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Dr. Don ALBERTO ELMORE.

Minister of Government, Señor Dr. Don JUAN DE DIOS QUINTANA.

Minister of Justice, Señor Dr. Don FRANCISCO EGUIGUREN.

Minister of War and Marine, Señor Col. PEDRO MUÑEZ.

Minister of Finance and Commerce, Señor Don JUAN JOSÉ REINOSO.

Minister of Fomento, Señor Don JOSÉ BALTA.

TAX ON MATCHES.

[From "*El Comercio*," Cuzco, April 30, 1904.]

Under date of April 9, 1904, the following decree was promulgated relating to the internal-revenue tax on matches:

"For the better observance of the law of March 26, 1904, concerning the tax on matches, it is hereby resolved:

"1. To authorize the Recaudacion Company to collect the tax on matches throughout the entire Republic.

"2. The tax shall be imposed in conformity with the following schedule:

"(*a*) For each 60 wooden matches or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

"(*b*) For each 60 wax matches or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

"(*c*) For each 20 paper or cardboard matches or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

"3. This tax shall be enforced by means of stamps, which shall be adhered to the packages or boxes of matches.

"4. Matches made in Peru shall pay the tax on being withdrawn from the factory; those of foreign manufacture on being dispatched from the custom-house, but this fact does not alter the import duty on the same.

"5. In compliance with article 4 of the law, the dealers in matches, whether they be manufacturers, merchants, or private persons, shall report to the collection offices on special forms, which shall be furnished them without charge, the quantity on hand, the quantity in stock, the number of boxes, and the quantity and class contained in each.

"Upon the verification of the reports there shall be delivered to the persons making the same a quantity of stamps corresponding to the quantity and quality of the matches enumerated, with the exception of match manufacturers, to whom, upon request, there shall be delivered stamps covering the shipments of matches on hand in the factories and warehouses while said shipments are being effected.

"6. The duty on the stock of matches in the hands of merchants or private persons shall be paid in cash, unless it exceeds the value of 100

sols, in which case it shall be paid in money or sixty-day drafts, at the option of the interested party.

"The tax on the stock on hand in the factories and their warehouses at Lima, Mollendo, Pisco, Salaverry, Pacasmayo, Eten, and Paita shall be paid when the matches are shipped out for consumption.

"7. Matches in packages and loose boxes shall be stamped immediately, those in large boxes shall be stamped when they are opened for sale, but the dealer shall retain in his possession the stamps corresponding to the matches contained in the large boxes.

"8. Stamps for boxes of wooden matches shall be adhered to the ends of the boxes in such manner that in extracting the matches the stamps will be broken.

"Stamps for wax matches must be attached to the boxes in like manner, and stamps for cardboard or paper matches must be attached so as to cover the ends of the boxes in which they are packed.

"Matches in the hands of merchants or private persons must be accompanied by the corresponding stamps.

"Matches manufactured after the promulgation of this resolution shall not circulate without bearing on each box the stamp required by law, regardless of the size of the package in which it is shipped.

"In order to comply with the foregoing provision the company shall deliver to the manufacturers the stamps requested by them for use on the matches which they manufacture.

"10. For the purpose of verifying the account of the Collection Company concerning the stamps delivered and the partial payments made, as well as in order to comply with the provisions regulating the shipment of matches, the merchants, manufacturers, and private persons who have matches packed in closed boxes, shall stamp each box with the word "Stock." The boxes containing matches made after the promulgation of this resolution shall bear the word "Stamped."

"11. The Company may inspect the operations of the factories, especially those relating to the stamping and packing of matches, using care in seeing that the stamps are properly attached, and that no matches are packed without being duly stamped.

"12. The shipment of matches without stamps showing the payment of the duty is also prohibited.

"13. Matches in packages and boxes in the hands of merchants and private persons at Lima and Callao shall be stamped within fifteen days from the date of the promulgation of this resolution, and within an equal period of time in the other towns of the Republic, allowing for the differences in distances.

"14. The post-office shall carry free of cost the revenue stamps which the Company may remit to its representatives to be used in stamping matches.

"15. A violation of any of these provisions is punishable by the confiscation of the article.

CONSUMPTION DUTIES ON ALCOHOL.

The consumption duties leviable on imported beer, spirits, and wines have been modified by a law, dated March 26, 1904, as shown in the following table:

	Former duty.	Present duty.
	Sol.	*Sol.*
Beer	0.07	0.08
Alcoholic beverages, other than wines, and alcohols of any strength	.40	.80
Burgundy, red and white; Cherry wines, Cyprus, China, Frontignan, Sherry, Malmsey, Marsala, Malaga, Muscatel, Port, Pedro Jimenez, Peralta, Rhine wine, Vermouth and other generous wines; Asti and other sparkling wines, except champagne	.30	.45
Red and white Bourdeaux wines, Carlon, Catalan, Chianti, Priorato, San Vincente and similar wines	.25	.37
Champagne and wines labeled as such	.50	.80

Wines containing more than 16 per cent of alcohol in volume are to pay on the excess the rate fixed for brandies of Peruvian production, which is 22½ centavos per liter of absolute alcohol.

CONSUMPTION DUTY ON SUGAR.

According to the law of March 26, 1904, on the subject of the sugar tax, a consumption duty is levied on sugar produced in the Peruvian Republic, at the following rates:

	Coast provinces.	Interior.
	Sol.	*Sol.*
Sugar, granulated, of first production—yellow, white, washed, in powder or lumps, or in any other form, per kilo	0.04	0.03
Muscovado, or concrete, in any form, do	.02	.01½
Raw sugar, in cakes (*Chancaca amoldada*), do	.01	.00¾

The duty is payable on imported sugar at the time of clearance through the customs.

Exported sugar is exempt from this duty on compliance with the necessary formalities.

SALVADOR.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE CONSULAR LAW.

[From the "*Diario Oficial*" of May 6, 1904.]

Whereas the Consular Law now in force contains omissions and defects that it is necessary to correct, the National Legislative Assembly of the Republic of El Salvador, in exercise of its constitutional powers, decrees the following modifications:

ARTICLE 1. Article 15 is modified as follows: "The establishment of consular offices has for its object the guarding of the interests of Sal-

vadoreans and the widening, by all means possible, the commercial relations of Salvador."

ART. 2. Add to article 16 the following paragraph: "Let there be established at once six General Consulates in France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, and the United States, the Supreme Executive Power being authorized to establish other General Consulates in such countries as he may deem proper."

ART. 3. Article 23 is modified as follows: "But the appointment made must be submitted to the approval of the Supreme Executive Power, and advice of same sent to the corresponding diplomatic minister."

ART. 4. Article 30 is modified as follows: "The General Consuls must be necessarily native Central Americans, of legal age, in possession of their rights of citizenship, must not have been a bankrupt, nor have been criminally prosecuted and condemned, and shall have a knowledge of Salvadorean laws."

ART. 5. "Paragraph 2 of article 30 is hereby repealed."

ART. 6. Paragraph 3 of the same article is changed as follows: "Salvadoreans shall possess the same qualifications as those required for Consuls-General;" and article 4 is modified as follows: "Consuls and Consuls-General shall be appointed by the Supreme Executive Power. Consuls and Vice-Consuls of foreign citizenship shall be appointed on recommendation of or upon information from the respective Consul-General, who shall state in the first place the city where it would be desirable to appoint a Consul, and who shall send a list of three names from which the President may choose. Where there is no Consul-General, the Executive shall appoint the Consuls and Vice-Consuls that he considers desirable."

The Consuls and Vice-Consuls shall render an account to the nearest Consul-General of the receipts and expenditures of their offices.

ART. 7. To article 31 there is added: "Except existing treaties."

ART. 8. That part of article 33 which says: "Or because the latter is divided into large or thinly settled territories, the communications should be interrupted between the residence of the diplomatic minister and that of the consular officer," is hereby repealed.

ART. 9. Article 119 is modified as follows: "The consular officers shall keep an itemized account of the fees received by their offices. The consuls and vice-consuls shall forward on the first of each month to the consul-general a triplicate copy of the account of the previous month, and the latter in turn, together with the account of his office, shall send, every three months, to the Department of Foreign Relations, two copies of said accounts, retaining one in his files. The Department shall forward a copy of each one of these accounts to the Chief Auditor's Office.

ART. 10. Article 3 of legislative decree of May 11, 1901, is modified as follows: "The consuls-general shall draw a salary of $250 and the consuls and vice-consuls of $200 and $150, respectively. These salaries are payable in the gold coin of the country where the consular officers are located."

The consuls and vice-consuls of foreign citizenship shall be *ad honorem* and shall not have a right to more than 25 per cent of the receipts of their offices.

ART. 11. The following paragraphs are added to said article 3 already mentioned: "The receipts of the consular offices are especially intended for the support of the consular service, and said receipts shall not be used in any other way until the salaries of the consular officers have been paid."

The expenses of the offices are included in the salaries already mentioned except the expenses for cables, telegrams, and other items caused by the orders of the Government.

ART. 12. Article 4 of legislative decree of May 11, 1901, is hereby repealed.

ART. 13. The respective consular commissions shall state whether the consular officer is a professional, or what his rank is. Only Central Americans can be professionals.

TRANSITORY ARTICLE. Four months after the publication of this decree the commissions of all the consular officers who do not possess the conditions required by this law shall be unconditionally canceled, and all acts done under the same and which should have legal effect in the countries where the consuls reside shall be void, as well as all documents certified to by their signatures for the purpose of legalization in El Salvador.

Given in the Hall of Sessions of the Legislative Power, San Salvador, April 23, 1904.

F. MEJÍA,
President.
M. A. MELENDEZ,
First Secretary.
M. HERNANDEZ,
Second Secretary.

EXECUTIVE PALACE, SAN SALVADOR, *May 2, 1904.*

Now, therefore, let it be so ordered.

P. JOSÉ ESCALÓN,
Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Relations.
MANUEL DELGADO.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

San Salvador is having a year of great prosperity, the coffee crop of last year having been the best for some time, and, in addition, the prospects for the crop of this year are very good. Aside from the fact of business prosperity, another thing which contributes to the healthy condition of the Republic is that the political situation is quiet.

A National Exhibition is to be opened in Salvador on August 1, 1904, and efforts are being made by the Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Salvador to induce English manufacturers to send samples of their goods for display in the National Exhibition, with the right, if desired, that such goods should remain as permanent exhibits in the National Museum of Salvador. The museum itself is a recent creation, which has done much to gather a representative collection of all the products of the country, and has undertaken, besides, excavations in many portions of the national territory, with the result that a considerable display of antiquities in the shape of works in metal and clay by the aboriginal Indians is on view. The Chamber of Commerce has been holding meetings in connection with the proposed dispatch of English goods for exhibition, and has obtained the concession that they shall be exempted from payment of import duties as well as from railway charges between the port of Acajutla and the Capital.

FOREIGN MINTAGE OF NATIONAL COIN.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of May 5, 1904, contains the following important decree:

"Whereas there do not exist, at the present time, deposits of silver coin similar to our own coin where one may obtain the money needed to carry on the commercial operations of the country, and notwithstanding the fact that the coin in circulation at the present time is sufficient for transacting the current business of the country, it may nevertheless not be so at the time of the coffee harvest, at which time the volume of business increases year by year; and

"Whereas the deficit may affect general business operations and injure the interest of the growers of coffee and other exportable products, inasmuch as the price of said products must be in relation to the rate of foreign exchange, which rate may be arbitrarily fixed by circumstances; and

"Whereas, although there exists in the Republic a Government Mint, but which mint can not be operated because of the lack of a competent force to superintend the same, and bearing in mind that it is the duty of the Government to promote by all necessary means the measures necessary to secure a circulating medium proportioned to the commercial and agricultural development of the country, it is hereby decreed:

"1. When requested to do so, the Government shall furnish the national dies in order that silver coin may be minted abroad.

"2. All coinage shall be made for account of some one of the banks at present established in the country, and shall be in accordance with the tables of coinage prescribed by law.

"3. The bank ordering the coinage shall be responsible in that the coinage correspond in weight, fineness, and other conditions required by law."

EXPORT DUTIES ON MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Under date of April 26, 1904, the President of the Republic promulgated the following important legislative decree imposing an export duty on ores, gold and silver bullion, etc.:

"ARTICLE 1. A duty of 3 per cent is hereby imposed on the exportation of ores, and a duty of 1 per cent on the exports of gold and silver bullion, ingots, tailings, or any other form in which they may be exported.

"ART. 2. Ores and other metals that by contract celebrated with the Government and approved by the legislative power are exempt from said tax are hereby excepted.

"Given in the Hall of Sessions of the legislative power, San Salvador, April 19, 1904."

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of May, 1904, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eleven months ending May, 1904, as compared with the same period of the preceding fiscal year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses showing imports and exports for any one month are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for May, for example, are not published until some time in July.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (*Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campêche*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	.....	7,420	7,500	7,420
Mexico	.....	876	4,720	876
Cuba	.....	.....	22,162	.....
Coal, bituminous (*Carbón bituminoso; Carvão betuminoso; Charbon de terre*):				
Mexico	.....	.....	760	698
Cocoa (*Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao*):				
Central America	33,517	26,234	44,901	144,465
Brazil	41,304	3,841	1,630,303	1,014,570
Other South America	226,357	144,163	1,534,118	1,877,435
Coffee (*Café; Café; Café*):				
Central America	635,726	625,056	4,676,907	4,013,058
Mexico	215,693	304,850	1,765,039	1,974,115
Brazil	2,258,822	2,490,129	40,081,498	45,555,079
Other South America	893,813	960,537	5,154,361	9,458,898
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	75,779	149,777	958,691	1,402,558
South America	.....	120	10,724	3,552
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
South America	66,564	21,120	474,131	462,301
Sisal grass (*Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen*):				
Mexico	1,028,577	1,264,324	11,609,108	14,707,459
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes*):				
Central America	296,802	398,589	2,777,222	3,379,455
Cuba	109,821	357,210	444,452	1,429,992
South America	63,257	32,066	533,815	515,625
Oranges (*Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges*):				
Central America	.....	408	9,948	6,281
Mexico	552	1,640	87,350	60,351
Cuba	.....	.....	1,687	3,668
Fur skins (*Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures*):				
South America	.....	19,729	168,436	207,721
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):				
Central America	38,959	39,475	561,406	475,243
Mexico	252,335	223,379	3,456,063	2,977,675
South America	949,648	1,009,787	12,287,712	10,364,944
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):				
Central America	63,578	63,103	504,820	635,867
Mexico	11,571	24,081	81,871	128,322
Brazil	1,575,351	1,458,215	16,082,934	21,769,111
Other South America	63,761	49,593	569,032	875,287
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.*):				
Mexico	207,686	216,794	3,099,902	2,986,552
South America	4,537	.....	131,940	58,741
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Central America	2,863	25,404	86,696	108,229
Mexico	383	1,355	9,148	14,629
Cuba	6,106,908	5,975,483	37,497,029	47,350,849
Brazil	64,871	.....	1,154,947	215,005
Other South America	115,313	1,312,167	5,069,459	3,552,689
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	1,002	8,905	52,619	25,611
Cuba	710,471	624,079	9,248,547	9,122,950

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	62,284	62,840	643,316	754,773
Mexico	24,233	25,512	392,499	555,418
Cuba	25,017	3,713	431,344	301,070
South America	.....	94	7,622	24,021
Wool (*Lana; Lã; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	117,063	725,145	1,704,078	2,167,133
Class 2 (combing)	40,409	22,298	148,936	292,832
Class 3 (carpet)	230,362	69,259	749,586	798,659

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):				
Central America	1,280	1,159	38,794	10,173
Mexico	21,681	25,016	307,407	341,902
Cuba	11,594	24,332	46,368	108,995
Argentine Republic	144,837	122,907	2,670,098	3,714,917
Brazil	2,052	5,902	29,797	45,032
Chile	9,062	3,593	157,717	230,947
Colombia	65	117	3,333	2,428
Venezuela	82	64	1,324	1,089
Other South America	8,277	1,459	150,735	200,689
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maíz; Milho; Maïs*):				
Central America	4,573	2,933	32,682	32,517
Mexico	40,252	381	77,319	273,295
Cuba	53,836	50,949	488,574	591,157
South America	4,054	2,800	27,137	19,720
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):				
Central America	3,424	5,055	23,902	27,328
Mexico	227,873	4,535	778,804	641,670
South America	53	.....	241,912	24,583
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	77,903	116,412	846,079	1,068,893
Mexico	11,393	17,099	191,229	149,414
Cuba	184,137	194,849	1,777,853	2,401,122
Brazil	142,312	96,903	1,981,669	1,665,095
Colombia	49,933	70,035	295,183	512,312
Other South America	121,448	123,226	1,344,445	1,620,700
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (*Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties*):				
Central America	20,164	42,117	108,553	135,210
Mexico	92,739	153,173	1,380,626	2,000,804
Cuba	33,340	8,492	533,799	329,230
Argentine Republic	30,048	30,781	235,523	429,755
Brazil	14,790	5,961	96,181	56,220
Chile	868	1,345	42,236	43,859
Colombia	10,711	2,265	23,406	37,555
Venezuela	1,716	2,688	7,510	22,803
Other South America	29,655	7,807	168,649	194,901
Cycles, and parts of (*Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accessorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties*):				
Central America	248	156	2,805	2,916
Mexico	4,972	2,793	42,730	40,210
Cuba	1,349	3,329	9,236	18,480
Argentine Republic	2,062	.....	12,241	10,589
Brazil	389	591	6,664	11,094
Colombia	173	231	916	1,629
Venezuela	64	13	258	604
Other South America	1,142	1,090	16,962	15,540
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	185,617	50,021	852,107	844,760
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón no manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	60,186	49,074	3,131,048	3,265,568
South America	.....	.....	182	.....

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Cotton—Continued.				
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	87,765	113,646	841,029	1,070,690
Mexico	12,873	17,980	163,445	191,658
Cuba	25,236	57,177	210,110	324,105
Argentine Republic	3,172	18,422	67,445	150,105
Brazil	45,693	38,614	519,661	627,296
Chile	64,229	43,295	576,829	627,399
Colombia	78,681	58,063	1,304,593	748,841
Venezuela	48,906	15,693	436,068	481,716
Other South America	30,027	29,252	369,107	369,892
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton*):				
Central America	33,799	38,670	295,912	503,345
Mexico	34,534	41,227	382,693	472,658
Cuba	19,020	27,374	165,803	245,983
Argentine Republic	13,859	17,634	165,689	98,315
Brazil	13,737	6,735	79,205	98,865
Chile	1,887	8,044	20,464	20,489
Colombia	7,058	9,659	80,846	104,567
Venezuela	2,298	2,745	15,136	43,636
Other South America	2,751	3,752	48,579	45,366
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparelhos electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	13,840	6,351	65,244	120,013
Mexico	35,828	38,711	825,158	511,652
Argentine Republic	14,471	5,696	118,735	143,170
Brazil	9,660	50,064	285,200	275,298
Chile	5,960	5,893	61,882	62,623
Venezuela	544	9,787	20,098	63,579
Other South America	10,423	6,957	96,474	219,010
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier*):				
Central America	3,567	4,954	17,675	80,458
Mexico	2,536	46,911	154,561	371,355
South America	176	45,380	12,967	74,421
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (*Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils*):				
Central America	8,833	19,728	106,132	148,507
Mexico	59,432	68,169	653,088	726,689
Cuba	25,925	25,564	283,180	334,751
Argentine Republic	34,723	48,354	272,240	358,271
Brazil	95,361	23,482	263,209	266,010
Chile	15,331	8,534	151,810	152,053
Colombia	6,416	9,063	82,918	128,327
Venezuela	2,295	4,130	17,741	42,923
Other South America	14,542	14,062	153,300	195,140
Sewing machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	2,708	5,807	24,806	77,212
Mexico	48,429	58,422	437,974	508,582
Cuba	32,307	34,714	106,459	205,533
Argentine Republic	29,107	20,709	138,251	217,850
Brazil	6,207	7,677	73,420	97,003
Colombia	3,581	8,925	25,624	80,977
Other South America	13,735	22,079	196,900	225,277
Steam engines, and parts of (*Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accessorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties*):				
Central America	.....	8,900	6,000	37,150
Mexico	61,356	406,300	1,119,320	1,609,857
Cuba	2,600	.....	67,970	145,436
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	8,380	87,596
Brazil	.....	42,045	119,559	129,791
Colombia	.....	8,126	.....	47,251
Other South America	.....	.....	56,290	249,207
Typewriting machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de escribir ,y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accessorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	589	1,425	7,921	12,651
Mexico	14,876	28,556	156,850	220,102
Cuba	3,649	4,448	28,842	29,733
Argentine Republic	4,408	3,386	32,911	38,660
Brazil	609	1,373	10,684	16,330
Colombia	513	1,196	3,222	6,959
Other South America	9,086	6,406	51,526	79,342

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	6,144	8,296	55,281	98,708
Mexico	1,216	6,146	13,691	51,539
Cuba	10,171	13,450	75,256	131,168
Argentine Republic	10,544	4,014	50,782	111,610
Brazil	8,013	15,196	79,253	109,195
Chile	4,401	3,757	20,484	33,316
Colombia	3,088	1,121	16,224	47,090
Venezuela	5,792	8,165	26,417	62,021
Other South America	1,714	3,024	27,546	47,007
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures*):				
Central America	8,498	20,184	104,696	215,462
Mexico	49,525	55,280	569,420	731,369
Colombia	12,260	13,866	98,679	127,859
Other South America	7,275	10,056	89,876	126,112
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron*):				
Central America	998	913	10,429	12,019
Mexico	1,474	1,184	13,436	11,705
Cuba	4,562	3,436	35,089	46,054
Argentine Republic	2,191	16,475	141,285	208,305
Brazil	8,119	22,416	174,585	367,792
Chile	4,239	375	20,210	31,307
Colombia	2,202	3,365	12,382	17,002
Venezuela	1,365	2,630	18,847	30,737
Other South America	2,900	7,932	63,201	79,315
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine*):				
Central America	957	1,434	9,263	14,111
Mexico	661	493	6,096	6,391
Cuba	2,567	6,728	36,539	55,168
Argentine Republic	21,380	24,950	134,691	153,364
Brazil	4,426	3,283	65,707	83,120
Chile	9,358	1,155	58,056	64,756
Colombia	942	638	6,918	8,473
Venezuela	356	645	3,601	8,669
Other South America	7,177	3,279	37,958	48,011
Oils, mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes*):				
Mexico	113,196	500	512,524	603,306
Cuba	31,400	32,515	308,690	404,275
Oils, mineral, refined, or manufactured (*Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées*):				
Central America	18,998	22,213	167,278	244,500
Mexico	15,552	21,726	198,860	201,777
Cuba	12,812	10,018	189,007	236,117
Argentine Republic	189,198	115,837	1,328,643	1,600,819
Brazil	165,467	151,840	1,893,360	2,234,657
Chile	154,512	60,948	614,632	778,909
Colombia	9,944	11,377	108,323	166,935
Venezuela	7,843	8,802	82,769	144,677
Other South America	81,782	85,904	579,073	725,930
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales*):				
Central America	1,753	2,495	12,467	18,850
Mexico	106,742	50,501	990,376	1,146,514
Cuba	4,607	3,421	38,374	34,862
Argentine Republic	2,107	1,161	17,416	60,014
Brazil	4,490	91,716	324,670	321,781
Chile	1,035	194	11,640	7,206
Other South America	20,152	10,453	170,245	146,715
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	3,571	1,389	25,185	16,925
Mexico	1,137	877	13,249	17,837
Cuba	1,391	300	4,931	6,024
Argentine Republic	25	20	25	713
Brazil	1,120	137	10,014	7,809
Colombia	716	589	8,322	9,240
Other South America	2,500	2,071	24,075	25,436
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure*):				
Central America	3,338	2,918	43,236	41,823
Mexico	35	3	811	1,148

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Beef, salted or pickled, etc—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Cuba	182	191	1,250	1,648
Brazil	----	30	1,272	2,171
Chile	155	200	7,981	4,877
Colombia	892	1,589	12,934	11,991
Other South America	20,270	15,800	220,531	179,896
Tallow (*Sebo; Sebo; Suif*):				
Central America	5,496	8,717	73,417	90,621
Mexico	----	1,456	15,690	8,445
Cuba	----	1,189	1,920	34,074
Brazil	113	----	19,008	3,212
Chile	8,350	1,492	18,787	13,850
Colombia	96	1,737	3,833	9,141
Other South America	4,856	4,450	42,802	54,616
Bacon (*Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé*):				
Central America	1,567	2,379	24,686	28,415
Mexico	2,391	4,088	30,142	41,544
Cuba	17,703	21,098	303,775	279,093
Brazil	7,357	5,041	202,044	93,591
Colombia	134	360	2,701	2,477
Other South America	2,361	2,423	16,206	18,941
Hams (*Jamones; Presunto; Jambons*):				
Central America	2,254	2,686	27,242	35,349
Mexico	4,361	6,759	60,257	75,249
Cuba	48,945	29,158	498,500	482,883
Brazil	256	301	2,180	2,626
Colombia	1,092	946	13,410	11,765
Venezuela	2,395	----	28,768	42,448
Other South America	5,082	2,380	47,373	38,917
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc*):				
Central America	12,992	10,143	120,150	122,208
Cuba	25,071	12,707	249,999	238,369
Brazil	238	464	17,537	33,401
Colombia	1,084	683	10,776	10,300
Other South America	27,803	20,428	284,209	255,676
Lard (*Manteca; Banha; Saindoux*):				
Central America	5,455	5,907	136,914	136,802
Mexico	18,893	13,795	308,247	215,588
Cuba	95,614	117,318	1,725,708	1,322,420
Argentine Republic	815	277	4,169	3,416
Brazil	32,089	15,123	656,509	309,530
Chile	12,570	4,625	52,927	52,222
Colombia	28,955	26,431	149,845	294,704
Venezuela	28,099	8,128	217,376	319,058
Other South America	33,799	23,775	355,850	323,671
Butter (*Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre*):				
Central America	3,685	5,047	41,959	53,745
Mexico	6,234	11,154	72,980	94,956
Cuba	1,025	865	15,574	21,459
Brazil	4,756	6,297	95,108	119,134
Colombia	2,455	1,574	16,061	19,178
Venezuela	7,920	4,075	73,664	82,415
Other South America	2,702	1,939	23,392	21,386
Cheese (*Queso; Queijo; Fromage*):				
Central America	1,691	2,322	20,575	26,992
Mexico	3,024	5,781	36,392	41,632
Cuba	855	1,567	8,847	10,794
Brazil	----	21	32	48
Colombia	944	301	9,533	5,350
Other South America	26	60	1,872	975
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	3,455	6,501	38,161	40,550
Mexico	21,985	11,145	193,407	151,187
Argentine Republic	3,683	7,500	20,325	38,696
Colombia	1,897	40	30,490	41,199
Other South America	6,367	6,786	71,475	74,136
Tobacco, manufactures of (*Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué*):				
Central America	2,844	9,815	75,511	70,203
Mexico	175	2,538	12,918	21,426
Cuba	9,764	11,260	124,592	111,499
Argentine Republic	175	----	247	15
Brazil	----	----	471	41
Colombia	4,104	108	35,951	25,945
Other South America	3,035	2,792	26,942	45,956

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	23,947	25,858	110,784	120,562
Mexico	28,957	69,301	373,395	474,796
Cuba	1,815	820	46,397	10,137
Argentine Republic	7,807	3,300	65,128	25,474
Brazil	96	.....	167	4,111
Chile	601	14,650	23,681	18,296
Colombia	2,734	70	10,578	12,836
Other South America	26,855	31,742	65,315	143,828
Lumber (*Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction*):				
Central America	11,517	24,864	56,379	127,011
Mexico	133,656	164,174	1,331,484	1,984,975
Cuba	93,751	113,595	743,473	1,110,465
Argentine Republic	110,494	253,869	970,832	2,059,858
Brazil	44,948	56,420	325,929	480,581
Chile	2,635	27,174	243,694	397,640
Colombia	1,900	3,758	41,248	63,476
Venezuela	811	3,097	3,821	15,232
Other South America	43,141	28,951	385,620	712,268
Furniture (*Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles*):				
Central America	3,116	5,420	33,949	56,977
Mexico	53,416	63,219	517,072	557,558
Cuba	30,499	33,726	232,724	371,127
Argentine Republic	2,843	1,918	104,652	101,631
Brazil	1,031	1,493	14,459	22,803
Chile	2,409	1,336	15,985	18,908
Colombia	1,411	4,151	27,343	37,423
Venezuela	790	629	5,893	8,462
Other South America	3,399	3,633	39,842	63,395

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York advises that the merchandise exported from that port to the Republic of Venezuela during the month of April, 1904, consisted of 44,537 packages weighing 2,498,655.60 kilograms, valued at 1,467,307.55 bolivares, as compared with 25,357 packages, weighing 1,526,158.20 kilograms, valued at 1,380,869.40 bolivares, shipped in 1903.

Ports.	Articles.	April, 1903.			April, 1904.		
		Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
			Kilos.	*Bolivares.*		*Kilos.*	*Bolivares.*
La Guaira	Merchandise	12,972	879,828.95	549,064.30	24,540	1,431,385.20	787,879.00
Do	Gold	8	124.00	350,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Cabello	Merchandise	4,715	185,227.05	125,657.85	10,860	490,475.75	235,470.15
Maracaibo	do	7,111	427,227.50	288,766.60	6,305	438,550.65	263,862.55
Do	Gold	2	17.00	50,000.00	3	35.25	95,250.00
La Vela	Merchandise	348	18,573.70	11,515.00	.....	.....	.....
Cumaná	do	20	2,036.00	870.00	134	8,161.00	4,110.00
Carúpano	do	80	7,149.00	1,750.00	1,396	69,492.00	41,601.10
Guanta	do	.....	.....	.....	1,299	60,555.75	39,134.75
Caño Colorado	do	101	5,975.00	3,245.65	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	25,357	1,526,158.20	1,380,869.40	44,537	2,498,655.60	1,467,307.55

This merchandise comprised the following articles:

Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		Kilograms.	
Axes and agricultural implements	355	7,612.00	$14,135.00
Barbed wire and clamps	4,314	168,132.00	41,270.00
Beer and hops	6	133.00	340.00
Blankets	92	12,761.75	46,555.05
Butter	576	29,854.00	37,725.00
Cartridges	14	417.00	1,040.00
Cartridges, empty	3	283.00	1,750.00
Cement (Roman)	204	36,048.00	1,700.00
Cordage	1,046	38,107.00	39,815.00
Cotton drill:			
Colored and white	57	9,171.00	24,735.00
Rough and muslin	259	21,476.00	54,030.10
Drugs and perfumes	1,105	48,452.65	134,216.55
Fine hardware, etc	726	43,888.90	113,189.70
Flour, wheat	13,221	896,666.75	234,135.00
Forage	5	203.00	60.00
Fruits	9	432.00	265.00
Glass and lamp ware	262	10,377.50	6,443.75
Gold coin	3	35.25	95,250.00
Hardware and carriages	2,540	127,165.00	105,792.45
Kerosene	8,372	298,960.00	50,065.00
Lard	3,386	148,021.00	103,215.00
Liquors	78	3,826.00	4,085.00
Lumber (undressed)	838	52,971.00	6,040.00
Machinery and electrical supplies	1,023	146,116.00	127,003.60
Oils and paints	387	30,622.60	18,739.40
Printing supplies (paper, machinery, and type)	358	41,223.50	15,071.50
Provisions	3,546	106,445.00	78,511.45
Sailcloth and ducking	199	15,659.00	44,140.00
Sewing machines, and parts thereof	96	4,573.00	8,040.00
Soap and candles	1,233	183,513.00	28,850.00
Sugar	8	923.00	465.00
Tobacco:			
Chewing	64	1,616.00	4,115.00
Fillings	81	6,062.00	9,620.00
Leaf	30	1,345.00	5,274.00
Total	44,537	2,498,655.60	1,467,307.55

According to reports furnished by the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, the imports into Mexico through the port of Nogales during the month of May, 1904, amounted to $180,718.15, and consisted of the following merchandise:

Animal products	$15,046.50
Arms and explosives	2,737.00
Beverages	2,080.50
Chemical products	17,061.00
Machinery, and parts thereof	48,538.75
Mineral products	30,607.75
Paper and paper products	1,826.00
Textile products	16,912.90
Vegetable products	35,084.25
Vehicles	4,759.00
Sundries	6,064.50
Total	180,718.15

This merchandise originated in the following countries:

Belgium	$11.00
England	11,357.00
France	1,828.00
Germany	3,155.40

Italy	$430.00
Japan	815.00
Spain	56.00
Switzerland	770.00
United States	162,295.75
Total	180,718.15

The exports from Mexico to the United States through the port of Nogales in May, 1904, aggregated 855,365 *pesos*, and consisted of the following products:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in silver.
Cattle.....head..	30	$412
Copper bullion.....pounds..	5,272,087	632,614
Dressed hides.....do....	105	21
Fruits.....do....	19,666	1,615
Gold bullion and gold dust.....ounces..	5,114	102,281
Guano.....tons..	26	119
Lead bullion.....pounds..	41,884	837
Leaf tobacco.....do....	318	145
Mescal.....gallons..	87	67
Ores.....	.....	79,903
Raw hides.....pounds..	2,054	246
Salt.....do....	85,766	308
Silver bullion.....ounces..	63,443	36,797
Total.....	.....	855,365

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of May, 1904, 14 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 113,929 packages of merchandise. During the same period 10 vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 242,297 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports, in detail, from Mexico to New York during the month mentioned were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Alligator skins.....bales..	71	Hides.....loose..	4,399
Bones.....packages..	227	Honey.....barrels..	881
Broom root.....bales..	1,171	Ixtle.....bales..	4,313
Chicle gum.....do....	1,698	Jalap.....sacks..	82
Cigars.....boxes..	39	Lead bullion.....bars..	25,154
Coffee.....sacks..	22,900	Mahogany.....logs..	491
Copper bullion.....bars..	6,294	Metal.....boxes..	37
Deerskins.....bales..	164	Ores.....sacks..	9,205
Fustic.....logs..	390	Rubber, crude.....bales..	468
Garlic.....sacks..	1,254	Sarsaparilla.....do....	175
Goatskins.....bales..	716	Sugar.....sacks..	5,775
Hair.....do....	42	Tecali marble.....pieces..	1
Henequen.....do....	20,049	Tobacco, leaf.....bales..	3,618
Heron plumes.....boxes..	2	Vanilla.....do....	58
Hides.....bales..	4,255		

The Consul-General of the Republic of Nicaragua at San Francisco, Cal., states that the shipments from that port to the Nicaraguan ports of Corinto and San Juan del Sur in the month of May, 1904, aggregated 3,567 packages of merchandise, weighing 272,689 kilograms, valued at $31,250.30, a detailed statement of which is as follows:

Articles.	Corinto.			San Juan del Sur.		
	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		Kilos.			*Kilos.*	
Cocoanut oil	30	5,907	$809.75			
Cotton goods	70	8,813	5,107.23			
Flour	1,674	113,876	5,998.85	166	11,288	$700.88
Groceries	777	51,434	4,930.23	294	16,579	2,592.28
Machinery	10	761	356.10	203	8,663	615.40
Medicine	6	294	398.00			
Rice	4	356	31.36			
Silks	3	128	2,009.42			
Tallow	218	48,678	5,102.75			
Varnishes	41	2,005	511.10			
Miscellaneous	37	1,909	1,798.50	34	1,998	270.45
Total	2,870	234,161	27,053.29	697	38,528	4,179.01

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia reports that during the month of June, 1904, there was shipped from that port, consigned to the Mexican ports of Tampico, Laguna, Veracruz, and Laredo, the following merchandise:

Articles.	Weight.	Value.
	Kilos.	
Mineral oil	3,016,445	$59,978.65
Coal	6,590,000	17,767.50
Machinery	1,882	1,000.00
Manufactures of iron	17,019	823.62
Total	9,625,346	79,569.77

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN MAY, 1904.

Manufactures and manufacturers' materials form an unusually important factor in the figures of the foreign commerce of the United States during the month of May, and indeed in those of the entire fiscal year. The value of manufactures exported during the month of May exceeded that of agricultural products. The total value of manufactures exported in May, 1904, was $38,894,561, against $37,891,838, the value of agricultural products exported. Ordinarily the value of agricultural exports is more than twice as great as that of manufactures exported.

Another striking fact with reference to manufactures in the foreign trade is that in the month of May the importation of manufacturers' materials came within a fraction of 1 per cent of equaling that of all other articles imported. The total value of manufacturers' materials imported in May, 1904, was $39,565,215, and of all other articles imported $41,129,535, the percentage which manufacturers' materials formed of the total imports of the month thus being 49.03 per cent.

These records of the exports of May indicate very great activity on the part of the manufacturers of the United States. Of raw material imported for use in manufacturing the total for the month of May was

$4,500,000 in excess of May, 1903, while for the eleven months ending with May the total was but $5,500,000 below that of the corresponding months of last year—a year in which imports of manufacturers' materials exceeded by more than $50,000,000 those of any earlier year. In partially manufactured materials for use in manufacturing the imports of the year show a material reduction—from $149,000,000 in the eleven months ending May, 1903, to $125,000,000 in the corresponding months ending with May, 1904, but in raw materials the drop is only from $301,000,000 in eleven months ending with May, 1903, to $296,000,000 in eleven months ending with May, 1904.

It is now quite apparent that the exports of manufactures for the full fiscal year will exceed those of any preceding year. In the eleven months ending with May, 1904, they amounted to $410,000,000, in round terms, and as the single month of May showed a total exportation of $38,000,000 it is beyond question that June will add a sufficient amount to bring the total for the year past the high-water mark of $433,851,756, made in 1900.

The tables which follow show the imports into and exports from the United States by groups of articles in May, 1904, compared with May, 1903, and in the eleven months ending with May, 1904, compared with eleven months ending with May, 1903:

Classification of imports and exports.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
IMPORTS.				
Articles of food, and animals	$18,151,644	$19,984,801	$199,915,105	$213,664,614
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry	24,328,048	28,829,648	301,672,028	296,164,495
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts	13,135,359	10,735,567	149,431,674	124,808,312
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	12,581,104	11,213,276	156,464,047	153,303,070
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	10,838,962	9,931,457	136,236,606	121,782,508
Total imports of merchandise	79,035,137	80,694,749	943,719,460	909,722,999
EXPORTS.				
Domestic:				
Agricultural products	53,488,496	37,891,838	825,265,739	816,395,248
Manufactures	34,798,331	38,894,561	373,907,325	410,536,478
Mining products	4,325,645	4,386,077	34,711,742	40,996,118
Forestry products	4,979,305	5,480,464	51,857,212	62,348,879
Fishery products	252,642	238,388	7,543,738	8,455,900
Miscellaneous products	637,341	551,894	6,114,951	5,520,676
Total domestic	98,481,760	87,443,222	1,299,400,707	1,344,253,299
Foreign:				
Free of duty	1,316,613	1,398,335	13,746,201	12,183,146
Dutiable	1,131,218	1,017,802	11,771,925	11,168,394
Total foreign	2,447,831	2,416,137	25,518,126	23,351,540
Total exports	100,929,591	89,859,359	1,324,918,833	1,367,604,839

RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States, under dates June 1 and 28, 1904, of the recognition of the following consular officers of Latin-America:

Salvador A. Pratto, Consul of the Argentine Republic at St. Louis, Missouri.

Angel Gonzalez de la Torre, Consul of Mexico, at Galveston, Texas, for Galveston and its dependencies.

Trinidad Lacayo, Consul of Nicaragua at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Julio Danon, Vice-Consul of Nicaragua, at Manila, Philippine Islands.

TARIFF AND POSTAL REGULATIONS FOR CANAL ZONE.

The President of the United States at the Cabinet meeting on June 24 issued an order extending the Dingley customs tariff to the isthmian canal zone, to be made effective immediately. Imports from foreign countries to the canal zone will hereafter pay the same duties as if they entered New York or any other domestic port of the United States, while American goods will be admitted to the zone free of duty. This order insures the exclusive use of American machinery in the construction of the canal, as well as the predominance of productions of American labor throughout the isthmian canal strip. It is further provided that there shall be reciprocity between the American zone and the Republic of Panama by reduction in rates probably similar to those now existing between the United States and Cuba. The "competent authority" mentioned in the Executive order is the President himself, under authority of Congress.

The President also ordered the establishment of nine post-offices in the zone. These orders were communicated to Admiral Walker by Secretary Taft, in accordance with the President's order of May 9 for the government of the zone.

The order relative to customs contains nine sections, prescribing minutely the regulations under which the service shall be conducted. The Canal Zone is declared open to the commerce of all friendly nations, imports therein to pay the established rates of duty and other charges. Two collection districts are created—that of Ancon in the south and of Christobal in the north. The general administration of the customs service created by the order is placed in the hands of the Governor of the Canal Zone, who is to be assisted by a collector in each district at a salary of $2,500 gold. These collectors are to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Isthmian Canal Commission. The Governor is authorized to appoint and fix the salaries for the necessary deputy collectors, surveyors of customs, and other subordinates,

and to make rules and regulations for the service, subject to revision by the Canal Commission. The fifth section imposes Dingley tariff rates in the following terms:

"Until otherwise provided by competent authority, duties on importations into the Canal Zone are to be levied in conformity with such duties as Congress has imposed upon foreign merchandise imported into other ports of the United States."

The order further provides that goods entering the Canal Zone from United States or insular possessions of the United States shall be admitted on the same terms as at the ports of the States of this Union.

All goods, free or dutiable, entering the Canal Zone by water, rail, or otherwise for transportation across the zone must be entered at the custom-house. An agreement is to be made between the Governor of the zone and the Government of Panama for cooperation to prevent smuggling and customs frauds. The Governor is authorized to make a tentative agreement with Panama respecting reciprocal trade relations between the zone and Panama; also to make uniform tariff regulations, subject to consideration by the Commission and such action by competent authority as may be necessary to render the agreement effective in the Canal Zone.

The order providing for the establishment of post-offices in the zone and of service therein provides that such offices shall be established at Christobal and Ancon (money-order offices) and Gatun, Bohio, Gorgona, Basobispo, Empire, Culebra, and La Boca. The Governor of the zone is to appoint postmasters and fix salaries and formulate a plan for the postal service, founded on the system in the United States, all subject to the approval of the Commission. Meanwhile he may establish post-offices at such additional places as the public interests require, and appoint the postmasters.

Secretary TAFT has already sent letters to Postmaster-General PAYNE, and Admiral WALKER, president of the Canal Commission, intended to give immediate effect to the orders. General DAVIS, the Governor of the zone, has said that he must have immediate postal service in the zone. Secretary TAFT therefore informed the Postmaster-General that acting postmasters have already been appointed at the nine towns mentioned and requested his cooperation in the establishment of an efficient postal service in the zone.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1904.

The following table shows the estimated and actual receipts and expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

	Estimated.	Actual.
Receipts:		
From customs	$250,000,000	$262,068,483
Internal revenue	235,000,000	232,435,695
Miscellaneous	45,000,000	46,682,565
Total	530,000,000	541,186,745
Expenditures:		
For civil and miscellaneous	130,000,000	132,229,913
War	115,000,000	115,337,786
Navy	96,000,000	102,757,073
Indians	11,000,000	10,437,196
Pensions	139,000,000	142,558,335
Interest	24,000,000	24,618,766
Total	516,000,000	527,939,071
Surplus	14,000,000	13,247,674

The civil and miscellaneous expenditures are exclusive of $54,000,000 paid on account of the Panama Canal and loan to Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

The available cash June 30, 1904, amounted to $166,965,872.

As compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, these figures show increases and decreases in receipts as follows: Customs, decrease, $21,823,235; internal revenue, increase, $2,320,440; miscellaneous, increase, $1,802,014.

The civil and miscellaneous expenditures for the fiscal year 1904 exceeded those for the year 1903, including the payments on account of the Panama Canal purchase and the St. Louis Exposition loan, by $61,813,602. The expenditures on account of the War Department were $3,211,897 less than for 1903, and the expenditures on account of the Navy were $20,060,271 greater than for 1903.

Pensions show an increase of $4,133,000 and interest payments a decrease of over $4,000,000 as compared with 1903.

The Internal-Revenue Bureau makes the following report:

"The total receipts of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the fiscal year 1904, will be about $233,500,000. This shows an excess of collections over the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, of some $3,000,000. The rates of taxation on various articles paying an internal-revenue tax being the same this fiscal year as during the year which ended June 30, 1903, and the amount of tax collected being in excess by some $3,500,000, does not indicate that the business movements of the country and its commercial transactions are decreasing, or that we are suffering from general business depression, as is claimed by some.

"The work of the Internal Revenue Bureau during the past year has been without special features. By that I mean there were no notable changes in the internal-revenue laws, and, therefore, no necessity for marked changes in the general system. It is believed that the laws have been vigorously and successfully enforced; that frauds

and violations of laws are decreasing, and that the field force has been unusually active, vigilant, and successful in securing arrest and conviction of those violating these laws."

ARRANGEMENT OF CURRENCY SYSTEM WITH PANAMA.

The following official statement was given at the War Department of the United States on June 20, 1904:

"An agreement was reached to-day at the War Department between Secretary TAFT and the Panama Commissioners by which the gold currency of the United States shall be the legal tender in the Republic of Panama and the money of Panama shall be legal tender in the Canal Zone. This agreement will be transmitted by the Panama Commissioners to their Government, and if adopted by the Constitutional Convention will settle the question of the currency to be used in the construction of the canal. The substance of the agreement is that a gold dollar of the same value as that of the United States shall be the standard of value in Panama, and that the gold currency of the United States shall be legal tender there, with provision for the issue of fractional silver currency of the Republic of Panama. It is provided that such silver currency shall be coined to an amount in nominal value of $1,500,000 in gold, the silver to be obtained by the recoinage of Colombian coins now in circulation on the Isthmus, and that at the option of the Canal Commission, if the construction of the canal shall show such coinage to be necessary, there shall be an additional coinage of fractional silver to the amount of $1,500,000. The parity of all the silver coined shall be maintained by the deposit in some bank in the United States of 15 per cent of the nominal value of such fractional currency and the net seigniorage on the amount coined at the request of the Canal Commission. In order to prevent the manipulation of exchange at the expense of the public and canal works, the Republic and the Commission agree to cooperate by the sale of drafts at reasonable rates to keep down the exchange on New York, and thus prevent a disturbance of the parity."

STEEL AND IRON TRADE IN 1904.

The foreign trade in iron and steel will show, in the fiscal year which ends with the month of June, 1904, a marked contrast compared with that of the preceding year. The imports of iron and steel in the fiscal year 1903 were the largest since 1891, and, with the exception of that year, the largest since 1883. In the fiscal year 1904 they will be but about one-half those of 1903. During the ten months ended with April last the total imports amounted to $23,075,084, as compared with $43,332,714 in the same period of last year. In practically all articles of iron and steel imported there has been a marked reduction both in quantity

and value as compared with 1903, but this is most strongly marked in pig iron, which alone shows a reduction of more than $10,000,000, while steel ingots, blooms, and bars show a reduction of $5,000,000.

On the other hand, exports of iron and steel show a material increase. In the ten months ended with April, 1904, the total exports of iron and steel, as shown by the reports of the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, amount to $89,094,415, against $79,839,462 in the corresponding months of the preceding year—an increase of nearly $11,000,000—while the single month of April shows an increase of about $1,500,000 as compared with April, 1903. This suggests that the exports of iron and steel in the full fiscal year will considerably exceed $100,000,000, though it is hardly probable that they will reach the figures of 1901, when the total was $117,000,000, or of 1900, when the total was $122,000,000.

The principal increases in iron and steel exports occur in billets, ingots, and blooms, which amount to nearly $2,500,000 in the ten months ended with April, 1904, as against $65,174 in the same months of last year; steel rails, $1,860,107 in the ten months ended with April, 1904, as against $665,695 in the corresponding period of last year; locomotives, $3,947,225 in the ten months of the present fiscal year as compared with $2,998,491 in the same period of last year; typewriters, which show an increase of about $500,000, and firearms, an increase of nearly $500,000, in the ten months in question, as compared with the ten months of the preceding year.

In locomotives the chief increase is in shipments to Canada and Mexico. To Canada the increase is about $600,000 as compared with the ten months of last year, and to Mexico there is an increase of about $150,000 as compared with the ten months of 1903, and of over $700,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1902. In steel rails the increase in the ten months as compared with the same period of last year is about $1,250,000, the shipments to Canada showing an increase of about $250,000, those to Mexico over $170,000, those to Japan $200,000, and those to "other Asia and Oceania" nearly $500,000.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEM WITH PANAMA.

As the result of competitive tests conducted under the direction of Lieutenant-Commander JAYNE to fix on the wireless telegraph system best suited to meet the requirements of the Navy in communication between Key West and Panama and intermediate points possessed by the United States, a contract was signed on June 28, 1904, between Rear-Admiral MANNEY, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment, and ABRAHAM WHITE, president of the American-Deforest Wireless Telegraph Company, by which the Navy will acquire five wireless circuits,

two of them of more than 1,000 miles in length, being the longest in the world.

The arrangement grew primarily from the necessity of protecting the Panama Canal by securing a secondary means of communication and was emphasized by the lesson learned from the isolation of Port Arthur in the war between Russia and Japan.

The service which the Deforest Company guarantees to establish is remarkable in that messages must not only traverse the ocean, but considerable parts of land in the West Indies. Under the contract the Deforest Company guarantees to maintain reliable service on the following circuits:

Key West to Panama, 1,000 miles; Porto Rico to Key West, 1,000 miles; Guantanamo, or the south Cuban coast, to Panama, 720 miles; Pensacola to Key West, 450 miles; Guantanamo, or south Cuban coast, to Porto Rico, 600 miles.

Under the agreement the Navy Department will operate in harmony with such stations and vessels as now use the Deforest system, its instruments will be attuned to harmonize with those of the Deforest Company, and it will use the company's key of vibrations.

LIQUID FUEL FOR THE NAVY.

Secretary MOODY on June 17, 1904, made public the conclusions of the liquid fuel board of the Navy, consisting of Commander JOHN R. EDWARDS, Lieut. Commander W. M. PARKS, and Lieut. Commander F. H. BAILEY, formed as the result of tests covering a period of twenty-eight months with coal and oil, respectively, as naval fuel.

In the opinion of the board an intelligent fireroom force should find no trouble in burning oil in a uniform manner, and for general purposes on shore high-pressure steam was found to be a better spraying medium than air. Regarding the question of burners the board says:

"As the war ship is designed to be operated at short notice under the severest forced-draft conditions the question will have to be considered whether it is not more advisable to fit air burners that would be found most efficient for the day of battle rather than effect an installation of steam burners that are most desirable for general cruising."

The board declares that no oil fuel installation should be permitted for marine purposes which would not permit a return to coal within twenty-four hours in case of the failure of the oil supply. It says that with the use of oil the forcing of a marine boiler can be more readily accomplished than with the use of coal. The board is of the opinion, however, that no attempt should be made to use oil as auxiliary or supplementary to coal. The evaporative efficiency of crude and refined oil, it finds, is practically the same, no matter from what

locality the oil may come. For marine work, it says, no crude oil should be used. In closing its report, the board says:

"In view of the fact that 48 per cent of the world's output of crude petroleum is produced in the United States, and practically our entire yield is secured from fields which are in pipe-line communication with important maritime and strategic ports, the board considers that a joint commission representing commercial, manufacturing, maritime, and naval interests should be authorized by Congress, whose province it would be to formulate rules and regulations that would provide for an economical, efficient, enduring, and safe oil-fuel installation. Particularly for the development of our commercial interests in the Gulf of Mexico and on the Pacific coast should the work of such commission have an important influence in extending our prestige and power, whether viewed from a commercial, maritime, or naval standpoint."

The Board regards the engineering or mechanical features of the liquid-fuel problem as having been practically and satisfactorily solved. For manufacturing purposes the financial and supply features of the fuel are the only hindrances to the use of crude petroleum as a standard fuel. For mercantile purposes the commercial and transportation features of the problem are existing bars which limit the use of oil fuel for merchant ships. For naval purposes there is the additional serious difficulty to be overcome of providing satisfactory and safe structural arrangements for carrying an adequate bunker supply. For a time efforts should be made to use oil fuel only for special purposes in particular localities.

Because of the international interest in these experiments Secretary Moody has ordered that 5,000 copies of the report be printed for distribution.

Much time, labor, and money were expended on the work of the Board. At one time the services of six officers were exclusively devoted to the researches. The crew of the torpedo boat *Rodgers*, and the craft itself, aided in the trials. A boiler plant was erected in Washington to burn the various samples of oil under different conditions, and by means of the rival appliances. Oil was shipped to this city from all parts of the country by the carload, and $200,000 was expended in conducting the inquiry. Most of that sum came from private firms and individuals interested in finding out what could be done. When the work was finished, it was found that nearly three years had been devoted to it, and the completed report made a large book, to print which the Government Printing Office estimated the cost at $3 a volume. Secretary Moody promptly and emphatically refused to authorize the publication if the cost was to be borne by the Navy Department. He said that the report was of commercial and industrial, rather than of naval value, and that Congress should make an appropriation for the purpose. The question was pending for several

days before Mr. MOODY finally consented to issue the book from the Department. It was pointed out to him that most of the expense of the trials had been borne by private persons with the expectation that those interested would be in possession of the information acquired by the naval experts, and that the long delay in waiting for Congress to authorize the publication of the report would be unfair to those people. The report will appear soon.

URUGUAY.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN APRIL, 1904.

The following were the custom-house receipts of the Republic for the month of April, 1904: For imports, $668,754.79; exports, $142,923.38, and the estimated receipts for the Departments, $110,000, making a total of $921,678.17. As compared with the same month in the previous years, the results are shown as follows: 1903, $863,850; 1902, $959,976; 1901, $990,896; 1900, $1,012,082; 1899, $1,078,362; 1898, $1,018,950; 1897, $702,361; 1896, $1,039,613; 1895, $1,115,860.

MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF MONTEVIDEO DURING MARCH AND FIRST QUARTER OF 1904.

The Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*) publishes the following figures showing the commercial movement of the port of Montevideo during the month of March and for the first three months of 1904:

VESSELS CLEARED.

	March, 1904.	Three months, 1904.
Steamships	44	125
Sailing vessels	2	11

EXPORTS.

United States:			
Oxhides, dry	number..	5,000	103,826
Oxhides, salted	do....	.....	2,000
Hair	bales..	60	205
Wool	do....	.....	57
Jerked beef	do....	2,725	5,767
Do	tons..	159	439
Bone and bone ash	do....	.....	503
Germany:			
Oxhides, dry	number..	1,038	33,951
Oxhides, salted	do....	15,830	61,047
Hair	bales..	28	96
Wool	do....	1,233	9,498
Sheepskins	do....	2	615
Various hides	do....	.....	2
Jerked beef	do....	.....	1,269
Tallow	hogsheads..	1,462	1,462
Do	pipes..	.....	75

EXPORTS—Continued.

		March, 1904.	Three months, 1904.
Germany—Continued.			
Bran	sacks	16,213	20,612
Linseed	do	.....	4,795
Tongues	boxes	5	5
Intestines	tercerolas	62	62
France:			
Oxhides, dry	number	.....	4,017
Oxhides, salted	do	8,806	47,681
Hair	bales	56	97
Wool	do	3,496	10,066
Sheepskins	do	661	2,805
Jerked beef	do	.....	6,713
Bone and bone ash	sacks	7,485	12,820
Do	tons	.....	44
Tongues	boxes	.....	5
Sheep	head	.....	200
Horns	number	21,116	21,116
Spain:			
Oxhides, dry	do	3,300	19,725
Various hides	bales	.....	4
Jerked beef	do	.....	4,268
Do	tons	.....	76
Tallow	pipes	356	1,326
Do	hogsheads	646	1,587
Intestines	bales	.....	30
Sheep	head	.....	800
Italy:			
Oxhides, dry	number	4,022	16,147
Hair	bales	19	19
Wool	do	51	524
Sheepskins	do	139	139
Various hides	do	.....	50
Tallow	pipes	1,423	3,920
Do	hogsheads	1,500	1,857
Bone and bone ash	tons	.....	756
Horns	number	.....	72,865
Belgium:			
Oxhides, dry	do	28,012	30,334
Oxhides, salted	do	72,311	136,043
Hair	bales	62	85
Wool	do	3,647	6,442
Sheepskins	do	12	235
Various hides	do	124	124
Tallow	pipes	124	124
Wheat	sacks	2,015	7,640
Do	tons	569	1,690
Linseed	sacks	2,188	11,513
Tongues	boxes	2,566	3,566
Bones and bone ash	sacks	3,899	4,442
Horns	number	22,464	32,464
Portugal:			
Oxhides, dry	number	11,000	32,031
Wool	bales	15	31
Jerked beef	do	380	8,282
Do	tons	31	611
Tallow	pipes	.....	100
Horns	number	.....	10,430
Conserved meat	boxes	.....	70
England:			
Oxhides, dry	number	.....	2,045
Wool	bales	58	2,321
Jerked beef	do	100	16,594
Do	tons	6	25
Tallow	pipes	1,871	1,948
Do	hogsheads	1,000	1,000
Bran	sacks	320	320
Corn	do	1,177	7,601
Wheat	do	2,453	3,930
Linseed	do	2,659	4,795
Tongues	boxes	2,339	4,933
Bones and bone ash	sacks	169	169
Do	tons	.....	1,025
Sheep	head	.....	200
Brazil:			
Sheepskins	bales	74	74
Jerked beef	do	47,309	141,639
Do	tons	3,755	13,384
Tallow	pipes	150	275
Do	hogsheads	30	247
Flour	sacks	19,035	38,115
Corn	do	.....	23,193
Birdseed	do	.....	1,760

EXPORTS—Continued.

		March, 1904.	Three months, 1904.
Brazil—Continued.			
Tongues	boxes	6	32
Sheep	head	1,500	2,860
Bran	sacks	200	400
Horses	head	.....	4
Chile:			
Tallow	pipes	61	211
Do	hogsheads	1,007	2,568
Flour	sacks	70	3,425
Fine bran	do	20	20
Corn	do	1,777	2,332
Birdseed	do	.....	515
Grease	boxes	970	1,670
Do	barrels	.....	821
Do	cuarterolas	1,560	2,417
Tongues	boxes	.....	10
Sheep	head	.....	57
Malvinas Islands:			
Flour	sacks	170	1,370
Bran	do	29	29
Corn	do	58	114
Wheat	do	10	10
Cuba:			
Jerked beef	bales	31,897	57,379
Do	tons	2,442	4,018
Birdseed	sacks	341	341
Holland:			
Wheat	do	.....	4,612
Orders:			
Various hides	bales	3	3
Tallow	pipes	.....	618
Do	hogsheads	.....	1,433

VENEZUELA.

OPENING OF ORINOCO PORTS.

The Venezuelan Government has issued a decree opening the Orinoco ports of Cristobal Colon and Bolivar from June 1, 1904. The ports of Tucacas and La Vela have also been opened.

COMMERCE WITH COLOMBIA.

The Provisional President of Venezuela, Gen. Cipriano Castro, has declared open again the commercial relations between Venezuela and Colombia through the custom-house of Maracaibo, by way of the river Zulia, between the Guayabo and the port of Villamizar.

NAVIGATION OF THE ORINOCO.

A concession has been granted to General Corao by the Venezuelan Government for the navigation of the Orinoco River, its affluents and subaffluents, by a line of steamers. The contract is to extend for fifteen years from the date of its approval by the National Congress, and during that period the Venezuelan Government engages not to make similar concession to any person or persons for the establishment of lines of navigation between the points embraced in the contract mentioned. The contractor has permission to extend the service of his steamers to the port of La Guaira.

NEW BANK LAW.

[From the "*Diario Oficial*" of May 28, 1904.]

The Congress of the United States of Venezuela decrees:

ARTICLE 1. Deposit, draft, loan, and discount banks may be established in Venezuela. There shall also be a National Bank of Issue and a Mortgage Credit Bank, which shall be governed by special laws.

ART. 2. Banks are mercantile establishments and their acts are subject to the Code of Commerce and to the provisions of this law.

ART. 3. Deposit, draft, loan, and discount banks may be established freely, like any other commercial establishment, by a single person, by companies of unlimited liability, by joint-stock companies, and by companies of limited liability.

ART. 4. For the purposes of the national statistics, all persons or commercial houses who are habitually engaged in banking operations of this kind must give notice to the authority whose duty it is to issue the industrial license of the locality.

ART. 5. By judicial orders the shares of the bank may be seized and even sold, but not for the purpose of withdrawing their value, but the purchaser thereof shall be held to be a substituted shareholder to the extent of the net balance remaining in the bank in favor of the defendant.

ART. 6. The above-mentioned banks, in order to be legally constituted, shall comply with the following formalities:

1. They shall present to the Ministry of Fomento, fifteen days before that fixed for the inauguration of the bank, an authentic copy of the writing which the person or company which desires to establish it ought to execute previously, and shall cause the same to be protocolized in the office of the registrar of the district in whose jurisdiction its head office has to be situated. The said writing shall contain the name and title of the bank, its class, the cash capital with which it is to be formed, the manner and time in which the said capital has to be paid up, the object proposed, the mercantile domicile of the bank, the number of branches and agencies which the bank will have and the functions, capital, and residence of each, and finally the duration of the bank.

2. They shall also present to the above said Department a copy of the statutes they have adopted for the interior government and management of the operations of the bank.

3. If the bank is organized by a mercantile company, they shall, together with the preceding documents, present an authentic copy of the writings which may have been executed for the formation of the said company.

ART. 7. If the documents mentioned in the preceding article are found to be in order the National Executive shall order the bank

license to be issued, and it shall be signed and countersigned by the Minister of Fomento, and it shall be recorded and published immediately thereafter in the Commercial Court to whose jurisdiction the place of domicile of the said Institute belongs.

ART. 8. The banks referred to in this law shall have the following duties:

1. To publish monthly, through the press, the balance sheets taken from their books, in which shall be clearly stated the total value of the money in the treasury, specifying the quantities of gold and silver of which it is composed; the amount and nature of the deposits, if there are any, and of the products and commercial obligations on hand, indicating the time of maturity, those realizable and those nonrealizable, of all which separate accounts shall be kept.

The three banks referred to in article 18 shall furthermore, during the term granted for collecting their notes, set out the value of those which are in their vaults and of those which are in circulation.

2. To publish likewise through the press the minutes of the general meeting and transmit to the Minister of Fomento notices of all alterations made in the statutes, which shall be approved by the Government.

ART. 9. The banks shall form with part of the capital a guaranty fund, and shall set aside 10 per cent at least of their net profits for the formation of the reserve fund.

ART. 10. The banks shall have their headquarters, domicile, and central office in the city where the principal establishment of their business is situated.

ART. 11. The banks above mentioned may found other branches or agencies besides those indicated in their articles of association on giving notice to the National Executive through the Minister of Fomento.

ART. 12. If a bank of any class should lose the half of its capital, it shall immediately go into liquidation, unless the partners, shareholders, or other persons replace the original capital. The creditors or debtors of the bank shall not be admitted as new partners in the reorganization of the institution.

ART. 13. Any bank which shall infringe or shall have infringed the provisions contained in articles 6, 8, and 12 of this law shall be deprived of the license which may have been issued by the National Executive, and the principal offices and the branches which it may have established for its operations shall be closed. The Government shall proceed in these cases administratively through the channel of the Department of Fomento after full proof of the infraction.

ART. 14. All promoters, directors, or agents of the bank who should make false declarations in the documents which they are obliged to present to the Government, pursuant to article 6, and those who for the execution of article 8 publish false news and data, shall be prosecuted criminally for perjury, and the banks in which these offienses

have been committed shall be closed, as provided in the preceding articles.

ART. 15. The directors and managers who shall have divided false dividends for imaginary profits shall be punished for fraud, and shall be further considered guilty of theft if they shall conceal the real clearances of the bank and distribute lesser dividends.

ART. 16. Besides the penalties provided by article 761 of the Code of Commerce, the directors, managers, partners, or employees who, through their neglect or fault, shall have occasioned the bankruptcy of the bank shall be punished as fraudulent bankrupts.

ART. 17. The penalties established by the preceding article do not hinder anyone who may have been prejudiced by the infractions mentioned from exercising his right of reclaiming from those who have committed the infractions compensation for the loss and damage. The responsibility may be enforced against all those who appear to have the blame.

ART. 18. The three banks existing in the Republic (the Venezuela, the Caracas, and the Maracaibo), which were formed as banks of issue, shall not have powers to make new issue of notes; but those which are already issued may continue in circulation during one year, counting from the day on which the National Bank of Issue is constituted, this term being granted to admit of their entire withdrawal from circulation.

ART. 19. The National Executive shall make rules and regulations for the working of this law.

ART. 20. The law of April 16, 1903, is hereby repealed.

Given at the Legislative Palace at Caracas, this 16th day of April, 1904, year 93 of the Independence and 46 of the Federation.

The President of the Chamber of the Senate,

SANTIAGO BRICEÑO.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies,

JOSÉ IGNACIO LARES.

Federal Palace, Caracas, April 18, 1904, year 93 of the Independence and 46 of the Federation.

Let it be enforced and duly observed.

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Countersigned, The Minister of Fomento,

R. GARBIRAS GUZMÁN.

FACTORIES FOR GLASS, GLASSWARE, AND PORCELAIN MANUFACTURE.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of April 20, 1904, contains the full text of a concession granted by the Department of Fomento to Dr. ELÍAS MARTÍNEZ ORAMAS, of Marseille, France, for the establishment of factories for the manufacture of glass, glassware, and porcelain. The factories for the manufacture of the articles referred to must be established in the

Federal District, or in other portions of Venezuela, at the option of the concessionaire, within two years from April 6, 1904, the date of the approval of the concession by the Venezuelan Congress.

The Government grants to the concessionaire, for a period of ten years from the date of the installation of the factory or factories, the free use of the raw materials suitable for this industry found on the public lands of the nation, the free importation of the machinery, apparatus, instruments, building materials, tools and implements intended for use in the installation and exploitation of the factories, as well as the complete exemption of Federal, State, and municipal taxes during the life of the concession.

The duration of the concession is for fifteen years from the date of its approval by the National Congress—that is to say, fifteen years from April 6, 1904—and during this period the Government agrees not to grant any similar concession which may prejudice the interests of the concessionaire. The concessionaire is prohibited from transferring this concession either in whole or in part without the consent of the Federal Executive, and in no case shall it be transferred to a foreign government.

LATIN AMERICA IN 1903—A REVIEW.

The year 1903 was, generally speaking, a prosperous one in Latin America. Important boundary adjustments, notably between the Argentine Republic and Chile and Brazil and Bolivia, were made. The Republic of Panama declared its independence and made a treaty with the United States providing for the construction of the Panama canal. The available statistics and crop reports show marked increase in the output of agriculture and mining and large increase in foreign and domestic trade.

Argentine Republic.—From a commercial point of view, the year 1903 was an eventful one for the Argentine Republic, the published figures indicating a high degree of prosperity in all branches of the Government service.

President Roca maintained the high standard previously set in his administration of affairs, both foreign and internal, and the cordial relations established between the country and the other nations of the world remained unbroken. The settlement of pending questions with Chile was an especially happy outcome of the year's foreign policy and is destined to exercise a beneficial influence on the international relations of the South American lands. The demarcation of the boundary line between Brazil and the Argentine territory reached a happy conclusion after several years of discussion and surveying, the decision arrived at, in 1898, by the then President of the United States,

GROVER CLEVELAND, forming the basis of the work. The Argentine system of railways was prolonged into Bolivia in consequence of an agreement with the Government of the latter country, which became operative on August 10, 1903, one of the provisos being that the mail matter of the two countries should be allowed free transportation over the lines. The Republic was also one of the signatory powers for the settlement by arbitration of pecuniary international claims.

The revenue of the Republic for the year amounted to $46,750,000 gold and $65,504,000 paper, exceeding that of the preceding year by $6,500,000 gold and $6,000,000 paper, and was $5,466,000 in excess of the expenditure authorized by the budget for the year. The importation of gold reached $26,083,000, being $17,177,000 greater than in 1902, so that the metallic currency has largely increased its circulation, and the paper money in circulation without currency guaranty is less by $2,000,000 than in 1898. The customs duties produced $43,088,099 gold and $580,749 paper.

The financial situation was essentially better than for some time past. This was due in part to higher tariff rates, but more particularly to the transfer of several remnants of old loans that were still partly in the possession of the Government and partly on deposit in London, for short loans. The sale of two battle ships to Japan toward the end of the year brought in a large sum ($1,500,000). By these means the Government was able to abolish the 10 per cent extra tariff, which had been adopted and enforced for the purpose of obtaining funds for army and navy purposes.

The gold exchange stood during the year at the official rate—44 cents gold for $1 paper. The amount of gold in the conversion fund was only a few thousands at the beginning of the year. As early as April it amounted to $20,000,000 and at the end of the year it was $38,000,000. The *Banco de la Nación Argentina* converted a large part of its paper into $12,000,000 gold. Thus by the end of the year these two financial factors had $50,000,000 gold.

As commerce is often termed the "life blood" of a nation, it is significant that the foreign trade of the Argentine Republic (imports and exports) for the year 1903 should have amounted to the remarkable total of approximately $352,000,000, an average of $70 per head—a figure unequaled by any other country. Ten years ago (1893) the total trade was only $190,313,787. The increase in a decade was therefore nearly 90 per cent.

The imports and exports of the Argentine Republic from and to the principal countries were as follows during the year 1903:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
Great Britain	$44,826,749	$35,600,922	$80,427,671
France	12,708,238	34,294,945	47,003,183
Germany	17,009,322	26,812,873	43,822,195
Belgium	5,448,872	20,143,012	25,591,884
United States	16,684,954	8,126,346	24,811,300
Italy	14,702,193	.....	14,702,193
Brazil	5,350,976	8,545,127	13,896,103
Africa	.....	9,170,910	9,170,910
Spain	3,574,951	.....	3,574,951
All other countries	10,900,345	78,290,389	89,190,734
Total	131,206,600	220,984,524	352,191,124

The imports into the Argentine Republic in 1903 amounted to $131,206,600, against $103,039,256 in 1902, an increase of $18,167,344, or 17 per cent; the exports amounted to $220,984,524, against $179,486,727 for 1902, an increase of $41,497,797, or 23 per cent. The excess of exports over imports was $89,777,924, a balance of trade that means much for the wealth of the Republic.

Noting the share of the United States in the trade of the Argentine Republic, some interesting and instructive figures are seen. In imports the United States ranked after Great Britain and Germany; in exports after Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Africa, and Brazil. The imports from the United States for 1903 were $16,684,954, against $13,303,504 in 1902, an increase of $3,381,450, or 20 per cent. Exports to the United States were $8,126,346, against $10,037,576 for 1902, a loss of $1,911,230, or approximately 20 per cent. The total trade between the United States and the Argentine Republic (imports and exports) for 1903 was $24,811,300, or only about 8 per cent of the latter's entire trade, against $23,341,090 for 1902, a small increase of $1,469,220. The balance in favor of the United States in 1903 was $8,558,608.

The following were the principal exports, other than grain, in the year 1903: Frozen sheep and lambs, 3,445,993; frozen beef, 84,528 tons; wool, 192,989 tons; sheepskins, 41,475 tons; hides, 57,239 tons. These figures do not vary much from those of 1902, but dried beef fell from 20,468 to 11,041 tons. The quantity of tallow exported was 39,900 tons; horsehair, 2,241 tons; butter, 5,696 tons, an increase of 1,460 tons; quebracho and extract, 167,000 tons, a decrease of 49,000 tons; sugar, 38,000 tons; hay, 90,000 tons.

The United Kingdom and South Africa received all the frozen meat, but France received the bulk of the wool and sheepskin exports, Germany coming next and then Belgium. The value of the wool exported at the official rate of $2.61 gold per kilogram was $50,424,168 gold.

The number of pedigree animals imported during 1903 was 2,632, of which all but 73 came from the United Kingdom; 1,202,100 head

of cattle were slaughtered for dried beef and 269,080 for preserved meat and extract. The declared value of the agricultural machinery imported in 1903 exceeded £800,000 ($3,896,000).

The total area of the Argentine Republic is 295,051,700 hectares, of which a very large proportion is cultivable, though in consequence of the sparse population, which amounts to a little over 5,000,000, an increase of more than 1,000,000 in seven and one-half years, only 9,120,000 hectares were actually cultivated in the season 1902–3, but this quantity shows an addition of 4,220,000 hectares since the census was taken in May, 1895. Of the cultivated area, 3,695,343 hectares were devoted to wheat, 1,307,196 produced linseed, 1,801,644 maize, 1,730,163 alfalfa (lucerne), 60,012 sugar cane, 51,625 vines, 35,822 barley, 20,793 oats, 9,833 tobacco, 9,250 birdseed, 2,154 rye, 27,965 peanuts, 36,143 potatoes, 59,627 pease, beans, and lentils, 19,613 yerba mate, 10,826 mandioca, 3,533 rice, 3,390 tartago, 1,112 cotton, 84,335 hectares were planted with fruit trees, and 144,295 formed parks, gardens, etc.

The quantity of wheat produced was estimated at nearly 2,750,000 tons, of which 1,680,000 were exported, besides 71,980 tons of flour. The greatest production was in 1898–99, when it reached 2,857,000 tons, and the exportation of 1900 was nearly 1,930,000 tons, besides 51,000 tons of flour. The home consumption of wheat increases every year, and is now close upon 700,000 tons. The quantity of linseed produced was 764,000 tons, or nearly double the greatest production in any previous year; the exports aggregated 593,600 tons. The quantity of maize produced was 3,700,195 tons, the highest previous figure being 2,510,692 in 1900–1901; the exportation reached 2,100,000 tons. In the last season, 1903–4, there were planted 4,320,021 hectares of wheat and 1,487,779 hectares of linseed.

Special tariff legislation was enacted during the year for the fostering of cotton growing and manufacturing. In the territory of Chaco about 5,000 acres of cotton are under cultivation, and also about 1,000 acres in the territory of Missiones. The production of Chaco, it is said, has been sold by contract for a period of four years at about $63.31 per ton of cotton, stipulated to yield 30 per cent of fiber. The product of the Missiones plantation is also sold for delivery. The quality of cotton produced is stated to be equal to that of Louisiana cotton. Trials have also been made with Georgia cotton. The quality proved to be excellent, but the yield was much less as regards weight than that of Louisiana cotton. At present the cultivation of Egyptian cotton is being tried and good results are hoped for.

Owing to the good results that have been realized, a cotton spinning mill is being erected at Bella Vista, in the Province of Corrientes.

The report of the directors of the *Sociedad Azucarera Argentina* for 1903 states that the year was better than that for the previous

one. Great difficulties had to be overcome, the principal being that of the legislation of the government of Tucuman, restricting the growing of cane and output of sugar, and only at the end of the year were these annulled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the Nation, declaring said legislation to be unconstitutional. The cane crushed was 117,740 tons, and the sugar made 10,075 tons, giving a yield of 8.55 per cent. The highest extraction obtained to date, 2,645 tons of sugar, were exported to England, and was sold at an average price of £9 10s. ($46.27) per ton; 420 tons were exported to Montevideo. The profits on the year's working amount to $188,620.92, and after providing for directors' fees, reserves, etc., there remains $136,313.33 for distribution. The manufacture of molascuit for cattle-feeding purposes is gradually making headway. A dividend of 5 per cent was declared. The animals slaughtered for the preparation of meat extracts numbered 226,300 out of a total of 1,346,600, as compared with 261,100 in the preceding year.

The length of the railways open in 1903 was 18,294 kilometers, an increase of 3,832 since May, 1895. They transported 17,500,000 tons of goods. The aggregate results for 18,294 kilometers of road for the fiscal year 1903 give the gross earnings at $53,008,346 gold, the working expenses at $26,716,994, the net receipts being $26,291,352. The interest earned was 4.69 per cent on the capital, which is placed at $560,946,346. Other data to hand show the number of passengers carried as being 20,642,180, and the freight at 17,436,446 tons. The capital per kilometer of line is $31,128, the gross receipts $2,879, and the working expenses $1,460.

The post-office and telegraph service continue to expand. The total transport and communication of last year was 17,101,145 kilometers, 14,012,439 of which were transported by rail; 365,901,000 letters and newspapers were carried, or 72 per inhabitant. The total length of telegraph lines is 23,043 kilometers, and 1,872,832 messages were transmitted. The receipts exceeded those estimated ($6,000,000) by $104,173. Money orders were drawn for $8,012,000 currency and $276,377 gold. The amount annually expended for the maintenance of the national telegraph system is $78,000 national currency (about $33,500 United States currency). New lines are projected to the extent of 9,200 kilometers (5,717 miles).

On November 27, 1903, President Roca promulgated an important decree concerning the exploitation of forests and Paraguayan tea plantations in the Argentine Republic. In accordance with the provisions of this decree, a commission was appointed by the President to report to the Government with regard to the extent of the forest lands belonging to the State which should be set aside and carefully preserved. One of the duties of this commission is to report concerning the different kinds of timber that the Government will permit to

be felled and used for commercial and other purposes. The commission will also report upon the best manner of cultivating Paraguayan tea plantations.

Special attention is called to the remarkable results achieved in the production and utilization of quebracho wood. The forests are being cared for, cut carefully, and properly cultivated. The wood and wood extracts are being exported at highly remunerative prices, and make up a valuable part of the country's exports.

The commerce in the furs of wild animals in the Argentine Republic, particularly in carpincho skins and nutria or hare skins, has developed during the last few years in an extraordinary manner, due not only to the encouragement of stimulating laws and the zeal of hunters, trappers, and other persons engaged in this remunerative industry, but also to the great demand for choice furs in foreign markets and the increased exportation facilities and easy sale of these desirable products.

According to the official data for 1903, the emigrants in 1903 numbered 117,626, and the immigrants 155,150, or a difference in favor of the latter of 37,524. These totals are those of the outgoing and incoming passengers and immigrants.

The value of the gold production in 1903 was $50,000, as against $60,000 in 1902.

The merchant marine of the Republic in 1903 consisted of 163 sailing vessels, with 40,540 tonnage, and 93 steamers, with 73,128 tonnage.

Bolivia.—The establishment and maintenance of cordial relations with its nearest neighbors formed the main policy of the Bolivian Government, whose chief executive was José Manuel Pando, during 1903. One of the most important questions settled was the final decision of the acre controversey with Brazil, a treaty being signed on November 17, 1903, and proclaimed on December 28 of the same year, whereby the two Governments agreed upon an exchange of territories and other compensations in accordance with the stipulations contained in the treaty of friendship, boundaries, navigation, and commerce of March 27, 1867. A treaty of arbitration was also concluded in December between Bolivia and Peru, whereby all pending questions between the two countries were submitted to arbitration, thus giving guaranty for the preservation of peace between the nations concerned. Further evidence of the good feeling existing was shown by the establishment of a parcels-post convention with Peru, thus facilitating the transfer of merchandise and mail matter, the Peruvian post-office serving as an intermediary in the transmission of parcels between Bolivia and the countries with which Peru had established a postal service, and vice versa. Reciprocal trade relations were established with the Peruvian Republic, whereby special facilities were arranged for the interchange of the native products of the two Republics,

making practically a "most favored nation" agreement. With the Argentine Republic an important railroad agreement was reached whereby the lines from the latter country should be prolonged into Bolivian territory, ratifications being exchanged in August, 1903.

Other foreign policies carried out, included an arbitration treaty with Spain; governmental approval and promulgation of the convention celebrated in Mexico concerning the formation of codes of the International Public and Private Law of America, that relating to the practice of the Learned Professions, that concerning the fluvial conference, and that referring to the rights of foreigners, dated, respectively, January 27, 28, and 29, 1902; likewise the treaties celebrated in Montevideo on January 11, 1889, between the Republics of Bolivia, Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, and the Empire of Brazil, on Civil Law, Commercial Law, the Law of Procedure, and Artistic and Literary Property, as well as the treaty referring to Patents and Trade-marks of January 16, 1889, that on Criminal Law of January 23, 1889, that concerning the practice of the Learned Professions of February 4, 1889, and the additional protocol of February 13, 1889.

Bolivia was also one of the powers signatory to the settlement of pecuniary international claims by arbitration.

Trade statistics of the Republic are necessarily belated, but in the budget for 1904, based presumably upon national statistics for 1903, the following estimate of receipts is made:

	Bolivianos.
Customs duties on imports	3,145,000.00
Export duties	936,500.00
Fifty per cent of the import and export duties in the Acre territory, according to the modus vivendi of March 22, 1903, with Brazil	625,000.00
Subvention from the Treasury Department of La Paz for the construction of the Guaqui Railroad	70,000.00
Tax on liquors, wines, etc	1,055,200.00
Sundry receipts	1,140,000.00
New receipts	270,000.00
Total receipts	7,241,700.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Legislative Department	166,848.00
Foreign Relations and Worship	506,201.04
Home Government and Fomento	2,746,472.26
Finance and Industry	2,348,709.44
Justice and Public Instruction	195,744.00
War	2,345,119.00
Colonization	817,202.00
Total	9,126,295.74

Figures published by the United States Government give the valuation of imports received by Bolivia from that country in 1903 as $45,164.

In 1902 the foreign commerce of the Republic is stated to have amounted to 42,184,921.05 *bolivianos*, of which 14,143,342.31 was credited to imports and 28,041,578.74 to exports, the figures in gold valuation being $5,770,483.66 and $114,409.64, respectively. This trade was divided among the following countries:

Imports: Germany, 2,516,315.17 *bolivianos;* England, 2,409,228.84 *bolivianos;* Chile, 1,666,042.25 *bolivianos;* Peru, 1,293,390.94 *bolivianos;* France, 1,100,612.08 *bolivianos;* United States, 1,091,617.23 *bolivianos;* Belgium, 917,444.12 *bolivianos;* Argentine Republic, 755,017.46 *bolivianos;* Italy, 290,633.52 *bolivianos;* Spain, 154,001.70 *bolivianos;* Brazil, 48,093.83 *bolivianos;* Uruguay, 17,383.66 *bolivianos;* Cuba, 13,118.32 *bolivianos;* Central America, 12,319 *bolivianos;* Paraguay, 10,935 *bolivianos;* Portugal, 1,783 *bolivianos;* Colombia, 1,716.76 *bolivianos;* Ecuador, 789.34 *bolivianos;* Holland, 231 *bolivianos;* China, 68.58 *bolivianos;* origin unknown, 1,841,584.21 *bolivianos.*

Exports: Littoral, 13,918,850.58 *bolivianos;* England, 5,447,296.93 *bolivianos;* Germany, 3,667,676.60 *bolivianos;* Brazil, 2,383,058 *bolivianos;* France, 1,102,777.86 *bolivianos;* destination unknown, 411,349.31 *bolivianos;* Peru, 341,422.60 *bolivianos;* Chile, 229,288.26 *bolivianos;* United States, 187,078.10 *bolivianos;* Argentine Republic, 157,870.58 *bolivianos:* Belgium, 82,587.30 *bolivianos:* Italy, 80,161.09 *bolivianos;* Uruguay, 29,766.13 *bolivianos;* Paraguay, 2,395.40 *bolivianos.*

The customs receipts in 1902 are stated to have been 2,639,659.51 *bolivianos.*

Mining is the subject of considerable enterprise in Bolivia. The lode districts are situated, as a rule, on the higher mountainous parts of the elevated Bolivian plateaus, at an average altitude of about 13,000 feet above sea level. At such altitudes the climate is bracing and healthy.

The means of communication are as yet inadequate, and consequently a great drawback to the economic development of the mineral resources. The cart roads which, whenever possible, follow the beds of the rivers are only available during the dry season—April to December. The Argentine railway to Bolivia is being pushed forward, and it is stated that it will reach the frontier by September, 1905. The Argentine Government has arranged to continue it to Tupiza, the capital of the province of Sud Chicas; thus, in a reasonable time, the mining districts of southern Bolivia will be easy of access from without the country. Although recently initiated, these railway works are undoubtedly beginning to give an impulse to the mining industry. Thousands of hectares of mining property are being taken up, including very extensive tracts of gold alluvials and gravels for sluicing and dredging.

The production of tin from the mines in the neighborhood of Oruro during 1903 was considerable, the total shipments amounting to 3,838,520 pounds metallic tin. The production of gold for the year is given a valuation of $150,000, the same amount as in 1902.

Telegraphic communication with the Argentine Republic, which is carried on in accordance with the provisions contained in the diplomatic convention of May 29, 1883, increased considerably during the year. The telegraph and cable service with other countries was carried on by means of the Pacific cables. At the end of the calendar year 9103 there were 1,129 kilometers of railway in operation in the country and 5,013 kilometers of telegraph lines, 3,116 kilometers being State property and the remainder belonging to private corporations.

The latest statistics available covering internal development are for 1902, the following details in regard to postal matters being for that year:

The internal telegraph service in 1902 consisted of 90,995 messages forwarded and 94,852 received. In 1901, 66,895 messages were sent and 69,554 received. The receipts from the telegraphic service in 1902 were 69,011.02 *bolivianos*, or 16,145.01 *bolivianos* more than the receipts from the same source in 1901. In 1902 a double wire was strung between La Paz and Oruro. This line has greatly improved and increased the telegraphic service between the two cities and has worked admirably from its inception to the present time. The work on the line which is being built into the eastern portion of the Republic has progressed satisfactorily, and some of the physical difficulties encountered in that region have been successfully overcome. A telegraph line has also been completed between Chulumani and Irupana, and the line between Sucre and Colquechaca has been reconstructed. These lines have been opened to the public and are working satisfactorily.

The receipts from the post-office in 1902 amounted to 137,654.12 *bolivianos* ($49,555.48) and the disbursements 179,606.59 *bolivianos* ($64,658.37), leaving a deficit of 41,952.47 *bolivianos* ($15,102.89). The postal receipts are yearly increasing, and in the course of time this deficit will doubtless disappear. The receipts of the post-offices of La Paz and Oruro exceeded the expenses of those two offices in 1902 by about 12,000 *bolivianos*. There was a deficit, however, in some of the other offices. With respect to the foreign service, the branch dealing with foreign orders or parcels post was operated in a satisfactory and creditable manner. The distributing offices of Uyuni and Oruro received in 1902 1,836 orders, representing a total weight in merchandise of 3,680,127 kilograms. There were 368 orders issued from the same stations, representing merchandise weighing 566.710 kilograms, the postage on which amounted to 447.62 *bolivianos* ($161.14). As compared with 1901 there was an increase in 1902 of 209 orders. The interchange of orders with the Republic of Chile is now well established and is constantly increasing.

The money-order service with the United States of North America progressed. From May, 1902, to June, 1903, 59 international money

orders were issued, amounting to $1,789.60, and 11 international money orders, valued at $853.47, were received.

The latest vital statistics for the Republic place the total population at 3,920,207 souls. Immigration from abroad was promoted during the year and Bolivia has now commenced to engage the attention of capitalists both in the country and outside, and has entered, under most favorable auspices, the commercial and industrial world.

By a decree of May 16, 1903, the Government of Bolivia ordered the issuance of treasury scrip, for circulation in Colonias Territory and the Department of Beni, to the amount of 1,000,000 *bolivianos* ($352,000). This scrip will be issued from time to time in such amounts as may be required, in denominations of 50 cents, 1, 5, 10, and 20 *bolivianos*, and is receivable in all the Government and custom-house offices in the northeastern portion of the Republic and the Department of Beni. The gradual retirement and amortization of this scrip is provided for by applying 10 per cent of the customs receipts of the Territory of Colonias and the Department of Beni for this purpose.

Brazil.—The administration of the affairs of the Brazilian Republic remained in the able hands of President RODRIGUÉS ALVES throughout the year 1903, and many wise and pacific measures were carried out for the development of the country. Notable among these was the question with Bolivia which was finally adjusted by a treaty concluded at Petropolis on the 17th day of November, 1903, the exchange of the ratifications taking place at Rio de Janeiro on the 10th of March, 1904. By the terms of this treaty Brazil not only acquired all the territory of the upper Purús and Jurúa rivers, which by a former treaty was ceded to Bolivia, but also the region in the Bay of Neyame, north of 1° south latitude. The demarcation of the boundary line between Brazil and the Argentine Republic was concluded, and the boundary dispute between Brazil and British Guiana is referred to the arbitral decision of the King of Italy. Various changes occurred in the tariff laws of the Republic, as noted from time to time in the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

With respect to foreign relations, Brazil was at peace with all nations. A treaty of friendship and commerce was arranged with Persia during the year and submitted to Congress for its approval, and the President of Brazil promulgated a decree on the 22d of April, 1903, declaring in force the treaty of extradition concluded between Brazil and the United States on May 14, 1897, and the protocols signed May 28, 1898, and May 29, 1901.

According to the trade returns for 1902, furnished by the Bureau of Commercial Statistics, the exports amounted to 736,586,324 *milreis* and the imports to 492,822,082 *milreis*. The trade statistics for 1903 (not yet complete) show exports to the value of 744,704,836 *milreis* and imports 498,954,392 *milreis*. This shows an increase of 14,280,822

milreis in the foreign trade of Brazil in 1903 compared with 1902. On account of the low price of coffee it was feared that the total value of the exports in 1903 would be less than in 1902, but the year closed showing an excess of 6,692,153 *milreis*, compared with the exports of 1902. The decrease in the price of coffee was more than counterbalanced by the high price of rubber. The exports of cotton in 1903 showed an increase in value of 2,320,000 *milreis*, notwithstanding there was a decrease in production of 3,901,683 kilograms as the result of the drought. The exports of manganese increased, while those of sugar and tobacco decreased. The imports in 1903 showed an increase over those in 1902 of 11,214,408 *milreis*.

Figures of British reports show the export trade of Brazil in detail during the year 1903, as compared with the preceding year, as follows: Coffee, £19,076,277, as against £20,326,955 in 1902; caoutchouc, £9,733,041, as against £7,293,523 in 1902; cotton, £1,323,665, as against £1,203,884 in 1902; hides and skins, £1,820,481, as against £1,529,332 in 1902; tobacco, £948,867, as against £1,206,342 in 1902; cocoa, £1,012,224, as against £1,021,964 in 1902; yerba maté, £676,684, as against £1,084,429 in 1902; other articles, £2,291,936, as against £2,771,027 in 1902. The total for the year 1903 amounted to £36,985,-617, as compared with £36,469,392 in the preceding year. The net increase of £516,225 was due principally to rubber, which shows an increase of only 6.7 per cent in quantity, but, owing to the sensational rise of prices, of over 33 per cent in value. Dry and salt hides show the considerable growth of £165,641, and raw cotton, in spite of the falling off of 12 per cent in quantity, due to drought and bad harvest, gave £119,781 more than last year. The other products that showed an increase were monazite, cotton seed, Brazil nuts, carnahuba wax, oxhorns, cassava flour, fruit, timber, and manganese, amounting in all to £223,610, the expansion of the lumber trade being particularly satisfactory. The steady development of manganese shipments is particularly interesting in view of the rise of exchange in Brazil and the fall of prices abroad. In 1901 shipments were only 98,828 tons; they rose to 157,295 tons in 1902, and in 1903 to 161,926 tons. The growth in the shipments of lumber, which have risen from £32,592 in 1901 to £34,899 in 1902 and £76,296 in 1903, show that this industry is slowly though surely developing.

Brazil exported to the United States in 1903 a valuation of $69,636,-414, as against $71,583,086 in 1902. The principal export items were: Cocoa, $1,222,939; coffee, $43,156,735; rubber, $19,531,052; sugar, $1,150,009. Imports from the United States to Brazil were valued at $10,486,755 in 1903, as compared with $11,155,565 in 1902, the leading items being: Agricultural implements, $39,918; wheat flour, $1,851,683; carriages, $97,401; cycles, $9,225; cotton cloths, $2,257,-070; wearing apparel, $110,514; electric and scientific apparatus,

$220,509; builders' hardware, $336,051; sewing machines, $81,086; steam engines, $45,525; typewriting machines, $11,869; leather, $96,880; rosin, tar, etc., $267,850; turpentine, $81,947; oils, $2,502,-451; beef, $10,295; tallow, $8,063; bacon, $187,438; hams, $2,691; pork, $30,448; lard, $503,912; butter, $99,190; cheese, $37; tobacco, $393; wood, $96; lumber, $473,023; furniture, $15,948.

The trade of Brazil with the United Kingdom during 1903 was represented by the following figures: Imports into Brazil from Great Britain—coal, coke, etc., £667,139; cotton manufactures, £1,829,409; jute yarn, £318,505; jute manufactures, £8,220; linen piece goods, £67,477; woolen tissues, £103,567; worsted tissues, £90,488; cutlery, £31,376; hardware, £39,250; cement, £7,970; earthen and china ware, £68,359; seed oil, £50,553. Exports from Brazil to Great Britain during the year were: Coffee, £568,507; sugar, £31,274; cotton, raw, £928,750; wet hides, £44,533.

The merchant marine of the Republic in 1903 consisted of 347 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 76,375, and 186 steamers, with a tonnage of 123,597.

The total customs revenues for the year collected from the various custom-houses of the Republic amounted to 201,379,410 *milreis*, as compared with 192,736,558 *milreis* in 1902.

The condition of agriculture was more encouraging, as the result of the interest taken by the State governments in adopting measures to promote production and of the better prices prevailing in the markets abroad. Among the measures recommended to the consideration of Congress in this connection, during the year, were greater transportation facilities and the reorganization of rural credits.

The rubber-crop year for the season of 1902–3 closed June 30 under very satisfactory conditions. The crop of 1901–2 was the largest ever produced—29,998 tons. The crop of the season of 1902–3 was 29,890, a decrease of only 108 tons, or less than 1 per cent. This is especially satisfactory to the trade. Of the season's crop Europe took 15,261 tons and the United States 14,566 tons, an increase in shipments to the United States over the previous year of 510 tons, while the shipments to Europe fell off correspondingly. During the year prices ruled fairly firm at good figures. The exceedingly high prices which prevailed formerly may never be restored, but producers as well as dealers find there is still a very handsome profit for them, once they have accommodated themselves to the new and more healthy conditions. Never before has so much enthusiasm been shown in the trade, and never before have so many men been employed in the business. Thousands of laborers are pouring into the forests of the interior and thousands more will follow. New rubber fields will be opened and old ones worked with improved methods and larger forces.

The Brazilian coffee crop of the year ended June 30, 1903, exceeded

the expectations entertained in regard to it and in point of quantity compared favorably with the crop of former years, excepting that of 1901–2, when production was on an enormous scale and passed all previous totals. In the season of 1903 the Rio and Santos receipts amounted to 12,325,000 bags, or more than 5,000,000 bags above the original estimate. This, however, is less by nearly 3,172,000 bags than the production of the previous season, when the total reached 15,500,000 bags, but as compared with 1901–2 it is an increase of 1,425,000 bags. The world's total coffee production for the period of 1902–3, according to the latest statistics, was 16,406,308 bags, of which Brazil furnished 12,686,308 bags.

Brazil has on an average an annual excess of sugar production equivalent to 1,712,701 bags, or 102,762 tons, which is offered to the foreign markets in competition with the other sugar-producing nations. The sugar crop of the State of Pernambuco for 1903–4 is estimated at 1,400,000 bags of 60 kilograms each, while the total production of Brazil is calculated at 2,610,000 bags.

The Brazilian cotton crop for the year 1903–4 is estimated at 490,000 bales of 85 kilograms, or 187 pounds, each, distributed as follows: Pernambuco, 270,000 bales; Parahyba, 100,000; Maceió; 50,000; Rio Grande do Norte, 30,000; Mossoró, Aracaty, Ceará, 40,000. There are 143 cotton mills in Brazil, of which 75 both spin and weave and 68 are for weaving only. The 18 mills in the State of São Paulo represent a capital of $20,000,000 and run 55,406 spindles, which use 7,160 tons of cotton per annum, with a production of 34,270,000 lineal meters of textiles, the cost of which is estimated at $4,463,000, or an average of 130 *reis* per meter. The largest mill is provided with 16,000 spindles and 426 looms. It employs 450 hands, consumes 720 tons of raw cotton, and turns out 4,500,000 meters of finished cloth, at the cost of $288,000 per annum, or 55 *reis* per meter. There seems to be great differences between the cost of manufactures by different mills, as for the next largest mill, with 10,000 spindles and 400 looms, the cost is 133 *reis* per meter. The consumption tax is 20 *reis* per meter of dyed and 10 *reis* for unbleached material. Most of the output is of the unbleached variety.

At the present time there are 15 cloth mills in Brazil, the annual production averaging 63,000,000 meters of goods, or about 43,000,000 bags. The consumption does not exceed much over 40,000,000 meters of goods, leaving a great excess of the productive power over the consumption.

The need of a mining law which will insure the safety of capital invested in this industry, defining doubtful points and facilitating transactions between private parties, was urged during the year by President Rodrigués Alves. The richness of the subsoil of Brazil is becoming more and more evident, and adequate mining legislation

alone is needed to attract capital on a large scale to this industry. Gold production in 1903 was $2,800,000 against $3,036,381 in 1902. This mineral occurs in various sections of the Republic, but among other States Ceará stands boldly out as one of the richest of this class. Throughout the State rich mineral zones extend. The district which has for its center the mountain chain of Ibiapaba on the borders of Pianhy, is one of the richest in the country. Gold, copper, zinc, lead, antimony, and mercury exist there in beds of considerable size. Bahia is also rich in mineral wealth of all classes, and the diamond mines of Bahia, although worked as yet only at the surface and by the most primitive methods, have already yielded the finest specimens, rivaling, if not surpassing, those of the Cape. The much-prized black diamond is found here. It is believed that in the near future, when developed by foreign capital, the diamond regions of Bahia will yield fabulous wealth. Copper is said to occur in paying quantities in various parts of this district. There has never been a mine worked, but the Bahia Exploration Company—an English concern which has recently acquired a large area of copper-bearing land—intends shortly to commence active mining and smelting operations. The manganese deposits of Bahia are among the richest in the world. The principal deposits are those situated at Nazareth and Villa Nova. From a preliminary study of these deposits it is estimated that they contain 300,000 tons of ore. An analysis of the ore shows a content of from 58 to 70 per cent of manganese with slight traces of phosphorus. Native antimony is found on the Itapuapuana River, but in small quantities. On the Itovare River, near the borders of the States of São Paulo and Parana, diamonds are found, but they are very small. Serpentine is discovered in the limestone in many localities. Gold is found in the State of Parana at Ponte Grosso, where vestiges of the old works still exist. In the State of Santa Catharina gold, coal, and iron have been found in several localities. There has been discovered in a place called Cedro, in the township of Imbituba, State of Parana, a great deposit of coal. The area in which this coal was found comprises 3,000 hectares, in nearly all of which coal is found. The samples taken from the upper strata were classified as fat pit coal. This important deposit runs through the center of Parana due north and south and seems to be the continuation of the vein that traverses the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina. The location of the deposit is most convenient, because it is only 30 kilometers from the São Paulo-Rio Grande Railroad, that forms a junction at Ponta Grossa with the Parana Railroad, which runs to the Paranaguá and Antonina seaports. As a consequence of the preliminary analysis the Governor of the State of Parana has informed the Minister of the Interior of the fact that by its location the fuel problem for the railroads of the interior of Brazil will be solved. From the samples taken from the

upper strata an analysis was also made in Stockholm, the result of which was favorable, and the coal pronounced to be of a good quality. The Amazon basin is rich in carboniferous deposits, many of which are being exploited under government concessions.

The known manganese deposits of Brazil are divided into two classes: (1) Those associated with minerals of iron, as the Miguel Burnier and Ouro Preto beds, in Minas Geraes, and probably those of Matto Grosso; (2) those associated with gneiss, such as the deposits in the vicinity of Queluz and Lafayette, in Minas Geraes and at Nazareth, State of Bahia.

During the year 1903, from an exchange point of view, the financial status of Brazil was almost perfect. Changes in currency values, though frequent, were reduced to narrower limits than ever. The total revenue receipts for the year 1903 amounted to 41,300,908 *milreis* gold and 264,130,004 *milreis* paper, which shows an increase over the estimated receipts of 3,332,966 *milreis* gold and 218,645,004 *milreis* paper. Receipts compared with expenditures show a balance of 1,319,780 *milreis* gold and a deficit of 17,061,954 *milreis* paper. The amortization fund represents a total value of 16,731,200 *milreis*. The internal loan of 1868 has been reduced to 6,389,000 *milreis*. The amount of the paper currency in circulation on March 31 of the present year was 674,400,013 *milreis*.

The national debt of Brazil up to June 30, 1903, was £65,917,297.

Latest census statistics give the total population of the Republic as 14,668,268 souls. German consular reports show that the alien population of Brazil includes 1,300,000 Italians, 800,000 Portuguese, 300,000 Germans, 100,000 Spaniards, 80,000 Poles, 10,000 Frenchmen, 5,000 British, 500 Americans, and 110,000 of various nationalities, making a total of 2,705,500 foreigners.

Important works were inaugurated within the year in the port and city of Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of improving their sanitary condition. The Department of the Public Health organized a regular campaign against the yellow fever, with the result that the number of cases during the past summer was the smallest recorded in the last thirty-one years. A floating station for disinfecting purposes was established in the port of Rio, from which it is expected to derive great advantages. Congress was also urged to pass a law of compulsory vaccination against smallpox.

The attention of Congress was called to the urgent need of reenacting the civil code, an election-reform law, and an interstate tax law.

During the year construction work was begun on the extension of the railway from Baturité to Ceará and the Ceará-Mirim Railway. The section extending from Santo Eduardo to Cachoeira de Itapemerim, connecting the States of Rio de Janeiro and Espirito Santo, was opened up to traffic. Work was continued on the railway from Victoria to Dia-

mantina. Work on the extension of the Central Railway progressed satisfactorily. The São Paulo Railway Company extended its line to Rio Grande and made the survey for the São Francisco branch.

Congress was recommended by a Presidential message to authorize the revision of the regulations for the collection of duties of consumption and stamp taxes and the reorganization of the savings banks.

Chile.—The keynote of the administration of Chilean affairs during the year 1903 was, as stated by Vice-President RAMON BARROS LUCO, in the absence of President RIESCO, on the occasion of opening the National Congress, the desire to take advantage of the existing peaceful conditions prevailing between the American Republics by strengthening trade and industries of Chile. The Chilean-Argentine boundary question being satisfactorily adjusted, the peace between those two Republics was established upon a firm basis, and the prompt settlement of pending questions with Bolivia and Peru was anticipated. The deliverance of the country's finances from the necessity of maintaining an armed peace and the sale of two warships enabled the country to realize a surplus for the improvement of the ports of the Republic. The excess of revenue over expenditure in 1903 amounted to 16,036,000 *pesos*, and the estimated expenditure for 1904 was placed at 140,000,000 *pesos*, as against 159,000,000 estimated revenue, including the balance from the preceding year. A favorable economic feature of the year was the large wheat crop, so that a quantity was available for export purposes. The law providing for the redemption of paper currency was not put into operation as anticipated, but the peaceful arrangement of international questions will doubtless lead to the final adjustment of internal finance. On February 6, 1903, a telegraphic convention with the Argentine Republic was entered into, and a parcels-post convention with Great Britain, concluded in the same year, provided for the facilitating of intercourse between the countries in reference. Chile was also one of the powers signatory to the agreement for the settlement of pecuniary international claims by arbitration.

The customs revenue for 1903 was $79,528,178, as against $71,613,911 in the preceding year, the increase of $7,914,267 being due in more than half the sum to the increased exports of nitrate and iodine.

The total value of the merchandise imported in 1903 was $10,814,549 greater than in 1902. The duties on imports in 1903 amounted to $28,689,505, and the export duties during the same year aggregated $49,549,016.

The foreign commerce of the Republic in 1903 aggregated $348,429,793 national currency, the amount of the imports being $146,276,667, and the value of the exports $202,153,126. In these figures are included the commerce of the Territory of Magallanes, which exported wool and hides to the value of $6,338,824, and imported sundry merchandise valued at $3,920,048.

The exports in 1903 compared with those of 1902 show an excess of exports in 1903 over those of 1902 of $27,811,284. Nitrate and iodine were exported in 1903 to the value of $146,755,887. The exports of copper increased in 1903 to the amount of $2,300,000 as compared with the exports of this product in 1902; the exports of agricultural and stock products also increased in 1903 as compared with 1902 to the extent of $8,000,000.

The following figures cover the trade between Chile and the United States during the year: Exports from the United States to Chile—Agricultural implements, $253,033; carriages, $18,393; cotton cloths, $589,906; wearing apparel, $24,646; electric and scientific apparatus, $62,383; builder's hardware, $171,175; leather, $24,064; rosin, tar, etc., $37,299; turpentine, $91,419; oils, $793,922; beef, $6,419; tallow, $21,977; lard, $79,997; wood, $21,686; lumber, $345,536; furniture, $19,782. The imports of rubber goods from the United States during the fiscal year 1902–3, were as follows: Belting, packing, and hose, $7,467; boots and shoes, 187 pairs, valued at $350; other goods, $5,693.

The trade of Chile with the United Kingdom during 1903 was represented by the following figures: Imports into Chile from Great Britain—Coal, coke, etc., £186,769; cotton manufactures, £875,853; woolen tissues, £136,091; worsted tissues, £155,306; carpets, £31,159; cutlery, £16,175; hardware, £17,647; galvanized sheets, £85,436. Exports from Chile to the United Kingdom during the year were confined principally to shipments of copper. Copper ore was represented by £267,141; regulus and precipitate, £268,601; and copper, wrought and unwrought, £752,238; wheat, £83,623.

The exports to Brazil during 1902–3 amounted to 1,066,145$900 *contos.*

Machinery of various kinds, including agricultural implements, forms an important item in the import trade of Chile, a large part of which comes from the United States. Until recent years lumber formed an important item in the import trade of Chile, the supply coming chiefly from the United States. The importation of lumber is, however, decreasing because of the development of large lumber interests in the Republic. In the Provinces of Arauco, Cautin, Valdiva, and Llanquihua, in the southern part of Chile, are vast forests of fine lumber-producing timber, which is attracting the attention of capitalists and manufacturers. A number of sawmills are now in operation in that section cutting lumber for the local market, which was formerly supplied largely with pine from Oregon.

The consumption of sugar in Chile amounts to about 50,000,000 kilograms annually, valued at 6,000,000 *pesos.* All of this sugar comes from abroad, as Chile produces no cane or beets, Peru being the principal source of supply.

The Government of Chile has no statistics on mines and mining,

notwithstanding the fact that the country possesses varied mineral resources, including gold, silver, copper, and nitrate. For this reason statistics of private corporations only are available.

The total production of nitrate in the Republic in 1903 amounted to 32,288,678 Spanish quintals, as compared with 29,829,679 quintals in the preceding year, a gain of 2,458,999 quintals. The deliveries for consumption in 1903 amounted to 32,627,481 quintals, as compared with 28,400,831 in 1902, a gain for 1903 of 4,226,650 quintals, thus making it the record year of the nitrate industry. In accordance with a resolution taken by the nitrate producers at a meeting on July 7, 1903, it was decided to fix the total output of nitrate of soda for the nitrate year—that is, from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904—at 32,500,000 Spanish quintals.

The Chilean production of iodine amounted in 1903 to 155½ tons, only 19 nitrate oficinas out of 86 at work being allowed to manufacture the by-product under the articles of the iodina combination. The exports reached 382½ tons, leaving a stock of 811 tons on December 31, 1903, or more than two years' consumption, that of 1903 allotted to the Chilean producers having been 330 tons. The price was nevertheless maintained at 12 cents per ounce, troy, and it has since been raised to 15 cents on the strength of the probable limitation of the Japanese output in consequence of the war.

The production of gold in 1903 is stated to have been valued at $575,000 compared with $500,000 in the preceding year, while copper production was 30,930 long tons against 28,930 long tons in 1902.

A study of prevailing industries shows that brewing is a very important industry in Chile. The largest breweries are those at Santiago, Limache, and Valdivia. The two first, which are native concerns, have amalgamated recently and now form the limited liability company known as the "*Cervecerías Unidas*," with a capital of $5,500,000, and turning out about 6,000,000 gallons of beer per annum. Chilean beer is, as a rule, of good quality and fairly cheap. All kinds are produced in the country, but especially "lager" and "Pilsener." With the exception of the establishments connected with the mines and railways, the engineering industry is rather backward in the country. There are three British firms at Valparaiso which turn out wagons, boilers, locomotives, etc., and the State railroad workshops can also produce wagons and locomotives, but as a rule the orders are given to the first-mentioned establishments. The first steel vessel made in the country was launched at the close of 1901, being a small transport boat of about 800 tons. A foreign firm in Santiago is engaged in the manufacture of safes, locks, chains, and metallic gratings, etc., while a very important industry is the galvanizing of sheets. Corrugated-iron sheets are imported from abroad and given a galvanizing bath after their arrival, and as galvanized sheets pay an import duty of 25 per cent, while

those ungalvanized are admitted free, the native companies can sell more cheaply than importers. There is a great demand throughout the country for such sheets and more especially for the corrugated variety which are used extensively in all kinds of constructions, buildings, sheds, etc. It is the only roofing used along the coast, as it is the most suitable for the lightly built houses in those sections. At Valparaiso there is a large tin-box factory, making also other tin goods, such as utensils, buckets, signs, etc. It is the property of a Frenchman who established it three years ago, and the tools and machinery employed are superior to those of rival native factories. The leading foundries at Santiago connected with the mines are under French control.

The factories for preserved fruits and vegetables at Quilpué (near Valparaiso) and at Rengo turn out a good quality of product, which finds a ready sale throughout the country. The principal fruits treated are peaches, apples, and apricots, which grow in great abundance in Chile, so that this branch of industry bids fair to make progress. Notwithstanding the local production and the fact that there is a protective import duty of 60 per cent, foreign makers still find a market here for preserved fruits. Owing in a measure to the prosperous condition of the tanning industry in the Republic, the local shoemaking trade is in a good condition. Formerly large quantities of boots and shoes were imported, chiefly from France and Switzerland. Local factories now, however, monopolize the business and shoemaking is a leading native industry. It is noted, however, that as local makers do not produce many children's sizes under 6 inches, owing to the expense of workmanship in comparison with the value of the materials employed, the Chilean custom-house admits these small sizes at a reduced tariff. Large quantities of a kind of resin called "goma brea" are shipped from Chile to French ports. This vegetable glue is much appreciated, as it is an excellent substitute for the gum arabic so universally employed. The plant grows in the forests of Salta and west of Santiago, and the produce is easy of extraction.

The expenses of the exploitation of railroads in 1903 amounted to $17,343,585.52, or $580,000 less than the expenses of the previous year. The railway receipts during this period amounted to $17,343,585.52, or an increase over the receipts of 1902 of 1,850,000 *pesos*.

The postal and telegraph service continued its growth proportionally with the commercial development of the country. The Department of Posts earned in 1903 a net profit of $191,000 silver, without including in this amount the sum of $176,000 silver collected as duties on foreign orders for merchandise made through the post-offices of the Republic. The receipts from telegrams rose in 1903 to 652,000 *pesos*, or 60,000 *pesos* more than the receipts derived from the same source in 1902.

During the year a new law went into effect exempting from import

duty salts of potash, destined for use exclusive as fertilizer, and the tariff on vehicles was modified.

In the plans for public works to be carried out in the Republic the construction of railways figure largely, the principal line of which is designated as the "Longitudinal Railway," and is to extend north and south along the coast leading to the rich nitrate fields in the Provinces of Arica and Tarapaca. This involves an estimated outlay of 76,204,727 *pesos* ($27,814,725).

The merchant marine of the Republic during 1903 consisted of 111 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 51,886, and 38 steamers, aggregating 62,742 tons.

Colombia.—A stable government prevailed during the year 1903 in the Republic of Colombia and negotiations continued with regard to the Isthmian waterway through the territory of the Republic. These negotiations finally terminated with the establishment of an independent government by the Panama district, the secession being accomplished without warfare or bloodshed on either side of the controversy.

The Republic of Colombia is rich in natural resources, and has a large laboring class that can be trained to any desired line of work, and has also a great deal of public land suitable for immigrants. With an area of 1,203,103 square kilometers and a population of 3,001,151 souls, it is seen that though the density of population is 3.26 per square kilometer immigration may still be encouraged with benefit.

The leading feature of the trade returns of the year was the advance made in commercial intercourse with the United States as compared with the decline of British trade interests in the Republic, this being especially noticeable in textile fabrics. German interests also made great strides, while those of France showed a marked decline. The new tariff which became effective in March, 1903, provided for the payment of all import duties in gold, but though the gold dollar of 1 gram 672 milligrams weight and 0.900 fine was established as the monetary unit of the nation it was found necessary on December 22, 1903, by Señor Don José Manuel Marroquín, the Vice-President of the Republic, acting as President, to promulgate a decree authorizing the coinage by the Executive power, at such time and place as may be deemed convenient, of 1,000,000 silver *pesos* 0.666 fine, for circulation exclusively in the provinces of the Department of Cauca. This measure was taken in order to comply with the law of October 30, 1903, which prescribes that export and import duties payable at the custom-houses of Tumaco and Ipiales shall be collected in Colombian silver 0.666 fine, the coinage being rendered necessary because of the scarcity of silver coin in the Department of Cauca.

The total exports of the Republic of Colombia, during 1903, to the United States are given by official statistics of the latter country as worth $6,836,695, compared with $3,140,043 in 1902; while imports from that country aggregated $4,936,069 in 1903, as against $3,380,997

in the preceding year. The details of this trade show the following items and values: Exports from the United States to Colombia: Agricultural implements, $2,442; wheat flour, $541,240; carriages, $45,040; cycles, $797; cotton cloths, $967,214; wearing apparel, $118,648; builders' hardware, $143,110; sewing machines, $61,195; steam engines, $22,000; typewriting machines, $5,231; leather, $38,443; boots and shoes, $143,768; rosin, tar, etc., $15,341; turpentine, $10,169; oils, $174,453; beef, $28,388; tallow, $6,980; bacon, $2,696; hams, $14,694; pork, $14,731; lard, $309,497; butter, $23,935; cheese, $8,035; tobacco, $85,188; wood, $17,883; lumber, $68,841; furniture, $37,135; bananas, $635,200. During the fiscal year 1902–3 Colombia exported to the United States 455,969 pounds of crude india rubber, valued at $176,568. The imports of rubber from the latter country consisted of belting, packing, and hose to the value of $6,679; boots and shoes, 3,831 pair, valued at $1,370; other goods, $3,421.

The trade of Colombia with the United Kingdom during 1903 was represented by the following figures: Cotton manufactures, £415,055; linen piece goods, £20,561. British statistics give no information as to receipts of merchandise from the Republic.

The production of gold in the Republic in 1903 was valued at $2,000,000, as compared with $2,100,000 in 1902. The Colombian National Council of Amortization issued a decree, during the year, postponing indefinitely the auction for the rent of the emerald mines of Muzo and Coscuez, which was to have taken place on December 31, 1903.

There are three classes of coffee produced in the Republic. First, that which is dried in the sun in the cherry and afterwards cleaned; this is known as "*café trillado*," and is the lowest priced coffee. Second, that which is prepared by washing the cherry or pulp from the bean, which is then dried and cleaned by machinery. This grade is called "*café lavado*," and brings a good price. Third, that from which the pulp is washed and the bean exported, after being dried in the husk. This grade is known as "*café en pergamino*," and is the highest priced coffee. The principal districts for the cultivation of coffee are the Department of Cundinamarca as a whole (which produces the famous Bogotá coffee), the Department of Santander, the districts around Ocaña, Cucuta, Bucaramanga, and the Tolima. The lowlands of the Tolima, on either side of the Magdalena River, form the grazing lands, while east and west of these, at varying distances, rise the cordilleras of the Andes, in the small valleys of which the coffee is grown. In the Department of Santander the yearly production is stated to be as follows:

	Bags.
Cucuta District	100,000
Bucaramanga District	120,000
Ocana District	50,000

Of all the coffee produced annually, only about 25,000 bags remain in the country for home consumption.

Costa Rica.—The administration of Costa Rican affairs remained in the hands of President ESQUIVEL during the year 1903, during which time domestic peace prevailed, and the foreign relations of Costa Rica with the entire civilized world were of the most cordial and amicable nature. The Republic strictly observed all her international obligations, foreigners resident in the Republic were protected in all their rights, and the files of the Department of Foreign Affairs remained entirely free from any international claims.

About the middle of 1903 the Government of Costa Rica had great hopes of arriving at a settlement of the boundary dispute with Colombia, and with that purpose in view established a legation in Bogotá in order to conduct and complete the negotiations. The independence of Panama terminated the negotiations with Colombia, and transferred them to the Republic of Panama, and the indications are that the boundary dispute between the two countries will soon be settled in a manner mutually satisfactory to both of the nations concerned.

In addition to the parcels post convention with England, Germany, the United States, and Italy, Costa Rica celebrated with the United States and France during the year other conventions for the remittance of funds by mail, through the medium of the respective general administrations of each country, in the form of money orders or drafts. Costa Rica was also one of the powers signatory to the agreement for the settlement of pecuniary international claims by arbitration, and during the year ratified the copyright convention signed by the delegates to the Pan-American Conference in Mexico, as well as that for the practice of liberal professions.

Public instruction continued to receive the fostering care and protection of the Government. New schools were established and old ones enlarged and improved. A normal school was opened in San José, and two colleges reopened in the provinces of Alajuela and Heredia.

The Pacific Railway continued in exploitation without obstacles, and notwithstanding the fact that profits were not great, this is due in part to the difficulties that all new enterprises encounter in matters of administration, as regards the amounts invested in improvements and urgent repairs, as well as to the extension of the line.

The finances of the Republic improved, the price of coffee rose, commercial operations became more active, and receipts from customs dues notably increased during the year. The Government faithfully met all of its domestic obligations, made a final settlement of the accounts of the Pacific Railway, and gave aid to those parts of the Republic that solicited assistance. The settlement of the railway accounts relieves the Treasury of a serious burden and places the nation on a stronger financial basis than ever before.

The foreign debt of Costa Rica remain practically unchanged. The administration is firm in its intention to promptly meet all of its foreign obligations and to uphold and strengthen in every way possible the foreign credit of the Republic. The monetary system of Costa Rica is the gold standard.

Owing to the industrious and energetic character of the Costa Ricans, their love for order, and the consequent stability of their Government, they enjoy the distinction of not having a single exile, and of having been the first among their neighbors in the use of telegraph lines, electric lights, trolley system of tramways, railroads to both oceans, and now of the Marconi system, all of which evinces their progressive and successful enterprise.

The Congress of Costa Rica fixed the budget for the fiscal year 1903–4 at 5,323,948 *colones* ($2,475,635.82), and the estimated receipts for the year are 5,375,000 *colones* ($2,499,375).

The total population of the Republic at the opening of 1903 was 320,000 souls.

The imports of merchandise that Costa Rica makes from foreign countries come principally from the United States, England, Germany, France, Spain, and Italy.

The import commerce of Costa Rica may be calculated to-day at 50 per cent from the United States and 50 per cent from the other nations of Europe and America.

The imports from Costa Rica into the first-named country are steadily increasing. In 1900 they amounted to $2,959,439; in 1901, to $3,196,321; in 1902, to $3,291,545, and in 1903, to $3,743,627. The imports from the other Central American States during last year were as follows: Guatemala, $2,468,778; Honduras, $1,707,143; Nicaragua, $1,577,232, and Salvador, $894,418. The exports for the same year, 1903, amounted to: Costa Rica, $1,838,716; Guatemala, $977,315; Honduras, $1,234,070; Nicaragua, $1,544,799, and Salvador, $837,799.

The merchandise which Costa Rica imports chiefly from the United States is wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, rice, flour of all kinds, beef and pork salted and smoked, canned and shell fish, preserved fruits, candies, confectionery, jellies, marmalades, sauces, pickles, butter, cheese, biscuits, lard, fresh and smoked pork, beer, whisky, cordage, iron ranges, saddlery, harness, reins and other leathern articles, trunks and valises, codfish, onions, furniture, stationery, blank books, drugs, leaf tobacco, cut and plug tobacco, lamps, glassware of all kinds and for all purposes, crocks, stewpans, frying pans tinned or enameled in all forms and for all uses, carts, carriages, cars, locomotives, rails and all kinds of railway materials and for agricultural exploitation, iron and steel manufactures for all kinds of bridges and constructions, machinery for all kinds of industry, utensils and tools

for agriculture, edged or sharp instruments for all kinds of uses, cotton cloth of all kinds, white, plain, or figured, cotton and woolen cloth for garments for men and women, hats, boots and shoes, woolen and cotton blankets, wall paper, fine hardware, varnishes, paints, tars, spirits of turpentine, lubricating and illuminating oils, grease for machinery and for candle and soap manufacturing, dray carts, wheeled vehicles, materials for electrical installations of all kinds, iron piping, coal, cement, pine wood manufactured into doors and windows, as well as in the form of beams and boards of all sizes, etc.

Through the bankers and merchants of the United States considerable commerce is carried on with China, India, and Japan in silk goods, shawls, plain and figured, ladies' shawls, head and face shawls or mufflers, smooth cloths, mats, tea, rice, silk handkerchiefs, and other articles from Japan. From 1890, when direct railway communication was established via Reventazon with Limón and the towns of the interior, the commerce with the Pacific through Puntarenas has decreased. Easy communication between Limón and the United States, fed by the growing exportation of bananas, has been the principal cause of the increase in the trade of the United States with Costa Rica at the expense of the trade with England and other European nations. On the other hand, the number and variety of the North American manufactures and products and the study which the manufacturers and producers have made regarding the wants and requirements of the Spanish-American markets, together with the consumption in the United States of Costa Rican agricultural products, would naturally produce the increase to which reference has been made.

The exports of bananas to the United States in 1903 were greater than those of the preceding year and were worth $1,956,805, against $1,616,195 in 1902.

The rubber goods imported from the United States during the fiscal year 1902–3, were as follows: Belting, packing, and hose, $3,746; boots and shoes, 178 pair, valued at $60; other goods, $5,042.

The merchant marine of the Republic in 1903 comprised 2 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 555, and 2 steamers, with a tonnage of 879.

The following table shows the principal native products of the Republic and the extent in hectares of the cultivation in 1903:

	Area in cultivation.		Area in cultivation.
Coffee, under 3 years.....hectares..	1,763	Pasture lands.....hectares..	221,623
Coffee, from 3 to 10 years.....do....	8,526	Yucas.....do....	1,020
Coffee, over 10 years.....do....	14,697	Tobacco.....do....	426
Sugar cane.....do....	9,905	Potatoes.....do....	602
Beans.....do....	3,998	Cacao.....do....	1,550
Corn.....do....	28,579	Rice.....do....	1,795
Orange trees.....number..	70,129	Caoutchouc.....do....	746
Other fruit trees.....hectares..	63,269	Vegetables.....do....	500
Bananas and plantains.....do....	22,734	Other products.....do....	365

The total coffee production in 1902–3 amounted to 17,332,423 kilograms, of which the greater quantity, or 12,590,339 kilograms, were shipped to British ports. Comparing this production with the previous crop of 1901–2, which was 13,749,100 kilograms, it is found that the present crop is greater by 3,583,323 kilograms and that 64 per cent was shipped in parchment.

The figures covering live stock in the Republic in 1903 are as follows:

	Head.		Head.
Bulls	15,765	Mares	15,732
Cows	101,500	Mules	2,824
Oxen	35,071	Burros	87
Calves	70,420	Goats	563
Stallions	3,203	Sheep	228
Horses	15,237	Hogs	60,195

The United Fruit Company is the largest agricultural concern in the Republic. Bananas are its chief product, and it ships them not only to the United States but to Europe also. The company is developing its properties and continues to plant more bananas year by year. In 1902 the number of bunches exported showed an increase of 7.86 per cent over the figures for 1901. The export of this fruit to the United States was begun in 1881, and grew from 3,500 bunches in that year to 4,179,199 bunches in 1902. Steamers to the number of 230, laden with bananas, cleared from Port Limon for the United States in 1902. During 1902 a cargo of bananas was shipped to Bristol by the United Fruit Company, and it turned out sufficiently well to warrant the establishment of a regular monthly fruit service between Limon and Bristol and Manchester, which during 1903 became a fortnightly service.

There are more than 400,000 cacao trees in a state of bearing in the Republic, upon which the Government pays a bounty of 0.25 of a colon per tree. This industry is a promising one and is receiving the fostering care of the Government, and every inducement is being made for the development of this profitable branch of tropical agriculture.

The postal service received the careful attention of the Government during the year. New offices were opened, and the facilities for rapid communication and the prompt dispatch of the mails improved and enlarged.

The opening to the public service of the Pacific Railway greatly facilitated the handling of the mails to and from Puntarenas and Guanacaste, and at the same time notably decreased the cost to the Government in the item of transportation.

There are now in the Republic 67 telegraph offices, and the service during the year 1903 was excellent. Telegraph wires extend over 1,412 kilometers and give employment to 220 persons. During the year the

lines were almost constantly in working order, and 284,532 messages were dispatched and received.

Certain modifications of the regulations for the exploitation of the pearl fisheries of the Republic were adopted, and such changes in the existing tariff laws as were noted from time to time in the MONTHLY BULLETIN were made. A contract for the manufacture of sugar and the distillation of white liquor for the use of the Government was entered into on August 14, 1903, thus constituting a virtual Government monopoly of the same.

Cuba.—Under the administration of President Palma, Cuban affairs during the year 1903 proceeded successfully and prosperously. All the nations of the world recognized the existence of Cuba as an independent Republic and maintained amicable relations with the country, many sending representatives to the Cuban capital. The coaling station of Bahia Honda and the naval station of Guantanamo were ceded to the United States Government, these two places being the only spots over which the United States flag remained in token of possession at the end of the year. From December 28 a treaty of reciprocity was in force with that country, with which the most cordial relations are maintained. A postal convention with the United States was also negotiated during the year and international copyright privileges granted. Agricultural interests were fostered, and sugar and tobacco crops of great proportions were produced. The treasury was ably administered and means of communication extended. The Central Railway inaugurated a regular service, and highways and carriage roads were extended and improved, all of which gave impetus to the rural life of the Republic by placing a market for produce within easy reach. Hygiene and the sanitation of the populous centers were rigorously attended to, and yellow fever was completely stamped out. Public instruction received special attention, and though the service is still somewhat deficient, a considerable proportion of the public funds are employed in its development.

During the fiscal year ended June, 1903, the total imports and exports amounted to $141,000,000, being an increase of $10,427 over the fiscal year ended June, 1902. The exports were $78,380,000, an increase of $24,000,000. The imports of bullion and coin during the year amounted to $58,800,000.

The trade of Cuba with the United States for the year 1903, according to United States official statistics, was represented by the following figures: Imports by the United States—Bananas, $1,085,563; oranges, $3,532; sugar, $37,593,266; tobacco leaf, $10,157,975; mahogany, $449,504. Exports from the United States to Cuba—Agricultural implements, $83,313; corn, $624,783; wheat flour, $2,068,083; carriages, $457,151; cycles, $17,199; cotton cloths, $271,582; wearing apparel, $236,403; builders' hardware, $366,325; sewing machines,

$198,542; steam engines, $127,845; typewriting machines, $30,926; leather, $116,494; rosin, tar, etc., $41,560; turpentine, $49,484; oils, $683,916; beef, $6,986; tallow, $30,189; bacon, $322,383; hams, $576,763; pork, $273,938; lard, $1,408,673; butter, $21,301; cheese, $10,220; tobacco, $121,900; wood, $31,160; lumber, $980,468; furniture, $334,848. The total exports to the United States in 1903 amounted to $57,228,291, against $48,619,588 in 1902, showing an increase for the year 1903 of $8,608,703. The total imports from the United States were $23,504,417 in 1903, as compared with $23,061,623 in 1902, an increase of $442,794 for 1903.

During the fiscal year 1902–3 Cuba imported from the United States the following rubber goods: Belting, packing, and hose, $32,797; boots and shoes, 2,351 pairs, valued at $2,210; other goods, $73,786.

The value of the raw sugar exported during the fiscal year of 1903 was $42,084,100, against $18,851,500 during the preceding year. This increase was due largely to the fact that in June, 1902, there were 448,500 tons of sugar in warehouse in the island, more than three times the quantity as compared with 1901. Furthermore, there was an increase in the crop.

The sugar production in the various mills of the country, which is shipped to the ports of Habana, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Sagua, Caibarién, Neuvitas, Gibara, Zaza, Santiago de Cuba, Guantánamo, Manzanillo, Trinidad, and Cienfuegos, is stated by a competent authority to have reached 2,593,660,000 pounds, or 1,193,083 tons. The number of mills is given as 175, of which, however, only 171 were in constant operation. The plantations were enlarged and adequately equipped with new machinery, and in many cases secondary cultures were introduced upon what were formerly sugar "estancias" only. The well-known tobacco industry of the Republic shows the following figures for the year: The production of leaf tobacco in all the plantations of the country reached a total of 342,748 "*tercios*" or bales, of which 303,116 tercios, weighing 15,593,822 kilos, were exported, the United States being the principal market. Germany, Spain, Austria, the Argentine Republic, France, and Holland also received large quantities of leaf tobacco from the island, new markets being found in British Guiana, Sweden and Norway, Nova Scotia, and Guatemala.

The total value of tobacco exported in 1903 was 25,127,871.92½ *pesos*, an increase of more than 3,000,000 *pesos* over the figures for the preceding year. Cigars were exported to the number of 208,607,450, an increase over the preceding year of 98,900. England remained the chief consumer, followed in order by the United States, Germany, France, Spain, Canada, Belgium, Australia, the Argentine Republic, and Italy, while new markets were opened in various parts of the world. Cigarettes were exported in the amount of 14,341,445 boxes, an increase of 2,671,290 over the preceding year. Colombia remained the principal

market for Cuban cigarettes during the year, while the West Indies, Mexico, the Canary Islands, Chile, and Peru followed in the order named. The amount of plug tobacco (picadura) exported amounted to 106,874 kilograms, an increase of 41,515 kilograms over 1902. This increase went principally to the United States and to Colombia; other importing countries maintain their usual quota.

The culture and exportation of various tropical fruits, cacao, and coffee renewed attention, a ready market being found in the adjacent republics. The industrial development arising from textile cultivation also received encouragement, and dye and cabinet woods were considerably exploited.

The total customs receipts for the year were $16,282,803.06, an increase over 1902 of $1,590,241.27, while the statement of receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, including the balance from the preceding year, was stated to have been $18,512,417.85. The disbursements from this sum amounted to $15,339,954.84, leaving a cash balance at the end of the fiscal year 1903 of $3,172,463.01. In the budget for the fiscal year 1904, sent to Congress by President PALMA, the following estimates were made for the ensuing year: The receipts are estimated at $18,899,500, being $16,500,000 from ordinary sources, and $2,399,500 from the special taxes in connection with the proposed loan. The expenditures are estimated at $17,924,013, being $15,836,451 from ordinary revenues, and $2,027,562 on account of the loan, leaving a balance of $975,486, which will be devoted to taking up bonds issued for the $35,000,000 loan, unless legislation to the contrary is passed. President PALMA says that the special taxes are now being collected, the difficulties which presented themselves at first having almost entirely disappeared. The receipts are made up as follows: From customs, $14,746,500; consular fees, $250,000; communications, $500,000; internal revenues, $610,000; State properties, $119,500; and from various other sources, $274,000. The expenditures are: For the Legislature, $430,460; Presidential expenses, $68,390; Ministry of State and Justice, $386,855; Ministry of Government, $4,979,827; Ministry of Finance, $1,903,490; Ministry of Public Instruction, $3,751,087; Ministry of Public Works, $3,032,004; Ministry of Agriculture and Industry, $181,663, and the Judiciary, $1,162,665, leaving a surplus of $663,548, excluding the expenses of the loan.

There are approximately 1,500 miles of railroad in Cuba. The largest road belongs to the Cuba Company, and runs from Havana to Santiago along what is called the backbone of the island. The through line was finished in the latter part of 1903, and there are no statements of earnings at hand to show how the road is progressing, though considerable progress is being made. The next important system is the United Railways of Havana, having 250 miles of road. Its territory

comprises the section in and around Havana, and it derives considerable traffic from the adjacent sugar and tobacco plantations. Other important systems are the Cardenas and Jucaro, 200 miles long; the Western Railway system, a tobacco road in Pinar del Rio, and the Matanzas Railroad, 100 miles long, a road in the sugar section. There is also the Cuba Central road, 200 miles in length, hauling principally lumber tonnage. There are, besides, many smaller roads in various districts of the island. It is expected that the roads will do an increased business in 1904, especially the sugar and lumber roads, as a result of the reciprocity treaty. The island now is emerging from its industrial gloom, and the progress of its railroads will reflect the prosperity of the entire people.

According to late statistics published by the Treasury Department of the Republic of Cuba, there are only 24 mines of different kinds at present in exploitation throughout the island. These mines are operated by some 10 or 12 companies, 4 of which are of considerable importance. Twelve of the mines in operation are iron mines, 5 asphalt, 3 copper, 3 manganese, and one naphtha, the production of the latter being insignificant. The iron, copper, and manganese mines are situated in the Province of Santiago de Cuba.

During the first quarter of 1903 the immigrants arriving in the Republic of Cuba numbered 3,163. The passengers who landed in the island during the same period numbered 11,207 and the passengers who went abroad 9,125, or an excess of incoming passengers over outgoing of 2,082.

The merchant marine of the Republic comprised 117 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 11,794, and steamers numbering 39 with a gross burden of 39,439 tons.

Various changes in the customs tariff were effected during the year and a practically new schedule outlined for 1904, which, however, did not become operative until February of the latter year. With the design of encouraging the live-stock industry of the Republic, domestic animals for breeding purposes were granted favorable import rates and the exportation of cattle was prohibited.

Dominican Republic.—In the election to the presidential office of Don Alejandro Wos y Gil, on August 1, 1903, it was hoped that the internal troubles which had disturbed the industrial development of the Dominican Republic would end. These hopes were partly realized, as the President was a man of culture and advanced ideas. The Republic was one of the powers signatory to the agreement for the settlement of international pecuniary claims by arbitration, and gave evidence of a general desire for advancement and progress.

The discovery of remarkably rich oil fields is also looked upon as a factor making for future wealth, a concession having been obtained from the Government by an American company which embraces sev-

eral hundred acres, easy of access, and yielding from upward of 600 barrels of oil per day, which can, it is believed, be increased, with proper machinery, to 2,500 barrels.

Such marine statistics as are available show a total of 9 sailing vessels whose aggregate tonnage was 1,334 in 1903.

Such statistics of foreign commerce as are available for the Dominican Republic for 1903 relate solely to trade intercourse with the United States and cover $2,911,245 for exports to and $1,491,327 for imports from that country. These figures, as compared with those for the preceding year, which were $2,738,367 and $1,399,615, for exports and imports respectively, show slight increases. Among the articles received from the United States were manufactures of rubber to the value of $3,716, while banana exports to that country show a valuation of $97,500 in 1903, as compared with $94,617 in 1902. The importations of rice amount to about 5,000 tons annually, Germany and England being the principal shipping countries. It is stated that many portions of the country are well adapted to rice culture, and as, with beans, it constitutes the bulk of the food of the inhabitants it might, under favorable conditions, not only be grown in sufficient quantities to meet the local demands but also be available for export.

Ecuador.—One of the most favorable features of the administration of Ecuadorian affairs under the guidance of Señor Don Leonidas Plaza, G., who continued in office during the year 1903, was the freeing of the Republic from the onus of a foreign debt. On October 5, 1903, the President announced to the National Congress that the Republic of Ecuador owed absolutely nothing in a monetary sense to any nation, adding that the fact will form an epoch in the annals of American history, and will demonstrate to the world the energy and thrift of the natives of the Republic, which, notwithstanding the hardships and difficulties encountered in its birth as a nation, has fulfilled the obligations contracted by its liberators. Ecuador was also one of the powers signatory to the agreement whereby international pecuniary claims should be settled by arbitration.

The population of the Republic on the occasion of the last census was 1,204,200, a relative density of population of 1.91 per kilometer, and on April 8, 1903, the President ordered a new census to be taken, under the charge of a Bureau of Statistics, it being desired to collect data concerning every branch of industry carried on throughout the country.

A new customs law, promulgated in 1903, became effective on January 1, 1904, various measures being modified for the protection of native industries and the promotion of foreign trade.

The total exports of Ecuador in 1903 amounted to $9,070,060 and the imports were valued at $5,899,298. In this trade, according to United States statistics, that country took the following share:

Exports to Ecuador, in 1903, amounted to $2,044,031, as compared with $1,823,166 in 1902. The following rubber goods were imported from the United States during the fiscal year 1902–3: Belting, packing, hose, $12,599; boots and shoes, 222 pairs, valued at $100; other goods, $1,951. The imports in 1903 from the port of San Francisco consisted of 45,089 packages, weighing 2,041,127 kilograms, valued at $134,365.41. During the year 1902–3 Ecuador exported to the United States crude india rubber to the amount of 681,136 pounds, valued at $296,031, while the total exports to that country were valued at $1,396,530, against $1,347,850 in 1902.

The merchant marine of the Republic of Ecuador in 1903 consisted of one sailing vessel with a tonnage of 257.

The railroad under construction between Guayaquil and Quito will run through one of the most fertile regions of the globe. This railroad line, with a length of 500 kilometers, passes through all the climates and seasons of the world, being built on lands where cocoa and rubber, as well as barley and potatoes, are grown.

Since the first days of the Spanish conquest, when the sugar cane plant was brought into the country, it has been extensively cultivated in all the Ecuadorian provinces; and although it is found at the elevation of 2,300 meters, the best region for its cultivation in this country is the warm and the medium zones up to the height of 1,200 meters, above the sea level.

Up to the present time cocoa has been one of the most important and productive cultures of Ecuador, producing 33 per cent of the general consumption. The demand for the article in the markets of Europe is constantly on the increase. The increase in the universal production does not, however, keep pace with the demand. The variety of rubber plant produced in this region is the "Castilloea elástica," which produces one of the best rubber gums. The cultivation of this variety is quite easy. The only thing necessary is to clear the vegetation under the big trees and plant the seeds under the shade. At the sixth year they can be tapped for the first time and can be continued to be tapped annually without the least detriment to the trees if the work has been done with a little intelligence.

In the inter-Andean provinces of Ecuador the only cereals cultivated in any quantities are wheat, corn, and barley. Oats and rye are unknown, although there are immense tracts of land very appropriate for them.

The milling industry is represented by about ten or twelve mills of modern machinery, with an annual production of about 200,000 hundredweight, and a number of small ones built according to the old Spanish style. The motive power used is exclusively hydraulic; steam and wind power are not known. The provinces of Pichincha, Leon, and Tunguragua are the most productive, and the production is

estimated at 300,000 hundredweight per annum, while they might easily render 600,000 to 800,000, and 2,000,000 if the entire available lands were cultivated.

Barley occupies, on account of quantity, the first place in the interior, as the geological and meteorological conditions of the region are very propitious for its cultivation. It grows at from 2,000 to 3,700 meters above the sea level, this being the only cereal that is cultivated at this height in Ecuador.

The corn belt extends from the coast region as far up as 3,000 meters above the sea level. There is no doubt that corn grown on the high table-lands is of a much superior quality than that of the coast, although in this last region it is of much more rapid growth. The Imbabura and Pichincha provinces are essentially producers of corn. All the water beds of both ranges of mountains between 2,500 meters and the vast oriental and occidental plains are especially adapted for corn. With the Interandean Railway great quantities of this grain can be carried to Guayaquil and even exported. There are still in the regions mentioned some millions of (*cuadras*) hectareas which are susceptible of corn raising, thereby producing great quantities of this article.

The plows and other agricultural implements in use in modern civilization are entirely unknown in this country. All the furrows are opened with a small, crooked stick, or the branch of a tree, which is dragged by a couple of oxen. Two or three turns over the same ground with this primitive instrument, and sometimes even only once, is deemed sufficient for the planting of the seed, and then the heavens are charged to do the rest. In the gathering of crops there are no kinds of instruments used whatever. Manuring is not used and, should it be, it is done very parsimoniously. The system of rotation of crops, so as to give the soil time to replenish itself, is entirely unknown. This primitive style of plowing, ruinous as it is, is proclaimed by our agriculturists as a positive system for bettering the land. Cattle breeding has bettered it a great deal of late years, but its cultivation goes on in the same old primitive routine since the time of the conquest.

The potato being originally from the mountain ranges of Ecuador, it is natural that its cultivation should have great development in all the Andean provinces. The quality of the Ecuadorian potatoes is superior to those grown in Europe and Chile by reason of their starchy richness and absence of water. Although there are no statistics about the annual crop, the amount is calculated to be 5,000,000 hundredweight. There are farms which in the years of plenty have produced 40,000 hundredweight.

In Ecuador a mining claim is 200 by 600 meters and must pay an annual Government tax of about $5 each year in advance. No patent or deed is given, the claim being held by possession and the payment

of the tax. The law states that the taxes shall be expended upon the construction of a road between the mines and the coast. Mining supplies are free of import duties and the output is free of export duties. The natives are fair miners and drill men. At first Americans were tried, but they do very little more than the natives. Underground wages are about $1 per meter of hole drilled, which makes it possible for the very best miners to earn $1.50 to $2 per day (gold).

The production of gold in the Republic in 1903 was valued at 250,000, against $275,000 in the preceding year.

Guatemala.—The affairs of the Republic continued under the administration of President CABRERA during the year 1903, and a revival of industrial and commercial development followed upon the distressing occurrences of the preceding year, when a serious setback was given to the principal industry of the Republic through the partial failure of the coffee crop.

The foreign relations of Guatemala with the sovereignties of Europe and America, and with the neighboring Republics of Central America, continued amicable and of the most friendly nature.

On November 2, 1903, a convention of peace, friendship, and compulsory arbitration was celebrated at San Salvador between Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, embodying in the main the principles contained in the arbitration treaty celebrated in Mexico by the second international conference of American States.

The most perfect harmony and good-will continued between Guatemala, Mexico, and the United States. Claims made by the citizens of these two nations against Guatemala have always been settled satisfactorily, without in any way prejudicing the friendship of the nations in question or the interest of the claimants, and during the year a treaty of extradition was concluded with the United States.

The Government of Guatemala was invited to participate in a number of congresses and expositions of an international nature, among which may be mentioned the Medical Congress of Buenos Ayres, the Railway Congress of Washington, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Missouri, and the Exposition at Portland, Oregon. Guatemala was also one of the powers signatory to the agreement for the settlement of pecuniary international claims by arbitration.

Concerning the finances of the country, the receipts for the year amounted to $17,586,884.70, or $2,484,384.70 in excess of the amount estimated in the budget. The expenses of the Administration aggregated $17,036,938.46 in national money and $429,870.74 in gold, and the amount estimated in the budget was $15,096,645.84, and the budget for the fiscal year 1904–5, that is to say, from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, has been fixed by the Congress of Guatemala at $17,951,429.98. During the six years that the present Administration has been in power

the Government has disbursed $3,681,419.14, gold, and $75,592,461.73, national money, of which $2,513,152.56, gold, and $12,691,644.01, national money, were for obligations contracted prior to 1898, the time at which President CABRERA entered office. During the years 1896 and 1897 the value of the imports exceeded the value of the exports, but in 1898 the conditions were reversed, and in 1903 the value of the exports exceeded the value of the imports by $20,932,515.66 gold.

Under date of October 16, 1903, President CABRERA promulgated a decree imposing an export tax on coffee. The decree stated that on account of the high rate of foreign exchange, the Government revenues, when reduced to their gold equivalents, had greatly fallen in value, and that therefore the Government considered it proper and just to levy an export tax on coffee, the amount of said tax being $1 United States gold per quintal of clean coffee. The crop of the Republic for 1903 was 700,000 sacks of 100 pounds each, and the estimated crop for 1904 is put at 1,000,000 sacks. The quality for 1903 was not up to standard, but for 1904 it is expected to be very fine. That part of the Republic so seriously affected by the eruption of the Santa Maria in October, 1902, and for a time thought to have been ruined, will produce a large crop of most excellent coffee. In order to pay the export tax on coffee provided for in decree 637 of October 16, 1903, bonds to the value of $1,000,000 United States gold were issued.

On October 31, 1903, the Government took over the Northern Railway, the contract of the Central American Company having been rescinded, due to noncompliance with the conditions of the concession, and at the present time this railway is being operated by the Government, although it may be restored to the Central American Company at some future time, should that company fulfill certain conditions and should the Government so elect. A contract was made with an American company for the construction of a railway line, within a period of three years, between Puerto Barrios and the city of Guatemala. When this line is completed there will be a continuous railway service through the Republic, extending from ocean to ocean. In addition to this construction a railway line will be extended to Zacapa, on the frontier of Salvador. Repairs to the rolling stock of the Obera and Itzapa Railway have been commenced. It is the intention of the parties interested to push the completion of the line as soon as possible. The line will be 195 miles long, of which 134 miles were completed several years ago, but has not been kept up and is now almost impassable. The portion to be built is through the mountains and will require some heavy grading. This will give Guatemala a railway system that will connect all parts of the country with the capital and bring the markets of New Orleans, Chicago, and New York within from five to seven days of any part of this Republic.

The statistics of commerce with the United States show imports $977,315, exports $2,468,778 for the year 1903, as compared with $1,625,775 and $2,834,057, respectively, in 1902. Guatemala exported, in 1903, bananas to the value of $91,870 to the United States, and imported from that country rubber goods as follows: Belting, packing, and hose, $2,665; boots and shoes, 60 pairs, valued at $28; other goods, $595.

The business of the post-office notably increased and the service greatly improved. A new assortment of stamps was provided, and new offices opened.

The telegraph and telephone service continued to improve. Additional lines were constructed during the year and many new offices opened. More than a million telegrams were transmitted in 1903, the receipts from which amounted to $611,069.29, or $80,597.77 in excess of the receipts of the previous year. The Republic now has 5,052 kilometers of telegraph lines, and 462 kilometers of telephone lines.

In 1903 there were 1,064 primary schools supported by the Government, and at the beginning of 1904 there were established a commercial school and four night schools in the capital, and one night school in Antigua. A tax of 2½ cents per bottle was placed on aguardiente distilled in the country. The product of this tax is to be used for educational purposes.

On June 25, 1903, the President of the Republic promulgated an important decree regulating the issuance of bank notes in Guatemala. This decree was occasioned by the extraordinary rise in the rate of foreign exchange, the consequent financial disturbance arising therefrom, and the increase in the price of imported goods, which caused injury and hardship to the interests of the large consuming class of the country. These reasons, and the fact that the mercantile interests of the nation were suffering from the increase in the price of commodities and the consequent decrease in the demand of imported and domestic goods, led the Government to restrict the issuance of bank bills payable to order, unless such circulation was guaranteed by deposits of the precious metals.

Under date of July 14, 1903, the President of the Republic promulgated an important decree amending the Constitution of Guatemala providing that the Executive shall hold his office for a period of six years instead of four years as previously. The law amending article 66 of the Constitution was passed by Congress on July 12, 1903, and was duly signed by all the Representatives of the nation who were present at that session of the Congress and was duly promulgated, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, on the date mentioned above. The Congress passing this law was called together especially for this purpose, and after the passage of the law and the promulgation of the same, was adjourned and dissolved.

Various decrees modifying existing tariff laws were promulgated during the year, as noted in the MONTHLY BULLETIN. The merchant marine of the Republic is stated as consisting of 13 sailing vessels with an aggregate burden of 3,270 tons.

Haiti.—The statistics of the Haitian Republic for the year 1903 are incomplete, owing to the disturbed conditions prevailing throughout the Republic during the period under review; but, according to the figures published by the United States Bureau of Statistics covering its trade with Haiti for the year, the following results were shown: Exports to the United States in 1903 were $1,073,473, as compared with $1,301,168 in 1902. The imports from the United States amounted to $2,559,429 in 1903, as against $2,275,393 in the preceding year. During the fiscal year 1902–3 Haiti imported from the United States rubber goods of the following kinds: Belting, packing, and hose, $614; boots and shoes, 60 pair, valued at $55; other goods, $399.

The principal cotton fabrics consumed in Haiti are rough cotton shirtings, coarse white domestics, colored cotton fabrics, calicoes, twilled goods, etc. About one-fourth of these articles are imported by Haiti from England and France and the remaining three-fourths from the United States. The goods are purchased to be paid for in from four to six months, the accounts bearing an annual interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Purchases may be made, however—and some of the most important ones are made in this way—by paying cash, less a discount of from 1 to 2½ per cent.

Usually cotton goods come packed in boxes containing 50 bolts when shipped from England or France. When shipped from the United States they come in sacks containing 50 pieces or bolts. The bolts always contain either 12½ or 25 yards, which is equivalent to 10 and 20 annas, approximately. An anna is 1 meter 18 centimeters, and customs duties are collected on so many annas. The exchange rates on Paris and New York fluctuate between 140 and 170 per cent premium.

The fact that Haiti is a considerable producer of an excellent quality of cotton, a raw material that Mexico has now to import in large quantities, would also stimulate a mutually beneficial current of trade between the two Republics. Cotton is sold in Haiti at 10 cents gold per pound, and most of the product is sent to Germany.

The port of St. Marc exported about five-eighths of the cotton shipped from Haiti. There was an increase in cotton exports during 1903, the waste being also an item of export. During the period from October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902, the quantity of cotton exported from the Republic of Haiti amounted to 1,725,633 pounds.

Regarding the exportation of manufactured tobacco from Mexico to Haiti a recent report says:

"Since communication with Cuba has almost entirely ceased, there is a scarcity of tobacco in Haiti. Mexican cigars and cigarettes, and especially the former, would be very favorably received in this market. Every connoisseur of tobacco prizes highly the cigars from Veracruz, San Andres Tuxtla, and other points in Mexico, and would buy them in preference to those of other manufacture and would pay high prices for them."

Formerly the greater part of the trade and shipping of the country was in British hands, but with the growth of German commerce and industry an increasing import trade in the products of Haiti sprung up in Hamburg, and consequently mercantile interests with Germany have greatly advanced.

The transportation facilities between Haiti and the United States consist of two lines of steamers. One of these, the Hamburg-American, runs four steamers a month; the other, the Royal Holland, runs two steamers a month. The freight charges on both lines are 12 cents gold per cubic foot.

The merchant marine of the country in 1903 consisted of 14 sailing vessels with an aggregate burden of 2,471 tons, and 4 steamers whose tonnage was 1,497.

The provisions of the present law governing coffee exportation became operative on September 30, 1903, after which date all sorts of coffee sent out of ports of the Republic were subject to an export duty at the rate of $3 per 100 pounds, as established by article 1 of the law dated September 20, 1901.

An augmentation of 75 cents per 1,000 pounds export duty on guaiac wood and a duty of $1 per 1,000 pounds on cedar wood went into effect on the 1st of October, 1903.

The stamp dues on commercial and judicial documents were also increased and various modifications of the tariff were effected to meet economic contingencies.

The Republic was one of the powers signatory to the agreement for the settlement of international pecuniary claims by arbitration.

Honduras.—On January 1, 1904, the President of the Republic, Gen. Don MANUEL BONILLA, delivered an important message to the National Legislative Congress on the opening of the regular session, in which he said that the occasion was propitious for legislative action, that domestic peace and tranquillity existed within the country, and that the foreign relations of the Republic were friendly and amicable with all the world.

A policy of conciliation and concord between all the people for the mutual benefit and advancement of all the citizens of the Republic was carried out during the year 1903, and, the country having been pacified by the triumph of the laws, the work of the administration became normal, and the Government devoted its efforts to the work of reorgani-

zation. Confidence was restored, the peaceable and industrious inhabitants of the country took up their daily occupations, schools were opened, commerce recovered its importance, and, in a word, contentment and industry again reigned supreme throughout the land. The relations with the Central American Republics continued particularly cordial. A treaty was entered upon between the Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras, the principal object of which is the conservation of peace. On September 19, 1903, the plenipotentiaries of the Republics of Honduras and France celebrated at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, a parcels-post convention, which was approved and ratified in all its parts in the capital of Honduras on November 19, 1903, by President BONILLA.

The judiciary continued to perform its duties in an independent, regular, and dignified manner, dispensing justice and fulfilling in every respect the important functions for which it was created.

The contracts made at different times for the construction of the Interoceanic Railway of Honduras gave rise to a claim against the nation by the holders of these railway bonds. The Government investigated the matter in order to secure data for the proper solution of the same. The opening of highways or wagon roads in the country received the fostering care of the Government, and these useful means of transportation and communication continue to multiply, a number of important public roads leading into different portions of the Republic being in course of construction. The northern part of Honduras was developed, and natives and foreigners are enthusiastically engaged at the present time in the development of the great natural resources of that rich portion of the Republic.

In spite of domestic difficulties experienced during the first half and part of the second half of the fiscal year 1902–3, the trade conditions were remarkably strong, and the falling off both in imports and exports was relatively slight as compared with the volume of trade in the recent banner years of Honduras commerce, as the following figures show.

Comparison of trade.

	1900–1901.	1901–2.	1902–3 (first half).
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Importations	4,168,599.51	4,377,161.42	1,776,841.70
Exportations	6,183,023.37	6,170,353.27	2,565,624.65

The foreign commerce of Honduras reached its climax in the trade of 1901–2. In that year the country experienced its greatest prosperity, enjoying the advantages of settled trade conditions, of security abroad and at home, and an era of unprecedented domestic industrial activity. During 1901–2 the import and export trade of Honduras was largely in favor of the United States. The importations from the

United States represent 60 per cent of the total importation, while over 66 per cent of the exports went to the ports of that country. Great Britain received the greater portion, in value, of metal exports; Cuba and Mexico received the larger number of cattle. The exports to the United States were, for the most part, fruits and cocoanuts, sent chiefly from the ports on the north coast. The United States bought 1,235,624.79 *pesos'* worth more in trade than Honduras purchased from her.

The total imports from foreign countries into Honduras during the first half of the economic year 1902–3 consisted of 108,853 packages of merchandise, weighing 5,237,606 pounds, the invoiced values of which were, respectively, $829,231.43 gold and $59,224.20 silver. The total duties collected on this merchandise amounted to $687,560.08.

Eighteen thousand two hundred and twenty-nine packages of this merchandise, weighing 802,820 kilograms, valued at $184,003.54 gold, came from Europe and Asia; 80,006 packages, weighing 4,091,095 kilograms, invoiced at $608,427.50 and $80 silver, respectively, came from the United States and Mexico; 300 packages, weighing 13,800 kilograms, invoiced at $600 gold, came from Cuba; 10,269 packages, weighing 327,149 kilograms, invoiced at $36,200.30 gold and $58,131.64 silver, respectively, came from Central America, and 49 packages, weighing 2,742 kilograms, invoiced at $1,012.56 silver, came from South America. These importations were made through the ports of Amapala, Puerto Cortes, Trujillo, La Ceiba, and Roatán.

The value of the exportations to the United States in 1903 amounted to $1,707,148 and the imports to $1,234,070, as compared with exports, $1,136,220, and imports, $969,963, in 1902. The exports of bananas to the United States during 1903 were valued at $1,097,066. During the fiscal year 1902–3 Honduras imported from the United States the following rubber goods: Belting, packing, and hose, $2,411; other goods, $194.

The exportation of fruit, nearly all of which is carried to the United States, on the basis of the figures of the first half of 1902–3, exhibited an enormous advance. Exports of bananas from Puerto Cortes to the United States were, for 1899, 1,070,000 bunches; 1900, 1,490,000 bunches; 1901, 1,541,000 bunches; 1902, 1,634,000 bunches, and 1903, 2,048,000 bunches. The estimated crop for the year 1904 will be at least 3,000,000 bunches. In 1894 the general exports from Puerto Cortes to the United States amounted to $347,696; in 1903, $916,011, or nearly three times as much. Ten years ago there were only four steamers a month from Puerto Cortes to the United States; now there are eighteen. In 1894 the only communication was with New Orleans; now there are regular lines running to New Orleans, Mobile, Philadelphia, and Boston, with occasional boats to Baltimore, Pensacola, and Charleston.

The value of the coffee exports depreciated greatly, and the same is true of rubber. These conditions were due to overproduction and consequent low prices in neighboring republics, as well as to the fact that the growing of coffee and the procuring of rubber is at present entirely in the hands of natives who conduct their operations without a view to commercial necessities.

Of the exports during the first half of the fiscal year 1902–3, the United States took (in gold value) $732,160.71, or about 70 per cent; the West Indies, $163,689.27; Colombia, $105,361.29; Central American States, $38,982.50, and Europe, $23,812.33. The export trade with Europe and Central America is very small, and appears to be lessening each succeeding year. Improved facilities for the handling of American manufactures and the increase of transportation lines to the north and south coast ports of Honduras may account for the European decrease and the gradual increase of our importations to this Republic. The bulk of the European exports from Honduras is sent to Liverpool directly or through Belize, and consists mainly of cabinet woods, such as mahogany and juniper (cedar) and dyewoods.

Several large mining properties were successfully worked during the year and gave excellent results on the investment of capital. The lack of proper and cheap transportation facilities creates some difficulty in bringing up supplies and machinery to the mines and in the shipment of ores, concentrates, and bullion. The shipment of the last named is attended with considerable expense, as many workmen, mules, mule drivers, and guards are required to transport it to the coast. Miners find no climatic hindrance in the prosecution of their enterprise, as the cool air of the mountains and the uniform temperature are conducive to good health. Largest among these enterprises is the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, established at San Juancito, in the Department of Tegucigalpa, and 21 miles from the capital. In round numbers, the mines are 100 miles from the south or Pacific coast. The average output is 60 tons of dry ore a day, the monthly value reaching $75,000, or about $1,000,000 annually. The value of the concentrates and bullion reaches many thousands of dollars each year. The mines are worked for silver and gold. A considerable part of the silver exists as sulphide; the gold is largely native and very finely divided. The nature of the rock is eruptive, and it is traversed by a large number of fissure veins, intersecting and joining at various angles, usually standing at a steep inclination. During 1903 some improvements were made with a view to reducing the heavy transportation expenses. The decline in silver has had much to do with the devising of means to reduce not only expenses of shipment, but the loss in the manipulation of the ores. The capital stock of the company, which is incorporated under the statutes of New York, is $1,500,000; the value of the mines, plantels, concessions, etc., $1,673,360.

Various concessions were granted during the year. A grant of land for the raising and cultivation of bananas was conceded to the Cuyamel Company on the north coast near Omoa. This company is composed of a number of Boston capitalists. A concession was granted in May to VACCARO BROTHERS, of New Orleans, to canalize the mouth of the Salado and El Porvenir rivers, and to construct jetties in them for the better securing and quicker loading of bananas at that point on the north coast. Tolls may be charged by the company for the use and passage of these streams after they have been made navigable. In the same month concessions were granted to Mr. LEE CHRISTMAS, an American, for a candle and soap factory, with a monopoly of the manufacturing in the Department of Puerto Cortes; and to DANIEL FORTIN, Jr., a native of Honduras, for a traction line from Tegucigalpa to the south coast over the new highway. Railroad concessions were granted to E. KOENEMANN, and to others, for the construction of railroads from Trujillo, on the north coast, to Olanchito, in the Department of Olancho.

Telegraph lines were strung in every department or province, and all the principal towns are connected with each other and the capital telegraphically. The system is under Government control, and during part of the day the wires are open only to official messages. There are 180 offices and over 600 persons are employed in this branch of the service. The system comprehends about 3,250 miles of lines. The revenue of the telegraph office amounted in 1901–2 to 54,455.40 pesos. Government messages are carried without charge. Cable messages produced a revenue of 24,837 pesos from a transmission of 10,951 words. A telephone service was established in Tegucigalpa. Eight new offices were opened during the year, but the system in general has not been improved or extended. Telegram blanks of the value of 15, 30, 45, 60, etc., centavos are sold in all the stores, and upon them may be written five words for each 15 centavos of value. These telegrams may then be placed in any telegraph office for transmittal without further charge. The postal service was not extended during the year.

The tariff was amended during the year by two decrees, the first permitting each pharmacist to enter 30 gallons of alcohol (duty, 2 *pesos* per one-half kilogram) as medicine (duty, 50 *centavos* per one-half kilogram), and to be used as such, and chemically pure; the second lowering the duty 66⅔ per cent on candles of stearine, wax, and tallow. This latter amendment, removing in part the duties on candles, is interesting in view of the fact that two days before Congress had granted a candle-making monopoly to Mr. CHRISTMAS, an American. On every package or bale of merchandise unloaded at a port of entry in Honduras there must be paid certain fixed port charges in addition to the customs duties and the commission merchant's fees.

A discovery of some importance was made in the finding of a large coal bed in the mountains of the Department of Yoro, in Honduras. The prospective coal field has been named "El Porvenir." Expert examination and test of several samples of the coal taken from or near the surface establish the claim that it cokes with excellent result. The results of the examination seem to warrant the opening of these mines, and especially as there are no other coal fields of value in this part of the continent the exploitation of this property should carry with it profitable reward as well as inaugurate a new industry in a region now but sparsely populated. The projected railways and such lines as are now in operation both in this and adjoining Republics would receive a direct impetus through the opening of these coal fields. All coal is brought at present from the United States at great cost and forms a considerable item in the expense accounts of Central American railroads.

The lands of Honduras are classified into three divisions—national, municipal, and private. In order to acquire national lands, the party interested or his representative should present to the *Administrador de Rentas* (Collector of Revenue) of the department in which the land is situated a denouncement specifying the limits and the name of the tract. Upon the determination of the land as national, by the duly constituted authority, a surveyor is nominated to measure the denounced land, and after this has been done the Administrador de Rentas advertises the land for sale at public auction, fixing the day and hour therefor. The party making the denouncement is given the preference at this sale, and if his bid is not accepted as the highest, the party securing the land must reimburse the one making the denouncement for the amount of expense incurred in applying for the land. As soon as the sale is approved the selling price must be paid. Agriculturists and cattle breeders enjoy certain rights and immunities, such as exemption from military service and the free entry of machinery, hardware, and construction materials for houses, and free admission of breeding cattle and of seeds.

Mexico.—The stable government of President Diaz, who continued in executive power during the year 1903, contributed greatly to the progress of the internal affairs of the Republic and to the advancement of its status abroad. Foreign relations continued on a basis of cordiality and were extended to embrace nations which had not previously cultivated the friendship of Mexico. A satisfactory settlement was made of the Mexican Venezuelan claims, recognition was accorded the new Republic of Panama, a treaty for compulsory arbitration was favorably reported with Peru, a Chinese Minister was accredited to the Government—the first in the history of the nation—and various other important matters of foreign policy were carried out.

The Republic was represented at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography which met in September, 1903, at Brussels, and delegates were appointed to attend the International Congress of Architects held in Madrid in the early days of April, 1904, and also the Congress of Americanists to be held at Stuttgart during the month of August, 1904.

The Monetary Commission appointed by the Department of Finance to study the varied questions connected with the problem of the value of the currency of the country in gold completed its labors, having presented a mass of data, opinions, and reports which will prove of value to the Government.

In furtherance of the design to promote intertrade relations between the Mexican Republic and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the establishment of a direct line of steamers between the two countries, during the year, in reference is expected to give a great impetus to the purpose.

Mexico was also one of the powers signatory to the agreement for the settlement of international pecuniary claims by arbitration, and on March 26, 1903, concluded a treaty with Spain regarding literary, scientific, and artistic copyrights.

The exports of the Republic during the twelve months of the fiscal year 1902–3 aggregated a total of $197,728,968.77 silver, as against $159,903,323.66 silver in 1901–2. The following countries were the chief markets for Mexican products: Europe, $47,407,134.08 during the year 1902–3, as compared with $23,957,099.32 in the preceding year; Asia, $30,000, as against $500; North America, $143,771,108.36, as against $130,344,432.29; Central America, $359,042.52, as against $851,865.16; South America, $58,251.81, as against $60,484.89; West Indies, $6,103,432, as against $4,688,942. The imports of Mexico during the periods under review amounted to $75,901,754.96 gold and $66,228,987.97 gold, respectively. The distribution of the imports was as follows: Europe, $34,205,291.69 during the fiscal year 1902–3, as compared with $26,379,200.51 during the year 1901–2; Asia, $696,718.46, as against $514,319.08; Africa, $80,348.69, as against $25,030.06; North America, $40,514,545.21, as against $39,032,190.63; Central America, $21,931.04, as against $32,997.93; South America, $195,444.19, as against $156,101.38; West Indies, $129,554.93, as against $53,851.65; Oceania, $57,920.75, as against $35,296.73.

The trade of the United States with Mexico continued to increase, notwithstanding the fact that the commerce for 1902 set a new record. In the year ended June 30, 1903, the value of goods imported from Mexico amounted to $41,313,711, while, on the other hand, she purchased from United States merchants $42,257,106 worth. According to the latest available Mexican statistics, about 60 per cent of the total value of goods imported by that country in the fiscal year 1902 came

from the United States, as compared with a little over 55 per cent in 1890. Of the goods exported from Mexico the United States took about 80 per cent in 1902 and about 68 per cent in 1890.

Of the total valuation of imports for the fiscal year 1902–3, ending June 30, 1903, the United States furnished $40,496,671.96, as compared with $39,016,676.08 in the preceding year. Export valuations to the United States in 1902–3 aggregated $143,759,758, as compared with $130,323,347 in the preceding fiscal year.

During the fiscal year 1902–3 Mexico exported to the United States crude india rubber to the amount of 251,776 pounds, valued at $97,542, and rubber scraps, 16,414 pounds, valued at $479. The imports from the United States of rubber goods were as follows: Belting, packing, and hose, $146,035; boots and shoes, 3,176 pairs, valued at $2,609; other goods, $160,325.

The trade between Mexico and New Orleans continued to increase during the year, notwithstanding the fact that fluctuations in exchange prevented to a considerable degree an increase in the orders of Mexican merchants.

According to statistics issued by the treasury department of the Republic of Mexico, the railway traffic across the Rio Grande between Mexico and the United States during the fiscal year 1902–3, as compared with 1901–2, was as follows:

	United States to Mexico.		Mexico to United States.		Total traffic.	
	Freight cars.	Merchandise.	Freight cars.	Merchandise.	Freight cars.	Merchandise.
		Tons.		*Tons.*		*Tons.*
1901–2	37,307	517,749	14,130	199,276	51,437	627,025
1902–3	37,379	704,958	18,737	207,514	56,116	912,472
Increase in 1902–3	72	187,209	4,607	8,238	4,679	285,447

The trade of Mexico with the United States, in detail, for the calendar year 1903, according to the United States official statistics, was represented by the following figures: Imports by the United States—coal, $10; coffee, $1,862,223; copper, $1,254,368; sisal grass, $15,192,289; oranges, $59,566; hides and skins, $3,298,968; india rubber, $115,772; lead, $3,162,719; sugar, $96,866; tobacco, $34,800; mahogany, $673,993. Exports from the United States to Mexico: Agricultural implements, $313,427; corn, $290,788; wheat, $1,527,760; wheat flour, $174,818; carriages, $1,624,365; cycles, $54,137; copper, $798,887; cotton, $3,380,679; cotton cloths, $200,951; wearing apparel, $436,100; electric and scientific apparatus, $454,291; iron and steel, $74,200; builders' hardware, $712,241; sewing machines, $501,710; steam engines, $1,087,780; typewriting machines, $200,172; leather, $36,533; boots and shoes, $689,331; rosin, tar, etc., $14,724; turpentine, $8,196; oils, $1,887,737;

beef, $18,276; tallow, $6,331; bacon, $36,289; hams, $73,314; lard, $257,244; butter, $84,607; cheese, $37,573; tobacco, $181,086; wood, $333,806; lumber, $1,722,385; furniture, $545,513.

The trade of Mexico with the United Kingdom during 1903 was represented by the following figures: Imports into Mexico from Great Britain—cotton manufactures, £249,907; linen piece goods, £32,661; galvanized sheets, £93,362. No figures covering British importations of Mexican merchandise are available.

The total value of importations from, into Mexico, July to December, 1903, being the first half of the fiscal year 1903–4, inclusive, was $37,125,791.78 in gold currency, as declared in the custom-houses, the equivalent in silver or Mexican currency, at the prescribed rates, being $84,648,896.71. The figures relative to the exports were very satisfactory, the total value of Mexican products exported during the six months amounting to $117,128,078.55, as compared with $100,390,681.27 exported during the corresponding half of preceding fiscal year (1902–3), showing an increase in the present year of over 16 per cent. The amount of coined silver—Mexican dollars—exported in half year under consideration was less than the amount exported in the corresponding half year of 1902–3 by over $5,000,000, while the value of the bar silver exported increased $5,500,000, thus showing for the half year an increase in silver exports of only a little more than $500,000. During the six months the value of the gold exported exceeded $10,500,000, compared with a little over $4,500,000 in the same six months of 1902–3, thus showing that Mexico's exportation of gold more than doubled in the first half of the fiscal year 1903–4, as compared with the same period of 1902–3. This fact shows that gold mining more than doubled in the six months, and that it is continuing to increase rapidly. The increase in the value of vegetable products exported during the six months exceeded $3,000,000, of which $1,000,000 was credited to henequen, or sisal hemp. The exports of coffee decreased nearly $1,500,000. The increase in manufactured products was nearly $500,000; the exports of tobacco did not increase.

Copper and vegetable fibers form the largest individual items of United States imports from Mexico, and iron and steel products constitute the largest exports to that country from the United States. Exports of iron and steel not only constitute the largest item of trade between Mexico and the United States, but show the largest growth in the last ten years, exports of machinery alone increasing from about $1,500,000 to over $7,000,000. Other items which show large gains are breadstuffs, vehicles, chemicals, coal and coke, copper ore, vegetable oils, and lumber.

According to figures published in the "Mexican Herald" of October 21, 1903, Mexico exported during the first nine months of 1903, to Liverpool and South Wales, 7,525 tons of copper, against 6,235 tons

in the same months in 1902; and to Havre 2,505 tons in 1903, as compared to 4,565 tons during the same period in 1902. The production of copper and lead, which in previous years had received a considerable impetus, remained stationary in 1903, and the same was the case in regard to the exportation of coffee, tobacco, wood, chicle, and chickpease. Henequen fell off, not on account of a curtailment in production, but owing to chance circumstances which, to some extent, hampered its exportation. On the other hand, the exportation of ixtle continued to rise rapidly, as also did that of cattle and untanned hides. The increase in exportation was observable, not so much in regard to the articles which were to a certain extent staple exports, as in regard to the other articles which hitherto had not challenged special attention. The exports of henequen during the calendar year 1903, from Yucatan through the ports of Progreso and Campeche, consisted of 611,939 bales, valued at $36,040,032.32.

At the present time there is a greater demand in Cuba for Mexican cattle than there is for horses and mules. Bulls are more sought after in the Cuban markets than steers, and mares find a readier sale than either horses or mules. But few Mexican neat cattle are imported into Cuba. A large number of lean cattle are bought by the stock growers and planters to be fattened on Cuban plantations and haciendas.

The total sum in cash collected during the fiscal year under review from normal sources (independently of receipts in securities of the public debt and the nominal receipts which are offset by counter entries in the account of expenditure) was $76,023,416.11. The expenditure in cash under ordinary budget appropriations amounted, during the year 1902–3, to $68,222,522.20. The increase in ordinary receipts as compared with the previous year was $9,876,367.39, a substantial gain which no other year has equaled. The ordinary expenditures increased only by $5,141,008.47. Among the sources of revenue of which the yield greatly surpassed the estimates are the import duties, the common stamps, and the stamps of the Federal contribution, the taxes on mining property, and on the precious metals. The only two sources that show any considerable falling off are the 2 per cent for port works, which was suppressed at the middle of the fiscal year under review, and the 7 per cent stamp tax on imported goods, which underwent the same fate. The increase of the stamp revenue during the twelve years from 1892 to 1902–3 is $20,600,000. In other words, the $30,000,000 of revenue stamps in 1902–3 is equal to an increase of nearly 220 per cent over the $9,366,000 stamp revenue in the year 1891–92. This is a notable fact in the progress of Mexico and the development of her resources. The operations of the Mexican mail service during the fiscal year 1902–3, compared with the preceding fiscal year 1901–2, are reported as $2,718,464.38 and $2,394,159.31, respectively.

At the termination of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, the Federal Government had in its coffers and in the hands of its agents or correspondents in cash the sum of $30,917,018.35. The total amount of the debt redeemed in 1902–3 was $1,539,620.04, against $1,269,250, which was the amount redeemed in the preceding year. In the non-interest-bearing floating debt there has been a decrease of $72,570.04 owing to the redemption of certificates of arrears.

A 3 per cent tax on gold and silver is collected on all gold and silver which is exported in any form from the Republic or is entered at the mints without any other exception than the tenth part of said precious metals contained in ore, said tenth being free from all taxes. The yield of the tax in question was $2,978,249.86 in 1903, which would indicate that the taxable value of the precious metals was $99,274,500, a figure that is inferior to the true production of gold and silver, because one-tenth part of said metals exported in the form of ore is free from taxation, and because the above figure does not include the quantities of both metals that are used industrially in Mexico, nor those that are smuggled out of the country. On the other hand, if, during the fiscal year under review, a certain quantity of silver was imported from the United States, as was the case in previous years, that silver did not pay the 3 per cent tax, having been in reality a reimportation of Mexican silver which paid the tax when it originally left the country.

The official figure of $99,274,500 may, therefore, be regarded as a minimum, and if it be considered that the exportation of ore containing precious metals amounted to $11,000,000, of which $1,000,000, in round numbers, did not pay the tax, it is unquestioned that the minimum output of the precious metals in 1902–3 was $100,000,000.

The total exports of gold and silver were: Gold, gold value, $14,-208,000; silver, silver value, $77,554,000. The coinage of the year amounted to: Gold coins, $713,000; silver coins, $26,438,000. Exports and coinage together were: Gold, $14,921,000; silver, $103,992,000. Deducting from the above totals $116,000 in gold coins and $21,193,000 in silver coins, which, according to the statistics, were exported in the same year, and also $2,000,000 worth of bar silver, exported by the Government from the silver which a few months previously had been imported from the United States and deposited in the National Bank, the following approximate figures are obtained: Production of gold, $14,805,000; production of silver, $80,799,000.

During the six months from July to December, 1903, the combined capital of the 32 chartered banks operating in the Republic showed an increase of $11,855,308, the paid-up capital in July having been $87,078,442, and in December, $98,933,750.

The value in round numbers of the mineral production of Mexico in the fiscal year 1902–3 was as follows (in silver valuation): Silver,

$82,300,000; gold, $32,500,000; copper and copper ores, $19,600,000; lead and lead ores, $5,670,000; antimony, antimony ores, $1,139,000; asphalt and coal, $35,000; other minerals, $150,000; marbles, $200,000; making a total production in 1902–3 of $141,594,000, against a mineral production, fiscal year 1901–2, of $113,057,000, or an increase of $28,537,000. The figures relating to gold and silver embrace the amounts exported and used for coinage in mints, exclusive of the minerals applied to home commercial consumption, such as quicksilver, iron, copper, lead, etc., and also the gold and silver used in the home industries. The extent of mining properties exploited for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, was 213,701 hectares, and numbered 17,428, of which 4,904 contained gold, silver, and copper; 4,345 gold and silver, and 1,298 gold only; 4,132 title deeds to mining properties were issued, embracing an area of 61,396 hectares, which is an increase of 524 title deeds and 736 hectares as compared with the previous year.

In spite of the fact that Mexico is extremely fortunate in having almost innumerable deposits of iron ore of practically every grade found elsewhere in the world, there are not a score of iron furnaces in the country at the present time, and their united capacity is but little over 50,000 tons of iron annually.

The statistics for the tobacco production of Mexico during the fiscal year 1902–3 were (in kilos) as follows: Cigarettes, 7,305,079; cigars, cut, 393,083; cigars, perilla, 458,021; rapé, 14; fine cut, sifted, 23,051; fine cut,3, 585. A steady increase is observable over 1902 in all the various forms of manufactured tobacco, except the rapé or snuff, which has almost ceased to be made, the demand being in fact almost nominal. The increase in the cigarettes is very considerable, having almost doubled in the past five years; the homemade cigarettes have gradually driven the Havana article from the Mexican market, Mexico having formerly been one of the greatest consumers. There are 670 tobacco factories in the Republic.

Up to five years ago the sugar-manufacturing industry in Mexico was conducted principally under the most primitive methods, although for a number of years past a large number of moderate-sized sugar houses have been equipped with modern machinery for single crushing of almost entirely English, Scotch, French, and German manufacture. The profits in the sugar industry in Mexico have always been so satisfactory that up to five years ago the necessity of more economical methods or for machinery which would extract all possible sugar from the cane never appealed to the sugar planters. In other words, it was extremely difficult to convince the Mexican planter that there was any necessity for change, as his returns from the business were apparently as satisfactory as he desired. About five years ago some United States manufacturers of sugar machinery, finding that, on account of the political difficulties in Cuba and the fact that the sugar-

raising districts of Louisiana were already thoroughly equipped with modern machinery, they needed new fields for their output, in order to be able to continue the manufacture of sugar machinery, naturally sought trade in Mexico, because they knew the industry in that country, although being conducted on a limited scale, was on a sound financial basis. In answer to the representations of foreign manufacturers the United States manufacturers and engineers induced a number of the Mexican planters to visit the United States and there inspect some modern sugarhouse in operation, using only machinery of the highest type and working under the most modern methods. Here they saw that these mills, instead of leaving 60 per cent of the sugar extracted from the cane in molasaes or by-products but 25 per cent was left, and instead of extracting 50 per cent of juice they extracted about 76 per cent of juice, this economical process having been rendered imperatively necessary by the great decline in prices which had taken place practically within ten years. This object lesson resulted in persuading a few of the bolder and most up-to-date planters to make a trial of United States machinery and methods. The results of their trials were so satisfactory that to-day it is no unusual thing to see machinery of United States manufacture given the preference over that of foreign makes, even at even figures.

The total amount of sugar made in the Republic of Mexico during the fiscal year 1902–3 was 112,678,843 kilograms. The sugar production during the last four fiscal years, reduced to tons, was as follows: 1899–1900, 75,000; 1900–1901, 95,000; 1901–2, 103,000; 1902–3, 112,678. The production during the fiscal year 1903–4 was estimated to reach 120,000 tons.

Mexico must now be classed among the countries which export sugar, and the quantity which she will ship to foreign countries will doubtless steadily increase. The assessment of 2.67 cents (United States currency) per pound duty on any sugar which might be imported is a great protection to the sugar producers and enables them to maintain a price for sugar sold for local consumption sufficiently high to offset any small loss which might result from the export of part of their crops to foreign countries.

Mexican coffee is coming rapidly into favor in Belgium. It may be added that requests for Mexican coffee are rapidly increasing in Germany, France, and England, while in the United States there is a great demand, and a number of concerns are giving their entire attention to exploiting the Mexican berry. As a result, coffee raising, which has been somewhat stagnant for the past few years, is enjoying a revival, and a number of old-time planters are preparing lands for setting out new orchards. The excellent quality of Mexican coffee has been demonstrated wherever it has been tried.

There are more than 1,500 species of rubber plants or trees in the Republic, and all of them are intertropical plants. The Mexican rubber tree is of the family of *Castilloa elastica* and is indigenous to the soil.

The estimated number and value of each class of live stock in the Republic at the beginning of 1903 is as follows:

Class.	Number.	Value.
Cattle	5,304,165	$84,251,275
Horses	872,544	10,997,667
Mules	340,016	10,742,478
Asses	298,416	2,470,547
Sheep	3,458,124	6,096,088
Goats	4,240,886	7,303,289
Hogs	641,074	2,194,457
Total	15,115,225	124,055,801

The States which are the greatest cattle producers are Jalisco, Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Michoacan, Veracruz, Durango, Zacatecas, and Yucatan.

The raisers of beef cattle in the Republic of Mexico are as a class well to do, if not wealthy. Some of the largest fortunes of the Republic are a direct result of the successful pursuit of this industry. It is one that can be carried on successfully on a large scale or with but a limited capital, and in almost any part of the Republic. With the great increase of population in the United States, and with the turning of the vast cattle ranges of the West into cultivated fields, the demand for cattle in the North has increased enormously. At the same time the constantly increasing number of inhabitants in the Republic of Mexico has made a larger home market, so that for the last ten or fifteen years there has been a steady increase in the price of beef cattle. The fact that it is an industry which involves a certain amount of personal hardship at the beginning, unless a very large capital is invested in the industry, has prevented it from becoming overcrowded. The great cattle ranges of the northern States are to a large extent in the hands of wealthy cattlemen, and can only be secured at a very considerable investment of capital.

The possibilities are that this return does not represent more than 65 or 70 per cent of the sheep actually existing in the Republic, the valuation also being very low. Sheep on the range are worth from $2.75 to $4 per head, according to their quality. The principal sheep-raising States of the Republic are Zacatecas, with 827,000 head; San Luis Potosi, with something over 400,000 head, and the following States raising over 100,000 head: Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Mexico, Michoacan, Nuevo Leon, Puebla, Tamaulipas. With the exception of Tamaulipas, which is in the

extreme northeastern part of the Republic, all of the sheep-raising States are partly or entirely located in the great central table-land.

Not many years ago Mexico exported wool to a considerable extent, but as the various woolen factories in the Republic have increased in number, a complete change has taken place. Instead of exporting wool, this country is now importing about 500,000 pounds annually, besides consuming the entire home production.

The Republic of Mexico consumes annually about 120,000 bales of cotton, of which between 50,000 and 60,000 are raised in the Republic and the balance imported from the United States. The Mexican cotton crop of 1903 reached 55,000 bales. The number of spindles in operation in the 124 cotton factories of the country in 1903 was 500,000, the same as in the year preceding.

Monterey's $10,000,000 steel plant is by far the greatest industrial concern in the Republic of Mexico. The manufacture of structural steel is carried on and the plant gives employment to 2,000 men, among the number many skilled workmen from the United States and Germany. At the iron mines of the company at Golondrina in this State, and at the coal mines in the State of Coahuila, 5,000 more men are employed. The iron mines of the company are considered the richest in Mexico.

The appropriations for expenditure that show the largest increase considered for 1903 appertained to the ministries of the interior, justice and public instruction, and fomento. Under the ministry of the interior, public charities, and the numerous services that are under the jurisdiction of the district government, the board of health and the direction of public works received a substantial impulse from the new appropriations.

Public works were prosecuted vigorously and numerous concessions providing for the establishment of steamship lines, new industries, and internal development in all its branches, were granted. The modifications that were made in the import duties during the year were inspired by the desire to facilitate the importation of certain foreign articles of general use and of imparting temporarily a moderate degree of protection to certain Mexican industries, which are capable of easy and vigorous development.

The scholastic census taken at the end of the year 1903 showed that in the Feberal District there were 54,052 children of an age to receive primary instruction and 15,700 in the Territories. With a view to meeting the necessities of the case, the Government has at present 498 schools, of which 337 are in the Federal District, 103 in the Territory of Tepic, 45 in Lower California, and 13 in the Territory of Quintana Roo. For the purpose of studying the systems of manual labor in vogue in schools, a special commissioner was sent to New York to make observations and to gather all the data necessary for the diffusion

in Mexico of a knowledge of manual training, which affords a solid basis for technical education. A national dental faculty was created, and thus for the first time in Mexico a complete system for the training of dentists was established.

From January to June, 1903, the department of fomento issued 114 title deeds, converting into private property 232,859 hectares of national land, which yielded to the treasury $232,859, and from July to December, 1903, there were issued 279 title deeds, whereby 548,945 hectares of national and vacant lands were reduced to private property, yielding $41,963 to the Federal Treasury.

The scientific commissions having in hand the explorations of the national territory continued their labors. The geographical exploration commission has extended its operations to the States of Chihuahua and Hidalgo and has given an impetus to them in the States of Veracruz, Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon, for which purpose its personnel has been considerably reenforced. The geodetic commission terminated the project of triangulation that is to cover the meridian of 98° west of Greenwich and the vertices were surveyed and chosen that were lacking to cross the Sierra Madre and arrive at the coast of Tamaulipas. A new base was measured near the city of Oaxaca.

Two contracts were entered into for the establishment of colonists on land situated in the State of Chihuahua and one for the settlement of families of Boer origin. Earnest efforts were made to experiment on a large scale with colonists from Porto Rico on our Gulf coast.

The number of patents issued during the fiscal year 1903 was 840, and the trade-marks registered numbered 648. By virtue of the authorization granted to the Executive by decree of May 12, 1903, the laws governing patents of invention and trade-marks were amended along the lines laid down by the congress of the union, and the respective rules of practice have been framed. In this manner industrial property will be guaranteed in accordance with modern principles, and it is to be hoped that the reduction of taxes, the expeditiousness of the formalities, and the other advantages afforded by the new law will give an impetus to patents and trade-marks. In the meantime, and in accordance with article 45 of the law of June 7, 1890, a patent and trade-mark office was created from July 1, said office having charge of all business of this nature and carrying out the new legislation.

The privileges that had been granted to various railway companies to charge 15 per cent above their authorized tariffs were revoked as from November 25, 1903, owing to exchange having settled below 220 per cent, and in accordance with a proviso of the privileges themselves. A report on all the railways—steam, electric, and animal traction—existing in Mexico on December 31, 1903, shows 16,113.904 kilometers, equal to 10,007 miles in operation that day, namely, steam traction,

15,953.956; electric traction, 12.749; animal traction, 240.271; electric, steam, and animal traction, 241.428; animal and steam traction, 25.500.

The railways of the Government aggregate 16,221 kilometers. The National Railway of Mexico only lacks 92 kilometers to complete the standardizing of its gauge between this capital and Laredo. The total amount paid in subsidies, as compiled from recent reports, show $151,251,096.68, of which the Tehuantepec National received the largest share, with the Mexican Central following second. The National Railroad of Mexico stated in its annual report for the year ending December 31 last that the gross earnings amounted to $11,344,000, in Mexican currency, an increase of $2,262,000. Operating expenses increased $1,585,000. Net earnings amounted to $3,709,000, an increase of $495,000 over the previous year. The net earnings on a gold basis would be $1,563,000. This is an increase of $233,000 over the previous year. The balance earned in excess of all charges amounted to $108,730. The total surplus amounts to $141,674 on a gold basis. Railway construction shows an increment of 303 kilometers in the last half of the year.

The merchant marine of the Republic during 1903 consisted of 50 sailing vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 9,165, and 27 steamers, of 17,200 tons burden.

The Republic's postal communications continued to progress. In the first half of the fiscal year 1903–4 there were created 4 local post-offices, 9 agencies, 4 branch offices, and 4 itinerant offices, the total number of offices of all kinds being now 2,322. The volume of correspondence of all kinds increased in the period in reference, aggregating 79,000,000 pieces, as compared with 77,000,000 pieces in the first six months of the previous fiscal year. Interior money orders totaled $21,600,000, and the postal money orders between Mexico and the United States increased more than 22 per cent in the same period.

With respect to the overhead telegraphs, 600 kilometers of new lines in various directions were strung and 4 new offices have been opened. The experiments in wireless telegraphy between Guaymas and Santa Rosalia produced results which, though inferior to those obtained by ordinary sytsems, were sufficiently acceptable to induce the Government to utilize the new method of communication for a portion of its official service and even to throw it open to the public on trial.

The telegrams dispatched during the fiscal year 1902–3 exceeded 3,000,000 and the cash returns from this source were 20 per cent more than those of the preceding period.

The emission of Treasury notes for $3,000,000 gold, authorized by the law of September, 1903, was unattended by the slightest difficulty, and such notes, as well as those for $9,500,000 gold, issued some months previously, were devoted to the prosecution of certain public works, notably the purchase of the shares of the National Railway of Mexico by the Government.

Nicaragua.—The administration of the affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua continued during the year 1903 in the hands of President ZELAYA, whose efforts were directed toward the advancement of his country both at home and abroad. A decree of general amnesty for political offenders, promulgated on July 11 of that year, indicated the conciliatory policy of the President, and was destined to have an excellent effect upon the relations of the Republic with other countries of Central America. A treaty of amity and commerce with Mexico, concluded in the closing months of the preceding year, also contributed to the development of fraternal intercourse, and a commercial convention with France, the ratifications of which were exchanged in Paris on September 3, 1903, provided for reciprocal advantages to be enjoyed by the native products of the two countries. Nicaragua was also one of the powers signatory to the agreement for the settlement of international pecuniary claims by arbitration.

The merchant marine at the close of the year was quoted as consisting of 17 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 9,691, and 2 steamers, whose burden was 783 tons.

Statistics of general commerce for the year are not available, but according to the trade reports of the United States the commerce with that country embraced: Exports, $1,577,232; imports, $1,544,073, as compared with imports, $1,360,686; exports, $1,858,729, in 1902. The exports of bananas to the United States during 1903 reached a valuation of $842,220. Nicaragua imported from the United States during the fiscal year 1902–3 rubber goods, as follows: Belting, packing, and hose, $3,615; boots and shoes, 12 pair, valued at $21; other goods, $765.

There are 103 mines in exploitation in the Republic. The ores in most of these mines are gold-bearing ores containing a small quantity of silver. Among the number is one tin mine. In 1903 claims to the number of 106 were taken up. Seventy of these were adjudicated, and 37 of these new mines are now in exploitation.

The Nicaraguan Government recently granted to a native of the United States the sole right to exploit, for the term of twenty-five years, all gold, silver, copper, coal, coal oil, precious stones, and any class of metal, whether by mines or placers, in the district of Nuevo Segovia, Jinotega, and Cape Gracias á Dios, west of longitude 84°; or, roughly speaking, an extent of land equal to about one-sixth of the whole Republic of Nicaragua. The contractor is also permitted to introduce free of duties all machinery, tools, quicksilver, lubricating oils, gunpowder and dynamite, etc., required for the working of the mines or placers, together with provisions and clothing for the workmen. In consideration of this monopoly, the Government of Nicaragua will receive 12 per cent of the net profits of the undertaking, $100,000 gold having been paid in advance on account of such profits.

A glance at the exportations of gold from the port of Bluefields alone during the past three years will show that not only has the

eastern coast of Nicaragua a valid claim to be known as a gold-bearing region, but that the gradual and steady increase in the exportations of the product since 1900 indicates a very systematic development of the gold fields in question—a development far in excess of that of any other gold-producing section of the country.

Paraguay.—The message of President ESCURRA, delivered at the opening of the Paraguayan Congress on April 1, 1904, stated that the financial condition of the Republic entered, during 1903, into a new period of undoubted reaction and that national production and fiscal revenues had augmented considerably.

The Conversion Office was established at a most critical time. Gold and paper were scarce and the Conversion Office remedied the evil. With the cooperation of the public it was able to extend its sphere of action, and fully answered the purposes for which it was formed. The amount of the external debt on December 31, 1903, was $4,592,717.84. The amortization during the year was $24,866.04 gold, the amount of interest and commission paid being $101,328.96, aggregating $126,195. The public revenue augmented most satisfactorily, the receipts being $15,392,704.47 national currency in 1903, as against $11,018,316.25 in the preceding year, an increase of $4,374,388.22.

In referring to foreign relations, a flattering tribute was paid, on the occasion noted, to the Argentine Republic, recording an acknowledgment of the proposition on the part of the latter country to return war trophies, also to concede to Paraguayan youths entry to her military institutions, and numerous other courtesies on the part of the sister republic. Paraguay was one of the powers signatory to the agreement for the settlement of international pecuniary claims by arbitration.

The commerce of the nation was interrupted to a considerable extent by the sharp fluctuations, during the entire year, in the rate of exchange. Notwithstanding this fact, the total foreign commerce of the Republic in 1903 was $1,083,854.55 gold in excess of that of 1902, the figures for the two years being $7,306,807.55 and $6,222,953, respectively. In 1903 the import valuations were $3,053,155.55 and the export figures $4,253,652.

Paraguay exported, to the United States, produce to the value of $1,102 in 1903, against $3,890 in 1902, and imported $10,999 in 1903, as compared with $14,815 in 1902.

According to official returns issued by the Republic of Paraguay, the trade between that country and the Argentine Republic in 1903 amounted to $1,233,743 gold. Paraguay imported Argentine goods to the value of $173,904, shipping to that country exports to the value of $1,059,839. In 1902 the returns from the commerce amounted to $1,681,722, and in 1901 to $1,983,697. This decrease is a matter of comment, as the general trade of the Republic showed a steadily increasing ratio.

One of the most important agricultural products of the Republic is tobacco, the quality of which continues to improve from year to year and to obtain greater favor in the European markets. The exports of this product in 1903 aggregated 3,215,715 kilograms, valued at $321,571.50. In 1901 an active propaganda was commenced favoring the cultivation of cotton in the Republic. It was shown that cotton could not only be raised with great ease and facility in Paraguay, but that it was also one of the most profitable of agricultural products. Much valuable printed matter concerning the cultivation of this plant was circulated in the Republic, with the result that in 1903 the exports of cotton aggregated 2,561 kilograms, valued at $3,329.30 gold. The cultivation of the spurge, a useful medicinal plant, increases from year to year, and the arrival of new machinery to be used in preparing it for export renders its cultivation possible on a large scale. The establishment in the country of a number of oil factories has given a great impulse to the cultivation of peanuts. The exportation of the product also increases continually. In 1903 the exports amounted to 580 kilograms, valued at $17.40 gold, and 89,990 kilograms of bran, valued at $869.90 gold. Rice is one of the staple productions of Paraguay. Almost enough is now raised for home consumption, and the small quantity that is imported is of the higher grades. There is a large extent of Paraguayan territory suited to the cultivation of this grain. A few years ago Paraguay imported alfalfa and Indian corn. The production of these two articles has increased to such an extent in the last two or three years that not only are there enough of these two products raised in the country to supply the demands of home consumption, but a surplus also remains for exportation.

Paraguay now exports various kinds of oils, cocoanut bran, starch, brandy (aguardiente), sawdust, wax, charcoal, orange essence, extract of quebracho, and Paraguayan tea. In 1898 the exports of essence of orange were valued at $9,598 gold; in 1899, $12,212; in 1900, $19,090; in 1901, $26,750; in 1902, $29,154, and in 1903, $23,970.

With the establishment of new factories the exports of extract of quebracho, or ironwood, have greatly increased during the last two years.

The exports from the Republic of forest products consist of cocoanuts, curupay bark, cedar logs, ties, medicinal leaves, hard woods in logs, oranges, palms, posts, logs, beams, or joists of ironwood and other woods, boards, slabs, and scantling. The exports of the products just mentioned were, during the last four years, as follows: 1900, $956,596; 1901, $1,178,963; 1902, $1,300,335; 1903, $1,593,600. The exports of logs of hard wood during the last four years were as follows: 1900, 1,130,000 meters; 1901, 1,150,212 meters; 1902, 1,400,976 meters; 1903, 1,577,357 meters.

Active interest is being displayed by orange growers in the Republic of Paraguay for the development of the orange industry and the

cultivation of orange trees. The exports of oranges during the last four years have fluctuated considerably, the number of oranges exported in 1900 being 86,529,000; in 1901, 114,115,000; in 1902, 126,712,000; and in 1903, 105,500,000.

The exports of live stock and live-stock products show a notable increase during the last four years. The value of the exports of live animals, horns, hair, jerked beef, hides, grease, hoofs, bones, wool, tongues, and tallow is shown as follows: 1900, $905,990; 1901, $1,188,309; 1902, $1,486,692; 1903, $1,726,433. The exports of dry and salt hides from 1900 to 1903, inclusive, were as follows: 1900, 225,213; 1901, 232,846; 1902, 238,842; 1903, 271,749.

The budget for 1904 was promulgated on October 19, 1903, the estimated receipts being $2,483,403.35 currency and $1,394,205.70 gold, and the estimated expenditures aggregating $10,803,969 currency and $413,566.80 gold, or an excess of estimated gold receipts over estimated gold expenditures of $14,865 gold.

On July 3, 1903, the Congress of the Republic of Paraguay passed a law authorizing the President of the nation to subvention five young men to the amount of $65 gold each per month for the purpose of carrying on their engineering studies in some university in Europe. The same law authorized the establishment of the post of official legation in Europe. The expenses occasioned by the passage of this law are to be added to the budget of the Republic.

Peru.—Don MANUEL CÁNDAMO was duly elected as President and Don SERAPIO CALDERÓN as Second Vice-President of the Republic for the term of four years, beginning September 8, 1903, the former succeeding President Romana in the executive office. Special attention was given during the year to the questions of territorial limits, the most important of which was in regard to the separatist government in Acre, in which Brazil and Bolivia have taken part. In accordance with the findings of the Pan-American Congress, which met in Mexico, Chile negotiated with Bolivia a treaty of arbitration, while Brazil, recognizing the dispute in these regions, promised to respect the rights of Peru. A postal-money convention with the United States was concluded during the year, a parcels-post convention with Bolivia, and a treaty providing for reciprocally free importation of native productions by the two republics of Bolivia and Peru was agreed upon. Peru was also one of the powers signatory to an agreement for the settlement of international pecuniary claims by arbitration.

Both the income and expenditures were less during the year 1902 than had been provided for in the budget, and there was a favorable balance of £260,099 at the opening of 1903.

Congress passed a law on December 14, 1901, adopting a coin called the Peruvian gold pound (equivalent in size, weight, and fineness to

the British pound sterling), demonetizing silver and making gold the legal tender for all sums over 100 silver soles. This law was put into effect on March 1, 1903, thus making the gold standard operative throughout the Republic.

The unit is a Peruvian pound, identical in weight and fineness with the British pound. It is to be kept at a parity with ten silver soles. The country is said to be in splendid financial and industrial condition.

The commerce with the United States for the year 1903 was represented by imports, $3,471,135; exports, $3,265,386, as against imports, $2,573,289; exports, $2,826,493 in 1902. Peru exported to the United States, during the fiscal year 1902–3, 210,899 pounds of crude India rubber, valued at $105,522. The imports of rubber goods from the United States were as follows: Belting, packing, and hose, $3,655; boots and shoes, 180 pairs, valued at $180; other goods, $7,104.

Although British trade with Peru has not shown a notable growth, it has increased to some extent during the last quinquennial period. The imports of textile fabrics from the United Kingdom have received a check, owing to the establishment of native manufactories, which produce annually about 17,000,000 yards of gray domestics and drills and also a considerable quantity of cloth, blankets, and knitted articles. The trade of Peru with the United Kingdom during 1903 was represented by the following figures: Imports into Peru from Great Britain—cotton manufactures, £320,709; woolen tissues, £56,153; worsted tissues, £19,882. No returns are made in British official statistics of importations of Peruvian merchandise, with the exception of sugar, unrefined, to the value of £156,824; regulus and precipitate, £164,755; alpaca, vicuña, and llama, £224,679.

One of the most important industrial factors of the country is guano. There are at present more than forty natural deposits of guano in the small archipelagoes and islands along the Peruvian coast, besides other deposits, covered by a coat of earth and sand, that have never been exploited. One ton of guano can produce three tons of artificial manure. There are also deposits of salt, borax, gypsum, and alabaster. Sulphur, considered superior to that of Sicily, is abundant.

Almost every product of torrid and of temperate climates grows in the agricultural region of the coast, but it is especially favorable to the production of cotton. This is appreciated for its adaptability to be woven with wool. In 1898 the production of cotton amounted to 6,712,112 kilograms (14,797,522 pounds). The increase since then has been about 40 per cent. The five factories making cotton textiles can not keep pace with the demand.

The culture of sugar cane is another valuable and prominent industry, the product constituting the leading article of export. There are at present more than 370,650 acres applied to the cultivation of sugar cane, the production from one plantation in 1903 aggregating 270,732.92 quintals.

The preparation of lard is one of the oldest industries of the Republic, and was formerly, when the local demand for this product was wholly supplied by the home producers, one of the most lucrative industries of Peru. The agricultural and industrial development of the United States, together with increased facilites for communication and transportation, caused the importation of large quantities of American lard. This invasion of foreign lard rendered the preparation of the native product unprofitable, and consequently the fattening of hogs, which had previously acquired great importance, became unproductive. The placing of a heavy duty of 15 cents (now 13) per kilogram on imported lard revived the home industry in this particular branch of business to such an extent that at the present time there are six establishments in Lima and two in Callao engaged in the manufacture of this product. These two manufacturing centers work up annually 24,000 and 4,000 hogs, respectively. Estimating the avèrage yield of each hog at 35 kilograms of lard, the yearly output of the factories of the country would be about 1,000 tons of lard. The Granadino factory, in the Pasamayo Valley, is equipped with modern machinery brought from the United States, and in addition to the preparation of lard it manufactures sausages and prepares hams for the market; but the factory being situated at a number of leagues from Lima and Callao, which are the principal markets for its products, retarded the development of the enterprise, and the moving of the factory to Lima is now contemplated.

Peru is the only South American country in which cocaine manufactories have been established. At the present time there are two in Lima, one at Callao, two in the province of Cuzco, one at Catamarca, two in the department of La Libertad, and about a dozen more or less important ones in the district of Huanuco. The quantity exported in 1901 amounted to about 210 hundredweights, nearly all of which was sent to Hamburg, the principal market for this product. The demand for cocaine is continually increasing.

The horned cattle of Peru consist of a number of varieties which are difficult of exact classification. In some parts of the Republic, where the cattle are looked after with care and the physical conditions of the country are favorable to their development and growth, they present a healthy and desirable appearance, and are entirely free from tuberculosis, the foot-and-mouth disease, and pleuro-pneumonia. These favorable conditions prevail particularly in the mountainous districts lying at an elevation of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in which the atmosphere is pure and invigorating and the climate is free from extremes of excessive heat and cold.

The Republic of Peru has but one well-equipped cracker factory. The capital invested in this establishment is 400,000 *soles* ($194,800). It is a joint-stock company and its business is large, being confined

principally to Lima and Callao, where stores and warehouses are provided for the display and sale of its products.

There are no well-equipped canning factories in the Republic. The industry is carried on on a small scale and in a crude manner; and notwithstanding an abundance of raw materials, such as fruits, vegetables, shellfish, etc., a large part of the canned goods consumed in the Republic is imported from abroad.

The manufacture of chemicals is but little developed in Peru. The principal articles of this character now manufactured in the Republic are cocaine, benzine, ammonia, and some pharmaceutical preparations. The conditions are favorable for the manufacture of numerous chemical products. The raw materials in many instances are cheap. An illustration of this is sulphur, which is used so extensively in the manufacture of sulphuric acid and the consumption of which is increasing daily. Alcohol, which enters largely into the manufacture of numerous chemical products, such as varnishes, tints, etc., is exceedingly cheap. Many chemical products, the manufacture of which is simple and inexpensive, could be profitably engaged in in Peru at the present time.

A number of industries, such as lithographing, printing, and bookbinding, have prospered exceedingly during the last few years. Shirt factories, of which there are nine in Lima, have also been quite prosperous for a number of years past. The same is true of cravat factories, artificial flower establishments, and other similar industries. There are in Lima two broom and brush factories and four candle factories, and other small manufacturing industries. Most of these, while doing a profitable business, remain practically stationary and show but little if any development or enlargement from year to year.

Of late years there has been a notable extension of electric power and lighting in Peru. Lima is now lighted throughout by electricity, and in many establishments the machinery is driven by electrical power. A number of the cities in the interior also enjoy the benefits of electric lighting.

Two syndicates have recently been formed in Lima for the construction of overhead-trolley tramways. The Government gives to these two syndicates a privilege for sixty-six years. The two companies are to be free of taxes and are to import free of duty for the term of two years all material for their own use. At the end of sixty-six years the tramways, rolling stock, and all material become the property of the Government free of cost. Both the electric tramway companies have made arrangements with American manufacturers for the supply of the plant and material to equip the lines, and it should soon begin to arrive, as the lines must be finished and in working order within two years from the date of contract with the Government.

Peru is one of the richest countries of the world in minerals of all kinds; gold, silver, copper, mercury, iron, lead, sulphur, coal, salt, petroleum, etc., being found in great abundance, and it only requires the action of capital and labor to make the Republic as renowned for its wealth as California, Australia, or South Africa.

It is rather difficult to give the exact total of gold produced annually in Peru, as the owners of mines do not give out any figures, but the output for 1903 has been valued by a competent authority at $1,304,610, as compared with $1,750,000 for the preceding year.

The following data received by the United States Government in December, 1903, covers the most recent available information on the subject:

"The main production of silver and copper is obtained at Cerro de Pasco. For several centuries this famous mineral center overflowed the world with its silver, although the working of the mines was merely superficial and the system of amalgamation entirely deficient. The depth of the mines very seldom exceeds 150 feet. It is only in recent times that the existence of copper in enormous quantities was discovered at Cerro de Pasco, which has since become one of the largest deposits of copper in the world. The Cerro de Pasco Mining Company will export within two years no less than 5,000 tons monthly, or 60,000 tons per annum, representing a value of £3,000,000 ($14,599,500), five times the whole production of Chile and more than that of Spain and Portugal together.

"The mercury, or quicksilver, of Huancavelica will become in the near future a rival of the famous mines of Almaden in Spain and of New Almaden in California.

The exploitation of iron is of no great importance in Peru. A considerable area of this metal is found at Tambogrande (Piura); also in the Provinces of Calca and Larez, where there are veins that yield 80 per cent of assay. It likewise exists in various other parts of the country, but no serious attention has been given to this matter as yet. The principal port of the Department of Piura is Paita, and iron works established there could easily provide all the Pacific coast with as much iron and steel material as at present is drawn from the United States and Europe.

The lead mines have not been worked up to the present with any profit, but no doubt it would change the aspect if they were taken in hand by people with capital who would have up-to-date machinery to lessen the cost of production.

Sulphur exists in great abundance in all the volcanoes of the cordillera of the Andes, and it presents itself in such dense layers that it is difficult to calculate the quantity that might be extracted or form an idea of its thickness. It also occurs extensively near the sea, on the Peninsula of Aguja, near Paita, in the Department of Piura.

Many varieties of coal are produced in this country, namely, anthracite, lignite, pit coal, and peat. As no records are kept, it is not possible to state the exact amount of coal produced in the country, but from a carefully made estimate for the year 1901 I gather that the amount was about 55,000 tons.

Salt is widely distributed in different parts of Peru, although the principal salt pits are on the coast and are of easy and cheap exploitation. Owing to the dry atmosphere of the Peruvian coast, different classes of salt have accumulated, as well as nitrate, a well-known article of commerce, and other springs of carbonate of soda, magnesia, sulphate of soda, etc. The importation of salt from abroad is absolutely prohibited by law. There is an internal-revenue tax of 5 cents (Peruvian) per kilogram (2.2 pounds) on salt for domestic consumption and 1.5 cents (Peruvian) per kilogram on salt for industrial purposes. The extraction of salt in Peru in 1901 amounted to 15,849,111 kilograms, of which there were sold for domestic purposes, 11,753,063 kilograms; for industrial uses, 4,301,687 kilograms, and for exportation, 711,883 kilograms. The total value of the entire salt production of the nation in 1901 was 784,764.20 soles ($382,180.17). The whole coast of the Department of Piura produces petroleum.

The Government of Peru has withdrawn saltpeter and borax deposits from acquisition by private persons by denouncement.

On October 25, 1903, the Peruvian Congress passed a law making a number of important modifications in the customs tariff. These modifications received the sanction of the President, and the law was duly promulgated on November 18, 1903, to take effect 122 days after the date of its promulgation—that is to say, on March 18, 1904.

The merchant marine of the Republic in 1903 consisted of 56 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 24,690, and 3 steamers, of an aggregate of 4,784 tons.

Salvador.—During the year 1903 peace reigned throughout the Republic of Salvador, and love for work and respect for the laws and institutions of the country continued to develop among the Salvadorean people. All departments of the Government under the administration of President ESCALÓN were conducted in a commendable manner, and the domestic peace of the country enabled the citizens of the Republic and the foreigners resident within the country to most effectively enjoy the guaranties of civil liberty granted to them under the constitution and laws of the nation, as well as the blessings of a high standard of morality insured to all the inhabitants of the State by an industrious and liberty-loving people. The relations of the Government of Salvador with the governments of Europe and America remained friendly and amicable.

The receipts of the Government during the year amounted to $6,792,045.69. Of the customs duties collected, $3,620,477.09 were on imports and $652,656.83 on exports.

The complete statistics of the foreign commerce of the Republic for 1903 are not available, but official returns for the first six months fix the export valuations at 11,723,274.47 pesos ($4,783,095.98), and the imports at $1,433,506.98. In the import trade Great Britain ranks first, followed by the United States, Germany, and France, in the order named. France, Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and Italy figure on the export lists in the order given.

The trade of Salvador with the United States during the calendar year 1903 showed an increase in the exports from the Republic, the valuation being $894,418, as compared with $583,459 in the preceding year. A slight decrease is noticeable in the imports from the United States, they being $837,799 in 1903, as against $868,329 in 1902. Salvador imported rubber goods from the United States during the fiscal year 1902–3 to the value of $1,751, of which belting, packing, and hose was $1,333, and other goods, $418.

The Government issued 392 licenses during the year for the sale of foreign liquors, and 7,578 for the sale of domestic aguardiente or brandy. The amounts derived from the first class of licenses during the year amounted to $20,015 silver, and from the second $136,390 silver. A tax was collected on 1,714,127 bottles of aguardiente, aggregating 1,762,558.57 pesos. The production of wood alcohol was 17,303 bottles, on which there was a tax of 245.85 pesos. The gross receipts from liquors in 1903 were $1,944,830.71 silver. The cost of collecting this amount was $121,473.46 silver, leaving the net revenues to the Government from the tax on liquors $1,823,357.25 in 1903, or an excess of $87,526.32 silver over the receipts from this source in 1902.

The Departments of Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones advanced steadily both in the volume of business transacted and efficiency of service rendered during the year, and the General Government encouraged and promoted these important branches of the Federal system. The modes of communication in general received all possible attention, many new wagon roads having been opened, and others repaired and placed in good condition.

The development of agriculture was encouraged and promoted wherever possible, and an agricultural fair held in the capital of the Republic during the last months of the year.

The mining industry in the Republic is being steadily developed and received the fostering care of the Government during the year The value of the ores exported from the port of La Union, in 1903, was $2,019,196.46. Many new mines are being worked by the most scientific and improved methods, and the output for 1904 should be largely in excess of that of 1903. There are now four gold mines in exploitation in the eastern part of the Republic. These mines are situated in the Department of La Union, and their production at the present time is of considerable importance.

Public hygiene received the careful attention of the Government, and wise and vigorous measures were undertaken and carried out for the purpose of increasing the sanitary condition of San Salvador and the ports of the Republic, avoiding in this manner the importation into the country of a number of epidemics which have ravaged portions of the north and south coasts of the Pacific. The embellishment and ornamentation of the capital of the nation received the due attention of the Government, and improvements of importance were initiated looking to the beautifying of the streets and public buildings of the city of San Salvador.

Since the 20th of July, 1903, the requirements of Salvador as regards consular invoices have been restricted to the following, namely: Names of shippers and of consignees, name of carrying vessel, port of destination in Salvador, marks, numbers, number of packages, description of packages, whether bales, boxes, barrels, bundles, etc., gross weight of each package, total gross weight, place of origin of the goods, value per package, freight and shipping, insurance and commission charges, the amount of the insurance being separately set forth in the declaration.

Various tariff changes were enacted during the year, as noted from time to time in the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

Uruguay.—Uruguay was unfortunately much disturbed by internal troubles during the year 1903, and though the continued domestic prosperity of the country was thereby hindered, the intervals of tranquillity gave guaranty of the economic possibilities and resources. President BATLLE was elected to the Executive office in March, and by wise negotiations and peaceful measures restored peace in the Republic.

The foreign commerce of Uruguay in 1903 amounted to a total value of $62,421,875, as against $57,119,859 in 1902, showing an increase of $5,302,016 for 1903. The imports in 1903 reached the sum of $25,103,966, an increase of $1,586,619 over 1902. In detail the imports were as follows: Drinks in general, $1,786,176; comestibles, cereals, and spices, $4,833,518; tobacco and cigars, $252,229; soft goods and materials, $5,078,362; ready-made clothing, $1,179,783; raw material and machinery, $8,162,091; various articles, $2,845,384; live stock, $966,423. The exports in 1903 amounted to $37,317,909, showing an increase of $3,715,397 over 1902. The exports in detail for the year 1903 were as follows: Slaughterhouse products, $33,832,374; agricultural products, $1,921,441; live stock, $859,648; other products, $525,621; various articles, $18,587; provisions for vessels, $160,238.

The commerce with the United States during 1903 was represented by the following figures: Exports $2,573,431, as compared with $2,830,069 in 1902; imports $1,901,651 in 1903, as against $1,539,812 in the preceding year. It will be seen that there is a small decrease in the exports of the year 1903, whereas the imports increased.

During the fiscal year 1902–3 Uruguay imported the following rubber goods from the United States: Belting, packing, and hose, $28; boots and shoes, 72 pairs, valued at $35; other goods, $1,119.

The trade of Uruguay with the United Kingdom during 1903 was represented by the following figures: Imports into Uruguay from Great Britain—coal, coke, etc., £428,985; cotton manufactures, £511, 430; woolen tissues, £55,790; worsted tissues, £70,445. No figures are furnished as to imports of Uruguayan merchandise into Great Britain.

The exports of Uruguay with Brazil during 1902–3 amounted to 11,406,675$807 *contos.*

The customs receipts in 1903 were $10,316,975 and in 1902 $9,849,684, the receipts for December, 1903, being estimated.

The Uruguayan budget for the financial year 1903–4, as presented to Congress in the Executive message, covers the following items of expenditure and revenue:

Expenditure is estimated at $16,371,516.38, against $16,160,000 in the existing budget. Increases have been introduced to the sum of $506,748 and decreases to the sum of $295,232, making a net increase of $211,516.

According to the custom for some years past, revenue is made apparently to balance with the expenditure. The various sources of receipt are scheduled as follows: Customs revenue, $9,800,000; property tax, $2,000,307; business licenses, $1,040,000; profits of the Bank of the Republic, $277,000; taxes on national industries, $730,000; public internal tax on tobacco and cigars, $435,000; public instruction (including legacy duties), $520,000; stamped paper, $394,000; posts and telegraphs, $415,000; revenue stamps, $245,000; legacy and signature duties, $60,018; patents and trade-marks, $6,591; light-house dues, $16,860; consular fees, $11,398; civil and military Monte de Piete, $42,700; cattle brands, $5,189; 5 per cent tax of 1898, $55,113; internal tax on alcohol, $267,634; registration of powers, $9,299; judicial stamps, $15,342; commissions of judicial deposits, $16,000; total, $16,371,516.

This estimate is based on the actual revenue for the eleven months from July, 1902, to May, 1903, which was a period of average production. Minor changes, based on the experience of the past year, have been made in some of the other items, and the message states that the revenue has been estimated carefully on an automatic basis and is more likely to be below than above the mark.

The latest available detailed mining statistics cover the years 1899–1901, though the general gold production in 1903 is stated to have been valued at $35,000 as compared with $33,237 in 1902.

The merchant marine of the Republic consisted of 70 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 30,042 and 26 steamers of 25,110 tons.

Venezuela.—On February 20, 1904, President CIPRIANO CASTRO delivered a comprehensive message to the Venezuelan Congress, in which he ably discussed the domestic and foreign affairs of the Republic for the year 1903.

In the paper in question the President set forth the fact that Venezuela remained at peace with all the nations of the world, and that her foreign relations with the civilized nations of both hemispheres were of the most cordial and amicable nature. The message contained a complete and detailed history of the intervention of Germany, England, and Italy in the internal affairs of Venezuela and of the results arising out of the same.

The export trade of the Republic amounted in 1903 to a valuation of 39,651,578.59 *bolivares.*

The United States occupied first rank as a receiving country for Venezuelan products, followed in turn by France, Holland, Germany, and Spain as the five leading points of destination.

The trade of Venezuela with the United States during the calendar year 1903, according to official statistics issued by the United States, shows an increase in the exports for the year 1903, having reached the sum of $6,519,823, as against $4,783,143 in 1902. The imports from the United States in the year under review were $2,753,437, as compared with $2,077,352 in the preceding year, the imports from the United States into Venezuela in detail being: Agricultural implements, $1,241; carriages, $10,279; cycles, $535; cotton cloths, $611,939; wearing apparel, $34,877; electric and scientific apparatus, $39,914; builder's hardware, $32,999; leather, $54,667; rosin, tar, etc., $29,962; turpentine, $7,332; oils, $131,413; hams, $42,449; lard, $336,551; butter, $83,523; lumber, $7,565; furniture, $7,326. The imports of rubber goods from the United States during the fiscal year 1902–3 amounted to—belting, packing, and hose, $1,631; boots and shoes, 404 pair, valued at $130; other goods, $3,715.

During the calendar year 1903 the shipments from the port of New York to Venezuelan ports, according to data furnished by the Consul of Venezuela at New York, consisted of 434,967 packages of merchandise, weighing 26,175,854.49 kilograms, valued at 16,257,611.06 *bolivares*, as compared with merchandise having a value of 12,944,885.85 *bolivares* in 1902.

The trade of Venezuela with Great Britain, according to the British figures, was limited to imports from that country into Venezuela of cotton manufactures to the value of £407,181.

The United States is far ahead of all other countries in the imports into both La Guaira, the leading port, and the whole of Venezuela. Coal was imported to the amount of 11,447 tons, of which England furnished 8,753 tons, the United States 2,634 tons, and Germany 60

tons. If this article be deducted from the imports of these countries, the standing of these three countries is as follows: United States, 15,069 tons; England, 3,956 tons, and Germany, 7,258 tons. This item of coal being about the cheapest item of imports, this deduction shows the relative value of imports as near as can be gathered. The next items which might be eliminated in this calculation as being articles of great bulk and small value are timber (564 tons) and cement (2,874 tons). All the timber imported during the year came from the United States, and perhaps 25 per cent of the cement. Deducting these from the preceding totals leaves the imports from the leading countries as follows: From the United States, 14,350 tons; from Germany, 5,821 tons; from England, 3,956 tons; from Holland, 1,334 tons. These figures are given to show how far ahead of all other countries the United States is in her trade with this the chief port of Venezuela. The coal that is imported from England is all for the railways, which have been running some years. The coal coming from the United States is used by the gas company of Caracas for the manufacture of gas.

The exports (articles and quantities) from La Guaira, the principal port of the Republic, during the year 1903, were as follows: Coffee, 19,977,300 pounds; cocoa, 13,927,076 pounds; hides, 3,296,234 pounds; sundries, 1,964,600 pounds. Of the foregoing exports 2,483,800 pounds were in transit for Ciudad Bolivar. The countries to which the exports were shipped are not given, but it may be stated that most, if not all, of the hides go to the United States. The coffee is divided between the different European countries and the United States. The cocoa goes mostly to France and Spain. The coasting trade, as well as the import and export trade, has been affected by the change in the commerce of Ciudad Bolivar. This commerce, which formerly went through the British colony of Trinidad and was there transshipped for Ciudad Bolivar, now comes through La Guaira and adds considerably to the trade of this port.

The telegraphic system of the nation covers 6,480 kilometers. Two cable lines were constructed in 1903, one from the ports of Altagracia to Bella Vista and Maracaibo, and the other between Ciudad Bolivar and Soledad. The telephone system of the Republic covers 207 kilometers.

In 1903 there were issued 11 complete titles to mines, five of which covered asphalt properties; three, coal deposits, and three, copper mines. During the same year the mining taxes amounted to 6,636 *bolivares*, and during the same period public lands were alienated to the value of 2,906 *bolivares*. The salt mines of the Republic produced in the economic year ending June 30, 1903, the sum of 1,478,653.92 *bolivares*. This amount is about 50 per cent of the production of those mines during the former year, but such a decrease is natural and even small,

if the period in which it is made is taken into account. The gold production of the country is stated as $600,000 in 1903, the same as for the preceding year. Various measures for the promotion of public industries were covered by the levying or repeal of customs duties and the opening of ports previously closed. The merchant marine consisted of 18 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 2,833, and 6 steamers of 3,423 tons.

A treaty between the Republics of Venezuela and France, by which the minimum tariff is levied upon Venezuelan coffees received in France, was also concluded during the year.

In accordance with the authority which Congress conferred on the National Executive, by decrees of April 11, 1903, and May 8, of the same year, the coinage of 4,000,000 *bolivares* in silver at the mint in Philadelphia was ordered. Of this amount 3,000,000 *bolivares* had arrived at the custom-house of La Guaira up to December 31, 1903, and the rest of 1,000,000 *bolivares* in January, 1904. The total cost of this silver and its mintage was 1,383,216.06 *bolivares*. On December 31, 1902, the account of the Government with the Bank of Venezuela showed a balance against the nation of 10,495,193.89 *bolivares*. That balance, on December 31, 1903, was 3,215,992.61 *bolivares*.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The following is the substance of a concession recently granted by the Mexican Government to the Dicha Mining and Smelting Company for the construction and operation during a term of ninety-nine years of a railroad in the State of Guerrero, from Puerto Marquez on the Pacific coast northeastward to a point called La Dicha, in the district of Bravos, with the option to continue the line to the city of Chilpancingo. The company is required to begin surveys for the location of the line within six months, and must finish at least 40 kilometers of road within thirty months, and 20 kilometers at least each following year. The whole line must, by the terms of the concession, be in operation within five years. If the company should decide to build the extension to the city of Chilpancingo it will arrange with the Mexican Government Department of Ways and Communications as to the date for completing the construction. The gauge of the road may be standard or narrow, and traction by either steam or electricity may be employed. The company shall pay monthly the sum of $166.66 into the official railway inspection fund during the duration of the concession. If the extension is built this sum will be increased to $250 per month. The official domicile of the railway will be the city of Chilpancingo. Free importation of material is permitted for five years. The company has deposited $5,000 in bonds of the 3 per cent consolidated silver debt as a guarantee for the carrying out of the work.

Mexican advices state that a deal has been practically consummated for the building of extensive trolley lines in Mexico City by the engineering and contracting firm of Mackin & Dillon, of Monterey. The Mexican Government has granted to the firm an extension of the time in which the construction of the line they have a franchise for until December 5, 1904. The purpose now includes the amalgamation of the two existing horse lines known as the Empresa Mexicana and the Slayden road. The concession permits of the building of a line between Monterey and the suburb of Villa Guadalupe. The franchise carries with it the right also to construct lines through some of the important streets of Monterey. Fully $1,000,000 will be expended in material, equipment, etc., for the new system.

The United States consulate at Callao, Peru, has been addressed for information as to prices, models, etc., of iron steamers suitable for the navigation of the Madre de Dios. All persons in the United States who may be interested are urged to enter into correspondence with this consulate, and to forward, in duplicate, copies of catalogues and other illustrated matter. The tonnage of vessels required is to be from 50 to 80 tons; draft not more than 2½ feet; length over all not more than 125 feet; beam, about 30 feet. Galvanized metal should be employed whenever possible, as protection from rust. Estimates are desired on both turbine and stern-paddle types of vessels, and should cover a full supply of triplicate parts of the delicate portions of machinery, etc. Speed of craft to be 11 knots in still water. Estimates should be given for the vessel complete, and for the metal parts only, the woodwork to be supplied here from designs furnished by the builders.

The Mexican Permanent Exposition Company, Mexico City, has been organized by a number of Mexican citizens, who, according to advices, have secured a favorable Government concession, and are now erecting extensive exposition buildings, which will be ready for occupancy, it is expected, by October. It is the intention of the company to maintain a permanent exhibit in the Mexican capital of such products of other countries as are best adapted to Mexican uses.

The São Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company (Limited), has awarded an important contract for further equipment to be installed in the hydraulic plant on the Rio Tiete, located some 25 miles distant from São Paulo, Brazil. The additional machinery will include a 2,500-kilowatt generator for direct connection to a water turbine of 4,000-horsepower capacity. The existing equipment, together with what is now on order, will make the capacity of the Rio Tiete plant almost 10,000 horsepower.

The American-Mexico Mining Development Company of Chicago is to construct two smelting plants on its properties at Velardena and

Tedricena, located in the vicinity of Torreon, State of Durango, Mexico. These plants, together with other improvements, are expected to represent an expenditure of $1,000,000 gold. A smelter, to cost some $300,000, will be built, and ores from the principal mines of the company in the Margarita group of claims, will be treated there. This group comprises La Roca and La Victoria mines. At Velardena a pyritic smelter of 200 tons capacity is to be erected for the purpose of treating the sulphide ores from the Margarita Mine and the Refugie property, another shipping mine belonging to the company located at Reyes.

Mexican advices bring the information that the State of Chihuahua authorities have called a civil engineer of Mexico City to consider the question of building the large dam on the Chubiscar River for the purpose of increasing the water supply of the city of Chihuahua. It is understood in Chihuahua that President DIAZ has sent his engineer, at the request of Governor TERRAZAS, of Chihuahua. The particular advice wanted is in regard to the presents plans, specifications, and bids now in for this enterprise. This work will probably begin after the rainy season. One hundred and sixty thousand dollars is deposited by the State in bank at 6 per cent interest, which sum will be applied for the purpose of building the dam.

The American Mining Company has been incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia with a capital of $15,000,000. The company is to take over the mining end of the concessions secured from the Nicaraguan Government by JAMES DEITRICK. It is proposed to build some 500 miles of railroad in order to afford transportation for the coffee, fruit, etc., which is grown in large quantities in the interior of the Central American Republic.

Messrs Gaffrée & Guinle, and Theodore Wille & Co., recently obtained a concession from the Brazilian Government for the establishment of a navigation service between the ports of the Republic, with headquarters at Santos. By the terms of the contract, the company must inaugurate the service with three steamers, expressly built for this purpose, with all modern improvements, and with accommodations for at least 50 passengers in the stern of the vessel and 200 passengers in the prow, and 700 tons of cargo. The concession is for the term of ten years.

MANUEL CUEVAS, of Mexico City, who holds extensive water concessions in the State of Jalisco, Mexico, is making arrangements to begin operations. The concessions permit of the use of water from Lake Chapala sufficient to irrigate 300,000 acres of land, and to use water from the Santiago River between the Juanacatlan Falls and Poncitlan, also for irrigation. The concessionaire proposes to build canals from the lake northward, and to use pumps at the lake to raise

the water to the canals. The pumps are to be worked by electricity to be generated by a hydraulic plant to be built on the Santiago River.

Mexican advices state that FRANK BRENNAN, of Mexico City, has applied to the Mexican authorities for a concession which will permit of the utilization of the fall in the River Atoyac, or Santa Maria Tepezintla, located in the district of Zacatlan, State of Puebla. The site for the power plant will be about 9 miles distant from the town of Zapotitlan. The fall is known as the Cascada de Alpopoca. Mr. Brennan proposes to utilize about 1,500 liters of water per second. The energy will be used for transmission to Zapotitlan for lighting and for general manufacturing purposes in that locality.

The concession which ANTONIO ZALDIVAR of Merida obtained from the Government of the State of Yucatan for the construction and operation of a tramway or interurban railway between the towns of Hunucma and San Antonio, touching the towns of Somohil, Kinchil, and Tetis, has been sold by him to a syndicate of capitalists. The road will be operated with electric power.

A Montreal dispatch states that Canadian capitalists have formed the Rio de Janeiro Tramway Light and Power Company, with a capital of $50,000,000, to operate all tramways and lighting companies at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The bulk, if not the entire equipment, will be purchased in the United States.

MILLIKEN BROTHERS have been awarded the contract for the construction of the steel framework for the new building for the Department of Communications and Public Works, Mexico City. Approximately 2,700 tons of structural steel will be used in the edifice, and the contract price is stated to be $440,000 (Mexican). Delivery of the steel is required by February 1, 1905. The erection of the framework must be completed by September 1.

Application has been made to the Mexican authorities by ALBERTO TERREZAS, JACINTO TIMENTAL, and FERNANDO TIMENTAL, of Mexico City, for a concession to establish a factory in the capital city of the southern Republic for the manufacture of caustic soda and silicate of soda, for which object they have organized a limited company under the title of *Sociedad Anónima Mexicana de Soso Caustica*, with a capital of $300,000.

The contract between JULIO LIMANTOUR, of Mexico City, and the Department of Communications of the Mexican Government for the construction of the Cordoba-Huatus Company (State of Veracruz) Railroad, has been amended inasmuch as 20 kilometers of the line must be ready for operation within one year and that the entire road must be completed in 1908.

The extension of the contract for the electric lighting of Puebla, Mexico, by the municipal authorities to the Campania Anonima del

Alumbrado Electro, will result in the purchase of additional equipment for that concern's power plant. The existing plant is of 500 horsepower capacity.

Mexican advices state that a German company has applied to the Municipal Council at Guanajuato—the center of extensive low-grade mining properties—for a franchise to establish an electric light and power plant. The franchise of the company which is now supplying the light and power in that locality expires in August, 1904.

The Palmillas Railway Company is arranging for the construction of an extension to pass through Ayapasco, Santa Rosalia, Crestones, and San Miguel, in the State of Morelos, Mexico. From San Miguel the line will pass through agricultural country in the southern part of the State and will connect with the Aricola Railway at El Carmin.

The purchasers of the Barranca del Oro mines, situated south of Ixtlan, territory of Tepic, Mexico, will install an electric-power plant and electric tramway at the mines. The tramway will be built to connect the mines with the mill.

The United States and Mexican Trust Company of Mexico City, which controls the San Rafael El Grande mining property at Zacatecas, State of Zacatecas, is to drain the property at an estimated cost of $50,000 gold. Considerable pumping machinery will be required.

Luis Stremiz y Cia., of Buenos Ayres, has secured a contract from the Argentine Ministry of Public Works for the construction at Tafi Vieja of workshops in connection with the extension of the Central Northern Railway to the Bolivian frontier. The estimated cost of these works is $936,602 gold.

Mexican advices state that some rich iron beds have been recently discovered in the vicinity of San Miguel, State of Mexico. A company is being organized to build a furnace there. The company is to be capitalized at $1,000,000. Machinery and all modern apparatus will be used.

Construction work will be begun about the middle of August, 1904, on the waterworks and sewerage system for Monterey, Mexico, the contract for which was recently awarded by Governor Reyes, of the State of Nuevo Leon—of which Monterey is the principal city—to the National Waterworks and Guarantee Company, of Scranton, Pa.

The Altamira Mining Company, which controls mining lands located in the vicinity of Ahualulco, State of Jalisco, Mexico, according to Mexican advices, is actively preparing for development work. A number of air compressors and drills will be used.

The "*Empreza Brazileira de Navegação Freitas*" will shortly inaugurate a navigation service between Rio de Janeiro and the ports of the Amazon River. Three steamers and two sailing vessels will be

employed in this service. The steamers are being built at the shipyards of Scotland, two of which, the *Goncalves Dias* and *Castro Alves*, are expected to be ready by the latter part of July.

Plans for the proposed new depot for the United Railroads of Yucatan at Merida have been submitted to the Merida city council for approval or amendment. Considerable steel will be used in the construction of the depot.

The construction of a lead-silver smelting plant, to have a 1,000-ton daily capacity, is contemplated on the Transvaal mining property, located in the vicinity of Cumpas, State of Sonora, Mexico.

The city council of Puebla has renewed its contract on behalf of the city with the local electric light and power company for furnishing the city with lights for a further period of twenty-five years.

By a decree dated April 5, 1904, the Government of Brazil has approved the basis of a contract presented by the Minister of Industry, Communications, and Public Works for the construction of an electrical railway between Rio de Janeiro and Petropolis.

The American-Mexican Mining Development Company proposes to construct a smelting plant in the State of Durango, to have a capacity of 1,000 tons per day.

The Carrizal Gold Mining Company is about to purchase considerable electrical and other equipment for its Mexican mines.

An Oaxaca mining man is about to install two large hoisting equipments in the San Carlos district, State of Oaxaca, Mexico.

Guanabacoa, Cuba, is expected to have a waterworks system before long.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

An interesting bulletin has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Statistics on "Wheat production and farm life in Argentina," by FRANK W. BICKNELL, a special agent and agricultural explorer for the Department. This report deals with the position of the Argentine Republic as a competitor of the United States in the production of wheat for the world's markets. The writer spent fifteen months in the wheat-producing regions of the Argentine Republic, an area extending from the south of the province of Buenos Ayres to the north of the province of Santa Fé. He has

written understandingly of knowledge gained from a careful study of the results of two harvests, consultation with well-informed persons, officials, native and English farmers and grain men, and a study of all available literature, official and private. The following extract is taken from the introduction to this brochure: "A country that can supply all its own needs and furnish bread for 14,000,000 to 17,000,000 people in other parts of the world, and that is reasonably sure to increase its production largely in a few years, must be taken into consideration as an important factor in the world's food supply. * * * In the five years 1899–1903 its yearly export averaged about 51,016,497 bushels; and even now not more than 15 or 20 per cent of the possible wheat area is employed in the production of wheat, and more than two-thirds of that, according to the best estimates obtainable, is not under cultivation. * * * With his great natural advantages of climate and short haul to the seaboard, the Argentine cereal producer, when he makes the best use of his opportunities, will be a very strong competitor in the world's markets. The most important question to be answered is, How soon may he be expected to develop his country fully, and when he does will the price of land increase to balance his natural advantages? * * * At present, however, Argentine farmers who are well located, near to market, with cheap lands in a mild climate, are doing very well." Full information of great value to intending emigrants to Argentina, or to any one interested in its wheat production and farm life, is given in this report. The system of renting both public and private lands for agricultural purposes is described, figures given showing the number of acres now available favorable locations, and prices and conditions under the new homestead laws of the Republic. Other subjects adequately treated are: Colonization and immigration statistics, living conditions on average farms, the present and prospective wheat area, the land and its treatment, quality of seed most profitable, varieties of wheat, diseases, etc., the pamphlet as a whole making a practical manual on wheat through the processes of sowing, cultivation, harvesting, thrashing, and marketing, with information as to the best means of exporting, railway freight rates, etc. This report has as frontispiece a small map of the Argentine Republic showing railways and principal cities, and is further illustrated by climatic maps and well-executed half tones. A list of authorities on the subject of wheat in the Argentine Republic is an important adjunct to the pamphlet. The sources given as reliable are the various publications of the Argentine Department of Agriculture, especially the semimonthly bulletin and the work of Dr. E. Lahitte, chief of the statistical division; publications of the National Statistical Bureau, Dr. F. Latzina, director; the monthly "Anales" of the Argentine National Rural Society; "Wheat growing in Argentina," by William Goodwin, F. R. G. S.; writings of Señor Carlos Lix Klett,

President of the Buenos Ayres Board of Trade; the "Review of the River Plate;" "The Standard" and "La Nación," newspapers published in Buenos Ayres.

Section 23 of the "Foreign Commercial Guide," issued by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, has been added to the reference shelves of the Columbus Memorial Library. This section of the Commercial Guide is a statistical monograph on the Republic of Ecuador. The information is classified under the following heads: Physical features, analysis of area and population, political features, climate and rainfall, banking and exchange, weights and measures, postal and cable rates, trade centers, distributing and manufacturing centers, courts (a useful description of the judicial system of the Republic), customs duties, commercial travelers' licenses, patents and trade-marks, shipping information, internal communication, analysis of imports and resources. Other miscellaneous information will be found useful for reference, such as a list of leading clubs and hotels, United States diplomatic and consular representatives in the Republic, etc. Reliable industrial and population statistics of Ecuador can scarcely be obtained until the results of the new census (ordered April 8, 1903) have been published. The date of the trade statistics given in the Philadelphia Museums' guide is not given. It is stated that they are based on the "returns for the latest available year, a year in which the total imports aggregated $6,520,603." The figures given in the analysis of area and population are taken, with a few exceptions, from the calculations of Señor Fermín Cevallos, from official data collected in 1889 and published in the Handbook of Ecuador issued by the Bureau of American Republics in 1892. The total of population as given there is 1,271,861 and does not include the Galapagos Islands. The Commercial Guide (1904) gives a total of 1,275,600 inhabitants for the entire Republics. The Statesman's Yearbook for the current year estimates the population at 1,205,600. A small map accompanies the Commercial Guide, on which the railway lines are indicated and also the steamship lines and ports of entry. The area of disputed territory is outlined.

"*Süd-und Mittleamerika*" (South and Central America) is the title of a book by Professor Dr. Wilhelm Sievers, of Giessen, Germany, recently received by the Columbus Memorial Library. Dr. Karl Sapper, professor of geography at the University of Tübingen, Germany, in reviewing it says: "Nine years after the publication of the General Geography of America by Deckert, Kükenthal, and Sievers, the chapters devoted to the southern part of the New World have appeared in a new edition. The volume in its renewed form is more extensive and at the same time clearer and more intelligible—an immense gain over the first edition. As Doctor Sievers has traveled extensively in South and Central America he could, better than any-

body else, sift the literature on the subject, and with his own experiences make a uniform picture of the whole country. This difficult task Doctor SIEVERS has solved on the whole successfully, and has given the expert as well as the layman the opportunity to acquire within a short time a correct idea of the conditions prevailing in those regions. Not the same importance is attached in this edition to political matters, the substance of the book being divided according to natural geographical lines. Doctor SIEVERS is especially to be congratulated upon this arrangement of the subject, as political limits only too often separate things belonging together. The principle of dividing according to natural provinces having been established, it seems remarkable that the political limits between Mexico on the one hand, and Guatemala and British Honduras on the other, should have been chosen as the boundary line between North and Cetnral America, when surely the Isthmus of Tehuantepec affords a good natural line of demarcation. The subjects especially treated are soil and hydrography, climate, fauna and flora, population, political, economic, and trade conditions. It should be mentioned as of particular merit that in discussing the economic conditions their historic development has been exhaustively treated. In examining those chapters devoted to Central America and the West Indies, countries in which I have extensively traveled, I was able to see to what a wonderful grasp Doctor SIEVERS has of all South and Central American literature. The press work of the book is praiseworthy, the maps well executed, and the pictures, for the greater part, characteristic and handsome.

The Department of Agriculture of the United States, in its Yearbook for 1903, publishes a comprehensive report on the consumption of cotton in the cotton States of the Republic, compiled by J. L. WATKINS, the cotton expert of the Bureau of Statistics. Reviewing the industry in the last twenty years, it says that, notwithstanding the great increase in the world's consumption of cotton, the overshadowing feature of the period is the phenomenal increase in consumption in the cotton-growing States of the United States. This consumption in the South increased 1,607,000 bales, or 509 per cent; the consumption in the North increased in twenty years 762,000 bales, or 59 per cent, and in the whole country 2,369,000 bales, or nearly 148 per cent. The report says every additional 10,000 bales consumed in this country means shorter time for some foreign mill, and perhaps its shutting down, if no further expansion of the cotton crop takes place. In the last twenty years the United States has increased its cotton crop nearly 5,500,000 bales, or about 96 per cent. India's crop has increased 1,500,000 bales of 400 pounds each, or 73 per cent; Egypt's crop has increased 570,000 bales of 500 pounds each, or 79 per cent; Russia, which formerly drew so largely on this country for her raw

cotton, is now supplying her own mills with 200,000 to 300,000 bales grown in her trans-Caspian provinces; Brazil has almost ceased exporting cotton, on account of the home demand for her crop; and the continent of Europe has increased its consumption of cotton 2,492,000 bales, or about 95 per cent. The consumption of cotton in East India, the report says, has increased 1,200,000 bales, or about 200 per cent, in the last twenty years, and her mills now use about half of the crop produced there. Japan has erected mills equipped with 1,333,000 spindles, and is consuming 600,000 to 700,000 bales annually, of which nearly 25 per cent is American. The world's consumption of cotton has increased nearly 7,000,000 bales, or about 94 per cent, and the United States, the largest producer, also has become the largest consumer of cotton. The price of the staple is now regulated in the market of the United States instead of Liverpool. Every year since 1890 there has been an increase in the number of mills and spindles in operation, and, with the single exception of 1893–94, an increase in the number of bales consumed.

The Columbus Memorial Library is in receipt of an interesting well-written monthly review published in Spanish at Santiago, Chile, entitled "*El Noticiero Comercial*" (The Commercial Reporter). The object of this publication is to further the interests of commerce, agriculture, mining, and the industrial arts by presenting to its readers reliable and timely information and data concerning the progress of the important branches just enumerated. One of the distinguishing features of this useful commercial monthly review is the well-written and comprehensive summary accompanying each issue, printed in Spanish, English, and French, briefly setting forth and commenting upon the articles treated in each number, enabling one to see at a glance the gist of the whole subject-matter contained in the publication. The magazine referred to does not confine itself solely to the discussion of Chilean industrial affairs, but treats with skill and judgment those of other South American countries, of the United States of North America, of Europe, and, in fact, of the entire civilized world. *El Noticiero Comercial* has entered upon a rich and promising field, in which much may be accomplished, and the MONTHLY BULLETIN desires that the new publication may attain the fullest measure of success.

The Columbus Memorial Library is in receipt of a pamphlet entitled "*Aus dem Südwesten der argentinischen Klee-Region*" (The Southwestern Alfalfa Region of Argentina), by THEODOR ALEMANN. The articles comprised therein have been published in serial form in the "Argentinischen Wochen-und Tageblatt," and have now appeared in a pamphlet. The author, in the preface, says that the object of this

work is not to give a detailed description of the southwestern part of the alfalfa region, but rather to enable the reader to acquire an insight into the conditions of this section through the means of short accounts of country and people. The pamphlet also contains a description of the National Territory Central Pampa, its past, present, and future, written by an old borderer. A table covering the population, area, climate, principal products, and coins, measures and weights, and a splendid map, presented by the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway Company, completes this valuable work.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received the second number of the annual Geographen-Kalender, edited by Dr. HERMANN HAACK and others, and issued from the press of JUSTUS PERTHES, at Gotha. The kalender for 1904–5 has 16 small maps, and contains, besides, a series of tables of areas, lengths of degrees of the parallel and meridian, etc., brief summaries of the geographical events of 1903, with maps; explorations in 1903; geographical literature in 1903; obituaries of geographers who died in 1903, and a directory of geographical organizations and bureaus of the world.

A valuable addition to the books on the history of travel to the Americas in the Columbus Memorial Library has been received in the first six volumes of the MacLehose reprint of "The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques & Discoveries of the English Nation . . ." by RICHARD HAKLUYT. This edition, to be complete in twelve volumes, is a reproduction of the second edition of the famous work (1598–1600), with some additions, we are told, from the original edition. The illustrations, which are beautifully achieved, have been selected by Mr. B. H. SOULSBY, secretary of the Hakluyt Society, and are arranged to form a representative collection of contemporary portraits and maps.

A memorial on education in the State of São Paulo, prepared for the São Paulo Exposition preparatory to the Exposition at St. Louis, gives the total number of preliminary schools as 3,320, of which 2,504 are under the State and 816 are maintained by the respective municipalities. In addition to these, there are 7 normal schools, 4 schools of secondary and higher education, and 2 agricultural schools. The total enrollment is 82,140.

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REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR NO. I° TRIMESTRE DE 1904.

Segundo as estatisticas do commercio de importação e exportação da Republica Argentina no primeiro trimestre de 1904, recentemente publicadas em Buenos Aires, o valor das exportações excedeu ao das importações (exclusive do ouro) por $29,933,824, ao passo que o excesso das exportações sobre as importações no mesmo trimestre de 1903, foi de $35,811,601. As importações no primeiro trimestre de 1904, comparadas com as do mesmo trimestre de 1903, mostram um augmento de $9,761,124, ao passo que o confronto das exportações dos dous periodos mostra um augmento para o trimestre de 1904 de só $3,883,247. Este augmento na importação é attribuido á melhor condição economica do povo em geral, resultando das boas colheitas dos ultimos annos e do desenvolvimento da industria pastoril. O excesso das importações de ouro sobre as exportações foi de $13,503,486, comparados com $7,213,754, que representam o excesso das importações sobre as exportações de ouro nos primeiros tres mezes de 1903. Este augmento se explica pelo facto que as taxas de cambio que regulavam durante o trimestre foram taes que os banqueiros estrangeiros acharam vantajoso remetter ouro em pagamento das letras saccadas para exportações deste paiz.

A importação por paizes foi a seguinte: Reino Unido, $16,064,433; Allemanha, $5,580,074; Italia, $5,489,640; Estados Unidos, $4,480,650; França, $3,946,095; Belgica, $1,843,981; Brazil, $1,397,113, e Hespanha, $1,054,356.

Quanto ás exportações de productos argentinos, o Reino Unido é o maior comprador de carnes congeladas argentinas, tendo recebido

32,400 toneladas, contra 5,900 toneladas enviadas a outros paizes. Das exportações de lã, 2,989 toneladas foram enviadas para o Reino Unido, 22,025 toneladas para Allemanha, 9,053 toneladas para a Belgica, 5,745 toneladas para os Estados Unidos e 30,719 toneladas para a França. O Reino Unido foi o unico comprador de manteiga Argentina, tendo recebido 1,863 toneladas, e comprou 5,414 toneladas de sebo, sendo dous terços da exportação total. Foram enviadas para o Reino Unido durante o primeiro trimestre de 1904 as seguintes quantidades de cereaes: Linhaça, 39,430 toneladas; milho, 59,522 toneladas e trigo, 58,921 toneladas. Os productos exportados á ordem foram: Linhaça, 225,321 toneladas; milho, 115,419 toneladas; trigo, 526,802; quebracho, 41,271 toneladas.

A Allemanha occupou o primeiro lugar na importação de couros de boi salgados argentinos, couros de cavallo (359 toneladas) e pelles de lontra. Tambem recebeu 40,921 toneladas de linhaça, 12,814 toneladas de milho, e 15,781 toneladas de trigo. Brazil importou 10,066 touros, e Belgica, 4,194 carneiros. Os Estados Unidos importaram 248,609 kilos de couros de cavallo e 193,540 kilos de pelles de cabra. Para a França foram exportados 193,540 kilos de pelles de cabra. Os Estados Unidos receberam 3,029 toneladas de ossos e 1,158 toneladas de extracto de quebracho. Das exportações de assucar, 1,059 toneladas foram enviadas para a Allemanha, 1,661 toneladas para o Uruguay e 1,866, para outros paizes.

Os direitos de importação arrecadados durante os primeiros tres mezes de 1904, foram na importancia de $11,191,142 ouro, sendo mais por $1,549,897 que no primeiro trimestre de 1903. Os direitos de exportação attingiram a $947,358, ou $39,748 mais que no mesmo periodo do anno anterior.

Houve diminuição nas importações de oleos, charutos e machinas agricolas.

MOVIMENTO DOS PORTOS EM MARÇO DE 1904.

BAHIA BLANCA.

Sahiram do porto de Bahia Blanca durante o mez de Março, 22 vapores, e durante os tres primeiros mezes de 1904, 36 vapores. Os productos transportados foram os seguintes:

		Março 1904.	Tres primeiros mezes de 1904.
Belgica:			
Trigo	toneladas..	26,767	32,067
Lã	fardos..	2,306	5,996
Linhaça	toneladas..	.....	1.522
Farelo	id.....	.....	00
Pelles de carneiro	fardos..	407	150
Couros de boi, salgados		.....	700

	Março 1904.	Tres primeiros mezes de 1904.
Allemanha:		
Trigo ..... toneladas..	17,904	24,491
Lã ..... fardos..	8,065	18,123
Farelo ..... toneladas....	1,725	1,788
Pelles de carneiro ..... fardos..	70	70
Couros de boi, salgados	3,868	3,868
Couros de cavallo, seccos	980	980
Inglaterra:		
Trigo ..... toneladas..	.....	1,000
Lã ..... fardos..	.....	319
Pelles de carneiro ..... id....	.....	292
Carneiros gelados	.....	40,264
França:		
Trigo ..... toneladas..	.....	2,444
Lã ..... fardos..	2,100	6,776
Linhaça ..... toneladas..	.....	2,717
Hollanda:		
Trigo ..... toneladas..	29,202	34,830
Linhaça ..... id....	.....	964
Brazil: Trigo ..... toneladas..	18,094	18,094
A ordem:		
Trigo ..... toneladas..	8,840	13,282
Linhaça ..... id....	.....	612
Milho ..... id....	.....	1,409

SAN NICOLÁS.

Foram despachados do porto de San Nicolás durante o mez de Março de 1904, 11 vapores e 1 navio a vela, e durante os tres primeiros mezes de 1904, 23 vapores e 2 navios a vela. Os generos transportados nos dous periodos em revista foram os seguintes:

	Março, 1904.	Tres primeiros mezes de 1904.
Inglaterra:		
Trigo ..... toneladas..	195	5,835
Milho ..... id....	395	478
Linhaça ..... id....	4,251	5,674
Belgica:		
Trigo ..... id....	824	824
Milho ..... id....	1,772	1,772
Linhaça ..... id....	508	508
Lã ..... fardos..	1,029	1,029
França:		
Milho ..... toneladas..	.....	495
Linhaça ..... id....	1,095	3,956
Lã ..... fardos..	1,334	1,613
Couros de boi, seccos	496	496
Allemanha:		
Milho ..... toneladas..	.....	1,306
Linhaça ..... id....	2,669	2,669
Lã ..... fardos..	.....	311
Farelo ..... toneladas..	.....	200
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	.....	341
Feno ..... fardos..	.....	2,065
Cavallos ..... cabeças..	.....	100
Pelles de bezerro, salgados	2,600	2,600
A ordem:		
Milho ..... toneladas..	.....	552
Linhaça ..... id....	11,120	18,758
Lã ..... fardos..	.....	963

LA PLATA.

Sahiram do porto de La Plata durante o mez de março, 31 vapores e 2 navios a vela, e durante os tres primeiros mezes de 1904, 66 vapores e 2 navios a vela. Os productos transportados foram os seguintes:

		Março, 1904.	Tres primeiros mezes de 1904.
Milho	kilos..	16,010,269	43,430,590
Trigo	id....	21,075,256	27,990,856
Linhaça	id....	1,531,736	2,948,686
Feno	id....	70,000	70,000
Cevada	id....	39,048	39,048

AUGMENTO DO COMMERCIO COM A GRÃ BRETANHA.

As estatisticas do commercio para o mez de Maio de 1904, publicadas pelo "Board of Trade" põem em evidencia o augmento havido nas relações commerciaes entre a Republica Argentina e a Grã Bretanha, particularmente nas importações de trigo argentino. O "South American Journal" de 11 de Junho de 1904, commentando o facto de ter havido uma diminuição nas importações na Grã Bretanha de trigo e farinha de trigo norte-americano, accrescenta que esta diminuição foi compensada em grande parte pelo augmento nas importações de trigo procedente da Republica Argentina. Em Maio de 1902, a Grã Bretanha importou 4,792,688 quintaes de trigo norte americano, contra 2,725,069 quintaes no mez de Maio de 1903, e só 495,900 quintaes no mesmo mez de 1904. A quantidade total de trigo importado pela Grã Bretanha nos annos de 1902, 1903 e 1904, foi de 8,354,061 quintaes, 6,618,295, e 8,842,900 quintaes, respectivamente. Assim, parece, que ao passo que as importações totaes de trigo no mez de Maio de 1904 excederam ás do mesmo mez de 1902, a quantidade supprida pelos Estados Unidos diminuiu de cerca de 5,000,000 quintaes a menos de 500,000 quintaes.

Os paizes que suppriram este deficit eram a Republica Argentina, que enviou 2,650,300 quintaes contra 1,006,630 quintaes em 1902; Australia, que enviou 1,398,000 quintaes contra 601,392 quintaes em 1902; Russia, que suppriu 2,056,000 quintaes contra 349,927 quintaes em Maio de 1902, e India, que enviou 1,700,000 quintaes contra 250,174 quintaes em 1902. Na actualidade a maior parte do trigo que a Grã Bretanha importa procede da Republica Argentina, cujos fertis campos e relativamente pequena população fazem suas possibilidades futuras de producção de grande valor no mercado de cereaes.

O "Statist," no resumo que faz da estimada colheita de trigo do mundo para o anno de 1904, diz que a Republica Argentina já exportou desde 1° de Janeiro de 1904, 40 por cento mais de trigo que no periodo

correspondente do anno passado e que a ultima colheita foi sem duvida muita grande.

A primeira partida de algodão argentino foi embarcada em Junho com destino a Liverpool. Esta partida consta de só 80 fardos, mas diz-se que o algodão é de boa qualidade e se espera por elle boa cotação no mercado. Esses fardos não são tão solidos como os egypcios ou americanos, mas em geral são em excellente condição. O algodão foi produzido no districto de Mendoza, e o bom exito da experiencia sem duvida influirá materialmente o cultivo desta fibra na Republica Argentina.

ELEIÇÃO DE UM NOVO PRESIDENTE.

A Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas foi informada em 16 de Junho de 1904, pelo Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos, do recebimento de um despacho do encarregado de negocios da legação americana em Buenos Aires, annunciando a eleição, no dia 13 de Junho, do Sr. Dr. Manuel Quintana como Presidente e do Sr. José Figuera Alcorta, como Vice-Presidente da Republica Argentina.

O Sr. Dr. Quintana é um dos advogados mais proeminentes do paiz, e durante muitos annos tem sido empregado pelas principaes companhias de vias-ferreas da Republica para defender seus interesses. Quando ainda muito moço, tornou-se um vulto notavel na politica do paiz e tem occupado os postos de Deputado Provincial e Federal e Ministro no Governo Nacional. Foi representante do seu paiz no Congresso Pan-Americano que se reuniu em Washington, e é considerado como um administrador sabio e justo que seguirá a politica do seu predecessor, que tem sido tão benefica ao paiz.

IMMIGRAÇÃO EM 1903.

Segundo o relatorio da Repartição de Immigração apresentado ao Ministro da Agricultura da Republica Argentina, entraram neste paiz durante o anno de 1903, 155,150 pessoas e sahiram 117,626, sendo de 37,524 pessoas o balanço a favor das entradas. A immigração por nacionalidades foi como segue: Italianos, 42,358; Hespanhóes, 21,917; Francezes, 2,491; Allemães, 1,000, e Inglezes, 560. As estatisticas não são consideradas inteiramente satisfactorias pelas autoridades.

EXPORTAÇÕES NOS PRIMEIROS QUATRO MEZES DE 1904.

Os principaes productos exportados da Republica Argentina durante os primeiros quatro mezes de 1904, comparados com os exportados no mesmo periodo de 1903, foram os seguintes:

	1904.	1903.
Couros de boi:		
Seccos	726,272	840,070
Salgados	488,982	440,794
Couros de cavallo:		
Seccos	18,851	47,933
Salgados	41,832	62,512
Pelles de carneiro ..... fardos..	24,011	25,217
Crina ..... id....	1,242	1,187
Sebo ..... pipas..	8,749	7,028
Id ..... barris..	24,385	30,286
Id ..... toneis..	7,093	9,560
Pelles de cabra ..... fardos..	1,836	823
Lá ..... id....	249,323	289,505
Trigo ..... toneladas..	1,324,748	875,094
Milho ..... id....	293,131	80,250
Linhaça ..... id....	580,254	345,336
Farinha de trigo ..... id....	30,014	20,012
Farelo ..... id....	37,814	34,852
Farelo grosso ..... saccos..	89,089	75,885
Sementes de oleo ..... id....	71,859	58,040
Feno ..... fardos..	156,925	413,295
Quebracho ..... toneladas..	100,069	103,212
Tabaco ..... fardos..	4,325	3,189
Manteiga ..... caixas..	101,464	115,253
Assucar ..... toneladas..	5,232	4,396
Carneiros gelados	1,161,338	1,068,189
Quartos de carne	322,520	246,707

CHILE.

MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE RIESCO.

Na mensagem que o Presidente Riesco pronunciou na occasião da abertura do Congresso Chileno, a 31 de Maio de 1904, disse, fallando das finanças, que o Governo, com a venda dos navios de guerra chilenos, tinha realizado um saldo consideravel, que seria empregado em obras de melhoramento nos portos do paiz.

As receitas em 1903 excederam ás despezas em 16,036,000 pesos. As despezas para o exercicio de 1904 foram fixadas em 140,000,000 pesos e as receitas inclusive o saldo de 1903, foram orçadas em 159,000,000 pesos.

Pelo fim de 1904, estes fundos poderão ser applicados ao resgate do papel-moeda. No orçamento para 1905, as receitas foram orçadas em 120,000,000 pesos, e as despezas fixadas em 98,000,000 pesos. Os recursos provenientes do saldo de 1905, serão usados para fazer melhoramentos nacionaes e concluir obras publicas já começadas. O valor das exportações em 1905 foi calculado em 54,000,000 pesos, e o das importações, em 29,000,000 pesos.

A mensagem assignala a necessidade de uma lei que resolva a questão dos depositos de nitrato e recommenda a construcção de uma via-ferrea nos districtos de nitrato.

O Presidente refere-se ás relações de amizade existentes entre Chile e a Republica Argentina, á prompta solução da difficuldade com Bolivia e ás questões pendentes com o Peru.

PRODUCÇÃO DO IODO.

A producção de iodo do Chile em 1903 foi de 155½ toneladas. Pelos termos da Combinação Iodina, sómente 19 das 86 officinas de nitrato em funccionamento são permittidas a fabricar este producto subordinado de nitrato. As exportações de iodo em 1903, attingiram a 382½ toneladas, sendo a existencia em 31 de Dezembro de 811 toneladas, que é sufficiente para supprir o mercado durante dous annos. O preço foi mantido a 12 centavos por onça, e ultimamente tem sido augmentado a 15 centavos, em antecipação da limitada producção do Japão em consequencia da guerra.

COSTA RICA.

NOVO PONTO TERMINAL DA ESTRADA DE FERRO DO PACIFICO.

O Sr. William Lawrence Merry, Ministro dos Estados Unidos em San José, Costa Rica, em uma communicação dirigida ao Departamento de Estado a 30 de Maio de 1904, diz que o Congresso de Costa Rica resolveu estabelecer o porto terminal da Estrada de Ferro do Pacifico de Costa Rica em Puntarenas, abrogando a lei que autoriza o estabelecimento do ponto terminal em Tivives. Accrescenta o Sr. Merry que um trecho de quinze milhas, approximadamente, ha de ser construido para pôr San Domingo em communicação com a via ferrea que vai de Esparta a Puntarenas.

Nas condições actuaes parece muito acertada a decisão do Congresso, pois Tivives não é tão bem protegido do oceano como Puntarenas e para tornar-se porto seguro seria necessaria a construcção de um custoso quebra-mar. O porto interior de Puntarenas, com uma dragagem adequada, poderia admittir navios de 12 ou 14 pés de calado, ao passo que o prolongamento do molhe de ferro até uma profundidade de mais de seis braças permittiria aos vapores de grande calado carregarem-se e descarregarem-se sem necessidade de embarcações miudas.

O porto de Puntarenas é protegido, excepto no lado do sul, pelo cabo Blanco e as ilhas adjacentes, e os vapores de longo curso podem acostar-se ao cáes com a mesma facilidade que em Colon ou Porto Limon, pois os ventos fortes são raros na costa occidental da Republica. Quando concluido este trecho da via, Costa Rica terá um caminho interoceanico de 180 milhas de extensão, tendo o nivel maximo de 5,040 pés e grande numero de curvas. A actual estrada de ferro é muito bem construida, com pontes de ferro e bitola de 3.6 pés. Atravessa uma

região muito pittoresca e fertil, mas ainda desenvolvida. O trecho da linha entre San José e o Atlantico é de propriedade de uma companhia ingleza e por ella administrada, ao passo que a secção do Pacifico pertence ao Governo e está sob sua administração. Parece que é a intenção do Governo concluir a linha quando permittirem as suas finanças, pois reconhece perfeitamente sua importancia.

A INDUSTRIA DE PEROLAS NA REPUBLICA.

Os seguintes dados relativos á industria de perolas na costa do Pacifico da Republica de Costa Rica foram publicados no "Board of Trade Journal" de 2 de Junho de 1904, tendo sido extrahidos de um relatorio que o Ministro da Italia em Guatemala dirigiu ao seu Governo.

Por uma lei promulgada no dia 2 de Julho de 1902, o Governo de Costa Rica abriu a industria de perolas, sob certas condições, aos nacionaes e estrangeiros que têm residido no paiz pelo menos dous annos. Por esta lei, a costa foi dividida em dous districtos: No primeiro, que estende para o norte desde El Morro Hermoso ou Cabo Vela até a fronteira de Nicaragua, a pesca de perolas é permittida desde o mez de Maio até o de Outubro; no segundo, estendendo para o sul até a fronteira da nova Republica do Panamá, a estação para a extracção de perolas é de Novembro até Abril.

O porto de Puntarenas é o centro da industria. Todas as embarcações empregadas nesta industria estão registradas neste porto e fornecidas de licença ou certificado que tem de ser renovado cada tres mezes. A lei modificando o regulamento destas licenças foi publicada no Boletim Mensal de Junho, 1904. A licença não dá o direito de pescar em toda a extensão da costa, mas sómente no districto especificado pelas autoridades de Puntarenas. Fica prohibido o uso de explosivos nos bancos de perolas, e bem assim a extracção de conchas que tenham menos de 3½ pollegadas de diametro. Nenhum individuo ou companhia é permittido a fazer uso de mais que tres jogos de apparelhos de mergulhador e o correspondente numero de mergulhadores. Uma licença, custando 50 pesos por mez, ha de ser obtida por cada machina.

O capital, despezas e lucros de uma companhia empregando dous jogos de apparelhos de mergulhador são como segue:

	Pesos.
Duas embarcações de vela	3,600
Dous jogos de apparelhos de mergulhador e accessorios	3,000
Dous pontões para transporte	3,000
Adiantamentos a mergulhadores e marinheiros	1,500
Provisões para tres mezes	1,200
Custo de licença para tres mezes	300
	12,600

O valor do resultado de tres mezes de extracção é estimado assim:

	Perolas.	Madre-perola.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*
Primeiro mez	775	554
Segundo mez	800	558
Terceiro mez	3,500	1,053
	5,075	2,164

As perolas, em sua maior parte, são vendidas em Puntarenas aos agentes de commerciantes estrangeiros, e as de qualidade superior são enviadas para Paris.

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

NOVO PRESIDENTE E GABINETE.

O General Carlos F. Morales, que foi eleito Presidente de Santo Domingo em 19 de Junho, tem nomeado os seguintes senhores como membros do seu gabinete:

Ministro do Interior, Sr. Raymon Caceres.
Ministro das Relações Exteriores, Sr. General Juan F. Sanches.
Ministro da Justiça e Instrucção Publica, Sr. Pelegrin Castillo.
Ministro da Agricultura, Sr. Manuel Lamarche Garcia.
Ministro da Fazenda, Sr. Federico Velasquez Hernandez.
Ministro da Guerra e da Marinha, Sr. Epifiane Rodriguez.
Ministro dos Correios e Telegraphos, Sr. Bernardo Pichardo.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 114 é extrahido da relação compilada pela chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento de Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Maio de 1904, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os onze mezes findos em Maio de 1904, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Ministerio da Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Maio, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Julho.

ACCORDO RELATIVO AO SYSTEMA MONETARIO DE PANAMÁ.

A seguinte informação official foi dada ao publico pelo Departamento da Guerra dos Estados Unidos no dia 20 de Junho de 1904:

"Um accordo foi firmado hoje no Departamento da Guerra entre o Secretario TAFT e os commissarios de Panamá, pelo qual a moeda de ouro dos Estados Unidos será a moeda de lei na Republica do Panamá, e a moeda de Panamá será tida como moeda legal na zona do Canal. Este accordo será remettido pelos commissarios ao Governo de Panamá, e si foi adoptado pelo Congresso Constituinte, ficará resolvida definitivamente a questão da moeda que ha de circular na zona do canal durante a construcção desta obra.

O accordo determina que um dollar do mesmo valor como o dollar norte-americano será o padrão de valor na Republica do Panamá, e que a moeda de ouro dos Estados Unidos será moeda de lei neste paiz, e faz provisão para a emissão de moedas subsidiarias de prata da Republica do Panamá. Estas moedas serão cunhadas, na importancia, valor nominal, de $1,500,000 ouro, da prata que for obtida pela cunhagem de novo das moedas de Colombia actualmente em circulação no Isthmo. Si a Commissão do Canal julgar necessaria outra emissão de moedas menores de prata antes de que for terminado o Canal, esta será autorizada na importancia de $1,500,000.

Para manter a paridade das moedas de prata cunhadas, será depositada em algum banco dos Estados Unidos uma somma igual a 15 por cento do valor nominal dessas moedas subsidiarias, assim como as taxas de cunhagem sobre as moedas de prata que forem cunhadas ao requerimento da Commissão do Canal. Afim de impedir a manipulação do cambio com prejuizo do publico e das obras do Canal, a Republica e a Commissão do Canal compromettem-se a cooperar, vendendo lettras a preços razoaveis afim de manter baixa a taxa cambial sobre Nova York, assim impedindo perturbação da paridade.

TARIFA ADUANEIRA PARA A ZONA DO CANAL DO ISTHMO.

O Presidente dos Estados Unidos, na conferencia com seus ministros realizada a 24 de Junho, expediu uma ordem fazendo a tarifa de alfandegas de Dingley extensiva á zona do canal do Isthmo, a qual será immediatamente posta em vigor. Daqui em diante as mercadorias estrangeiras que entrarem na zona do canal estarão sujeitas aos mesmos direitos que teriam de pagar si fossem importadas em Nova York ou em outro qualquer porto dos Estados Unidos. Os generos oriundos dos Estados Unidos serão admittidos na zona livres de direitos. Este acto assegura o uso exclusivo de machinas norte-americanas na construcção do canal, assim como a predominação de generos de producção dos Estados Unidos em toda a faixa do canal.

Tambem estabelece reciprocidade commercial entre a zona do Canal

e a Republica do Panamá, por meio de abatimentos nos direitos de importação similares aos que hoje existem entre os Estados Unidos e Cuba. A "autoridade competente" mencionada na ordem executiva é o Presidente mesmo, por autorização do Congresso.

O Presidente tambem ordenou a creação de nove repartições postaes na zona. Essas ordens foram communicadas ao Almirante WALKER pelo Sr. TAFT, Secretario da Guerra, de accordo com a ordem presidencial expedida a 9 de Maio, regulando a administração da zona.

A ordem relativa ao serviço das alfandegas contem nove secções, e prescreve minuciosamente o regulamento deste serviço. A zona do canal é declarada aberta ao commercio de todas as nações amigas, e as mercadorias nella importadas estarão sujeitas aos direitos de importação e demais impostos estabelecidos por lei. Ficam creados dous districtos de arrecadação—o de Ançon no sul e o de Christobal no norte. A administracão geral do serviço aduaneiro cabe ao governador da zona do canal, quem será ajudado por um inspector em cada districto com o vencimento de $2,500, ouro. Esses imspectores serão nomeados pelo Governador, devendo as nomeações ser confirmadas pela commissão do Canal do Isthmo. O Governador fica autorizado para nomear as adjudantes destes inspectores, os conferentes e outros empregados que forem necessarios, fixar seus vencimentos e fazer o regulamento do serviço, o qual será submettido á Commissão do Canal para sua revisão.

A secção quinta estabelece os direitos de accordo com a tarifa de Dingley e está concebida nestes termos: "Emquanto não for de outro modo determinado pela autoridade competente, os direitos sobre os artigos importados na zona do canal serão cobrados de conformidade com os direitos que o Congresso estabelece para os generos procedentes de paizes estrangeiros que entrarem em outros portos dos Estados Unidos."

A ordem tambem dispõe que as mercadorias que entrarem na zona do canal provenientes dos Estados Unidos ou suas possessões serão admittidas com as mesmas franquias de que gozam quando importadas nos portos dos Estados da União.

Todas as mercadorias, livres ou sujeitas a direitos de importação, que entrarem na zona do canal por mar on via-ferrea, para serem transportadas atravez da zona, deverão entrar pela alfandega. Um accordo será feito entre o governador da zona e o governo de Panamá com o fim de impedir o contrabando e fraude dos direitos de importacão. O governador fica autorizado para celebrar um convenio provisorio com a Republica do Panamá, relativo á reciprocidade commercial entre a zona e Panamá, e prescrever o regulamento da tarifa, sujeitando-se esta á approvação da Commissão e á acção pela autoridade competente que for necessaria para tornar o convenio effectivo na zona do canal.

A ordem autorizando a creação de repartições postaes na zona, dispõe que essas repartições serão estabelecidas em Christobal, Ançon, Gatun, Bohio, Gorgona, Basobispo, Empire, Culebra e La Boca. O governador da zona deverá nomear os agentes de correio e estabelecer seus vencimentos e formular um plano para o serviço postal, baseado no systema postal dos Estados Unidos, devendo essas nomeações ser submettidas á approvação da Commissão. No emtanto, poderá estabelecer agencias postaes em outros logares, si forem exigidas pelo interesse publico, e nomear os agentes.

O Sr. Secretario da Guerra já officiou ao Sr. PAYNE, Director Geral do Correio, e ao Almirante WALKER, Chefe da Commissão do Canal, ordenando que se ponham as ordens immediatamente em vigor.

COMMERCIO DE AÇO E FERRO EM 1904.

As estatisticas do commercio de importação e exportação de ferro e aço para o exercicio findo em 30 de Junho de 1904, comparadas com as do anno anterior, mostram differenças notaveis. As importações de ferro e aço no exercicio de 1903 foram as maiores realizadas desde 1891, e, com a excepção daquelle anno, as maiores desde 1883. As importações para o exercicio de 1904 serão sómente a metade das de 1903. As importações realizadas durante os dez mezes findos em Abril proximo passado, foram na importancia de $23,075,084, comparadas com $43,332,714, no mesmo periodo do anno passado. Em quasi todos os artigos de ferro e aço importados houve sensivel diminuição, tanto na quantidade como no valor, comparados com os de 1903. Essa diminuição é mais notavel nas importações de ferro guza, que mostram uma reducção de mais de $10,000,000, ao passo que os linguados, lupas e barras de aço mostram uma diminuição de $5,000,000.

Por outro lado, as exportações de ferro e aço mostram sensivel augmento. Durante os dez mezes findos em Abril de 1904, as exportações totaes de ferro e aço, conforme as estatisticas organizadas pela Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, attingiram a $89,094,415, contra $79,839,462 nos mezes correspondentes do anno anterior, o que mostra um augmento de cerca de $11,000,000. As exportações para o mez de Abril só, comparadas com as de Abril de 1903, mostram um augmento de $1,500,000. Isto dá a esperar que as exportações de ferro e aço para o anno fiscal excedam em muito de $100,000,000, ainda que não é provavel que attinjam aos algarismos correspondentes ás exportações de 1901, que foram de $117,000,000, ou aos de 1900, quando attingiram a $122,000,000.

O augmento havido nas exportações de ferro e aço foi realizado nos seguintes artigos: linguados e lupas de aço, cujas exportações durante os dez mezes findos em Abril de 1904, foram na importancia de $2,500,000, contra $65,174, nos mesmos mezes de 1903; trilhos de aço, sendo no valor de $1,860,107 as exportações verificadas nos dez mezes findos

em Abril de 1904, comparadas com $665,695 no periodo correspondente do anno passado; locomotivas, $3,947,225 nos dez mezes findos em Abril de 1904, contra $2,998,491 no mesmo periodo de 1903; machinas de escrever, que mostram um augmento de cerca de $500,000, e armas de fogo, cujas exportações mostram um augmento de cerca de $500,000 nos dez mezes em questão, comparadas com as do mesmo periodo de 1903.

As exportações de locomotivas para Canadá realizadas nos dez mezes de 1904, mostram um augmento de $600,000, comparadas com as do mesmo periodo de 1903; as com destino ao Mexico mostram um augmento de $150,000, comparadas com as do mesmo periodo de 1903, ou um augmento de $700,000, em confronto com as dos dez mezes de 1902. O augmento havido nas exportações de trilhos de aço para os dez mezes de que se trata, comparadas com as do periodo correspondente de 1903, foi de cerca de $1,250,000. As exportações de trilhos de aço para Canadá no periodo em revista augmentaram em $250,000; as para Mexico, em $170,000; as para Japão, em $200,000, e para outros paizes de Asia e Oceania, em cerca de $500,000.

SYSTEMA DE TELEGRAPHOS SEM FIO COM PANAMÁ.

Como resultado dos ensaios realizados sob a supervisão do Tenente Commandante Jayne para o fornecimento de um systema de telegraphia sem fios que ha de ser estabelecido entre Key West e Panamá e pontos intermediarios pertencentes aos Estados Unidos, foi concluido um contracto em 28 de Junho de 1904, entre Contra-Almirante Manney, Chefe da Secção Naval de Equipamento, e Abraham White, presidente da American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, concedendo á armada cinco circuitos sem fios, dos quaes dous são mais de 1,000 milhas em extensão.

O serviço que a Companhia De Forest obriga-se a estabelecer é notavel pelo facto que os despachos têm de atravessar não sómente o oceano, mas uma parte consideravel de terra nas Antilhas. Pelos termos do contracto a Companhia De Forest obriga-se a manter um bom serviço entre os seguintes pontos: De Key West até Panamá, 1,000 milhas; Porto Rico até Key West, 1,000 milhas; Guantanamo ou a costa de sul de Cuba até Panamá, 720 milhas; Pensacola até Key West, 450 milhas; Guantanamo até Porto Rico, 600 milhas.

Pelos termos do contracto o Departamento da Guerra deverá operar em harmonia com as estações e navios que hoje usam o systema de De Forest, empregando a mesma chave que a companhia usa para interpretação das oscillações, e suas installações deverão ser ajustadas de modo que estarão em harmonia com as da Companhia.

MEXICO.

INDUSTRIA DO ALGODÃO.

Os seguintes dados sobre a industria do algodão na Republica do Mexico foram extrahidos do relatorio annual que o Sr. A. D. Barlow, Consul-Geral dos Estados Unidos no Mexico, apresentou ao seu governo:

"A industria de algodão do Mexico é de interesse especial aos que se dedicam a esta cultura nos Estados Unidos. O Mexico é, e provavelmente sempre será, um importador de algodão em rama, o qual, no curso ordinario de acontecimentos devia ser supprido pelos Estados Unidos. Parece que a producção potencial de algodão no Mexico não é muito maior que a producção actual. Algumas vezes, como aconteceu no anno de 1898, todas as condições climatericas e naturaes combinam para fazer a colheita maior que a média.

Parece que a area sob cultivo não poderá ter sensivel augmento, devido á falta de agua em certas localidades de outro modo aptas para a cultura do algodão, e á presença nos ultimos annos do "boll weevil" nos districtos de algodão no norte da Republica—O que se pode chamar o districto de algodão do Mexico estende-se desde uma linha 50 milhas ao norte de Torreon, até uma linha 100 milhas ao sul de Torreon, conhecido no Mexico como o districto "Laguna"—Cultiva-se o algodão em pequena quantidade nas encostas orientaes da principal serra de montanhas no Estado de Tamaulipas, na vizinhança de Victoria, e tambem no districto denominado Huasteca Potosini, e, em quantidade reduzida, na vizinhança de Piedras Negras, Estado de Coahuila. Diz-se que se pode cultivar o algodão com proveito na costa do Pacifico de Mexico e nos districtos do sul, particularmente no Estado de Oaxaca, mas ainda não se tem provado a verdade dessa asserção.

O consumo nacional de algodão é maior que a producção actual ou potencial desta Républica, e o consumo potencial das fabricas é maior que ó consumo actual. A industria manufactureira do Mexico está ainda em sua infancia, comparativamente fallando. Ao observador desinteressado não é apparente a razão da construcção de tão grande numero de fabricas de algodão na Republica; mas aqui estão, e já que existem, o Governo mexicano está disposto a auxilial-as tanto quanto possivel. O anno passado o Governo mexicano nomeou uma commissão que visitou todos os paizes sul-americanos com o fim de estabelecer mercados para tecidos de algodão mexicanos.

Por uma lei decretada pelo Congresso Mexicano, os fabricantes têm direito á restituição das taxas internas especiaes lançadas sobre os tecidos de algodão manufacturados para exportação, e a um abono não excedendo de 8 centavos mexicanos por kilogramma, em compensação

dos direitos de importação e demais impostos cobrados sobre a materia prima importada para ser usada na fabricação destes tecidos. Essa acção por parte do Governo do Mexico não ameaça o commercio norte americano neste ramo, pois a quantidade de tecidos de algodão que os Estados Unidos enviam para a America Central e do Sul, é muito reduzida.

Pode, porém, affectar o commercio de tecidos de algodão que faz a Inglaterra com os paizes latino-americanos, que foi e ainda é muito grande. Outr'ora, este commercio com Mexico foi consideravel, mas tem diminuido nos ultimos tres annos. A acção do Governo do Mexico offerece materia de meditação aos fabricantes de tecidos de algodão dos Estados Unidos. Si o Mexico espera encontrar um mercado na America do Sul para seus tecidos de algodão, por que não fazem-lhe concurrencia os Estados Unidos no mesmo mercado?

A producção de algodão na Republica desde 1898, tem sido, na média, de 22,000,000 kilogrammas por anno. A producção média annual de algodão nos annos de 1895 a 1898, periodo em que a area sob cultivo tinha attingido a seu maximo e quando ainda não appareceu o destructivo "boll weevil," foi de cerca de 35,000,000 kilogrammas (77,161,000 libras). Si se conseguir destruir o "boll weevil" e obter agua sufficiente nos districtos de outro modo adequados ao cultivo do algodão, a producção annual poderá attingir á calculada pelos cultivadores de algodão locaes, isto é—88,000,000 libras de algodão de boa qualidade e 22,000,000 libras de qualidade inferior.

ESTIMATIVA DA COLHEITA DO FUMO PARA O ANNO DE 1904.

O "Mexican Investor" de 4 de Junho de 1904, diz que a colheita de fumo do Mexico para o anno de 1904 é calculada em 800,000 arrobas de 25 libras cada uma, ou seja 20,000,000 libras. A producção por districtos é como segue:

	Arrobas.		Arrobas.
San Andres Tuxtla	160,000	Simojovel	150,000
Valle Nacional	50,000	Territorio de Tepic	150,000
Ojitlan	40,000	Outros districtos	65,000
Acayucan e Jaltipan	5,000		800,000
Tlapacoyan e Cordoba	180,000		

Quasi todo o fumo exportado pelo Mexico é supprido pelos districtos de Andres Tuxtla, Valle Nacional e Ojitlan no Estado de Veracruz. Todo o fumo que se exporta é enviado para Europa, sendo Amsterdam e Hamburgo os maiores compradores, seguindo-se-lhes London e Liverpool. Não se exporta tabaco mexicano em quantidade apreciavel para os Estados Unidos, pois os altos direitos de importação que este paiz impõe sobre o fumo são quasi prohibitivos.

Já foram vendidas e exportadas quasi toda a producção de fumo do districto de San Andres, e mais que a terça parte da dos districtos de Ojitlan e Valle Nacional.

O tabaco cultivado no districto de Tlapacoyan é usado exclusivamente nas fabricas para charutos e cigarros para consumo nacional.

Toda a producção de fumo do districto de Tepic foi comprada pela fabrica de cigarros de Buen Tono. Este tabaco é considerado de qualidade superior.

Todo o fumo que o Mexico exporta é lavrado. Segundo os algarismos organizados pelo Departamento do Thesouro, a quantidade de tabaco exportada annualmente nos exercicios de 1890–91 a 1901–2, foi a seguinte:

Anno.	Kilogrammas.	Libras.	Anno.	Kilogrammas.	Libras.
1890–91	307,300	677,289	1896–97	420,232	926,191
1891–92	394,336	869,116	1897–98	389,697	958,892
1892–93	373,513	823,222	1898–99	404,701	891,961
1893–94	361,326	806,362	1899–1900	276,967	610,435
1894–95	366,514	807,806	1900–1901	284,283	626,550
1895–96	401,946	885,889	1901–2	241,710	432,728

Deste quadro vê-se que a exportação de tabaco não tem augmentado durante doze annos, como tem a de hennequen e outros productos. Isto é devido ao desenvolvimento no paiz da industria manufactora de tabaco. De facto, o desenvolvimento da industria manufactureira de tabaco e do consumo nacional tem sido maior que o da cultura deste producto, não obstante que a area sob cultivo tem augmentado consideravelmente.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM MAIO DE 1904.

O seguinte quadro demonstrativo das rendas aduaneiras, arrecadadas pelo Governo Federal no mez de Maio de 1904, foi extrahido do "Mexican Herald" de 19 de Junho de 1904.

Alfandegas.	Direitos de importação.	Alfandegas.	Direitos de importação.
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Acapulco	7,646.20	Nogales	84,678.97
Agua Prieta	15,678.22	Progreso	226,089.64
Altata	3,025.82	Puerto Angel	.27
Camargo	63.55	Salina Cruz	1,716.81
Campeche	18,659.49	San Blas	1,195.83
Ciudad Juarez	153,703.24	Santa Rosalia	1,313.49
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	152,436.79	Soconusco	7,720.76
Coatzacoalcos	10,285.89	Tampico	555,380.23
Chetumala	285.26	Tijuana	342.83
Ensenada	4,141.41	Tonala	3,985.16
Frontera	48,101.14	Topolobampo	2,385.38
Guaymas	27,166.14	Tuxpam	1,908.60
Guerrero	55.01	Veracruz	1,207,105.41
Ilha do Carmen	9,780.25	Zapaluta	4.74
La Morita	53,717.53		
La Paz	2,368.67	Total	2,895,294.73
Laredo de Tamaulipas	220,279.72	Total dos direitos addicionaes de importação	320,527.06
Las Vacas	200.88	Total dos direitos de exportação	100,841.53
Manzanillo	4,511.03	Total dos direitos de porto	73,042.07
Matamoros	4,933.08	Total dos atrazados	204.62
Mazatlan	47,750.98		
Mexico	16,651.82	Total geral	3,389,910.01
Mier	24.49		

REFORMA DA LEI DAS ALFANDEGAS.

(Continuação.)

ART. 151. Os consignatarios apresentarão, na forma e termos dispostos no art. 158, pedidos por triplicado ou quadruplicado, segundo se dispõe no mesmo artigo, para despachar os volumes de amostras, devendo declaral-as de conformidade com o disposto no art. 51. Si o pedido de despacho não contiver todos ou alguns requisitos exigidos, o consignatario será chamado para reformal-o ou corrigil-o.

ART. 152. No caso de materias explosivas, os consignatarios de mercadorias estrangeiras estão na obrigação de apresentar seus pedidos de despacho, a mais tardar, no dia util seguinte ao em que o navio conductor houver encetado a descarga; devendo effectuar-se a conferencia, despacho e sahida de ditas materias em um prazo que não exceda de vintequatro horas, depois de terminada a descarga. Nestes casos os dias festivos serão considerados inuteis.

Quando se-trate de qualquer outra classe de artigos, os importadores apresentarão seus pedidos de despacho dentro dos oito dias seguintes ao em que terminar sua descarga o navio conductor; e a conferencia, despacho e sahida das mercadorias deverá effectuar-se em um prazo que não exceda de trinta dias depois de terminada a descarga, e sem abono de dias inuteis.

Si, decorridos os prazos indicados, as mercadorias não tiverem sido retiradas dos armazens ou terrenos da alfandega, estarão sujeitas ao pagamento das taxas de armazenagem que estabelece o artigo 153 desta Ordenança.

Si as mercadorias são daquellas que se depositam em terrenos que não pertençam á alfandega, os prazos para apresentar o pedido de despacho e effectuar a conferencia, despacho e liquidação de direitos, serão os fixados no segundo paragrapho deste artigo. Si, decorridos os prazos, o consignatario não tiver cumprido com as obrigações que esta lei estabelece, a alfandega lhe imporá uma multa até duzentos pesos, que será recolhida aos cofres da Fazenda Publica.

Si as partes não apresentarem seus pedidos nos prazos estabelecidos nos paragraphos anteriores, não serão tomados em consideração os recursos de queixa que forem interpostos, attribuindo á alfandega a demora na opportuna sahida das mercadorias dentro dos prazos fixados nesta Ordenança.

Logo que for terminada a descarga de um navio, as alfandegas o farão saber ao publico por meio de avisos que fixarão em lugar visivel da officina.

ART. 153. As mercadorias que, decorridos os prazos que fixa o artigo anterior, permanecerem nos armazens ou terrenos da alfandega, pagarão uma taxa de armazenagem que será paga conforme ás regras seguintes:

1. A importancia da taxa será:

(A) Durante o primeiro mez da demora, dous centavos diarios por cada cem kilogrammas ou fracção.

(B) Durante o segundo mez, tres centavos diarios por cada cem kilogrammas ou fracção.

(C) Durante o terceiro mez, quatro centavos diarios por cada cem kilogrammas ou fracção.

(D) Durante o quarto, quinto, e sexto mez, cinco centavos diarios por cada cem kilogrammas ou fracção.

II. A computação da taxa de armazenagem não será feita separadamente para cada volume, mas sobre o peso total dos volumes de cada pedido de despacho ou, á falta de pedido, de cada partida de mercadorias.

III. A importancia da taxa de armazenagem, em cada caso de liquidação, não poderá ser inferior a vintecinco centavos, ainda quando, computada conforme ás regras da fracção que antecede, seja menor.

As mercadorias cujo consignatario não for conhecido da alfandega, as abandonadas e aquellas cuja consignação houver sido renunciada, pagarão armazenagem desde o dia seguinte ao vencimento dos prazos que fixa o artigo 152 para a apresentacão dos pedidos de despacho, si dentro desses prazos não se tiver effectuado dita apresentação.

Os volumes detidos pelas alfandegas ou depositados nellas, em caso de controversia ou assemelhação, ficam exceptuados do pagamento da taxa de que se trata, pelo prazo necessario para a solução definitiva do assumpto.

Art. 154. Os consignatarios de mercadorias poderão reunir em um só pedido de despacho as que recebam por um mesmo navio, ainda quando estejam amparadas por differentes facturas consulares; mas não poderão subdividir em varios pedidos o conteúdo de uma só factura, si não é para separar os volumes que contiverem materias explosivas ou aquelles cujo despacho houver de ser feito no interior do paiz.

A separação dos volumes que devam ser despachados nos armazens dos que devam sel-o no cáes, far-se-ha, subdividindo o total dos volumes incluidos em um pedido, em dous jogos de relações de marcas das que falla o Art. 150; em um delles se farão constar as marcas e numeros dos volumes destinados ao depacho de cáes, e no outro os mesmos dados respeito dos volumes que tenham de ser introduzidos nos armazens.

Art. 156. A confrontação dos pedidos entre si e com os documentos consulares, será effectuada de conformidade com as seguintes disposções:

1. Recebidos pelo administrador, ou pelo empregado que designar, os pedidos de despacho, os passará á contadoria para que sejam confrontados entre si com o manifesto e com as facturas correspondentes.

As declarações deverão ser comparadas com a tarifa, com objecto de assegurar-se de que o numero da tarifa e a taxa declarados correspondem entre si e com a designação da mercadoria.

Quando da declaração feita no pedido resultar que tem sido addicionada ou rectificada alguma das declarações da factura consular, em dados

essenciaes para o ajuste dos direitos, ou tem sido alterado o valor da factura ou o origem das mercadorias, a alfandega fará constar essas circumstancias na columna denominada "Observações da Contadoria," expressando a declaração da factura, em caso de variação, ou o dado aclarado em caso de uma addição.

II. Si ao conferir o manifesto e as facturas com os pedidos a contadoria observar que se tem omittido em alguma partida a designação do numero ou da taxa, ou que estes não correspondem entre si, ou que uma ou outra, ou ambas, não concordam com a declaração da mercadoria, ou que existe qualquer outra falta ou infracção que não tenha sido reformada, o fará constar na columna de "Observações" e o manifestará ao consignatario para que faça a aclaração necessaria para corrigir a irregularidade. Estas aclarações far-se-hão no mesmo pedido, na columna destinada ás addições, e serão escriptas e firmadas pelo consignatario com tinta vermelha para distinguil-as das que houvesse feito espontaneamente. Por todas as addições ou aclarações que por indicação da alfandega fizer um consignatario a um pedido, fixará no fim da via principal uma estampilha de cincoenta centavos, que cancellará na data em que faça a addição.

III. As partidas que forem addicionadas ou aclaradas deverão ficar perfeitamente claras e precisas; é dizer, que o numero da tarifa e a taxa estejam accordes entre si, e ambas com a designação da mercadoria. A alfandega terá o direito de exigir que exista essa concordancia nas declarações, e que se rectifiquem ou addicionem os dados que requeram.

IV. As addições, aclarações ou rectificações feitas á instancia das alfandegas, serão acceitas sem imposição de pena, ficando os administradores facultados para impôr uma multa prudencial até de vintecinco pesos no caso de que essas faltas sejam muito repetidas no mesmo pedido ou por um mesmo consignatario. A alfandega poderá exigir essas aclarações em qualquer tempo em que seja verificada a inexactidão, sempre que os objectos não tenham sahido de dominio fiscal.

V. Não será acceita a rectificação que importe augmento ou diminuição no valor dos objectos declarados na factura consular, mas se exigirá a apresentação das facturas commerciaes ou qualquer outro documento que, a juizo da alfandega, justifique qual é o verdadeiro valor da mercadoria. Esse valor será annotado na columna respectiva do pedido, e si resultar que se pagaram menos direitos consulares que os devidos, se cobrará o dobro dos que deixaram de satisfazer-se.

VI. Quando o importador recusar fazer as rectificações que a alfandega lhe indique, e estas versarem sobre os dados essenciaes para o calculo dos direitos, soffrerá a pena de pagar os direitos de importação em dobro a que estiverem sujeitas as partidas defeituosas. O minimum da pena, nesses casos, será de dous pesos, ainda quando a importancia dos direitos não chegue a essa quantia. No caso de outros dados que não forem os necessarios para o calculo dos direitos, os administradores imporão uma multa até de vintecinco pesos por cada falta.

VII. Si a declaração defeituosa referir a mercadorias livres de direitos pela Tarifa ou por outra disposição, os consignatarios estarão obrigados a rectifical-a, ao serem requeridos pelas alfandegas, sob pena de uma multa, até de vintecinco pesos por cada falta, quando se neguem a fazer a rectificação.

VIII. Incorrem nas mesmas penas que estabelecem as secções anteriores, quando seja procedente applical-as, os consignatarios de mercadorias destinadas á emprezas cuja subvenção se pague em forma de compensação da importancia de direitos.

Art. 157. Uma vez cumpridas as formalidades que se estabelecem nos artigos que antecedem, a contadoria procederá do modo seguinte:

I. Porá na frente de cada via do pedido de despacho o sello da alfandega, o numero de ordem que corresponda ao pedido, e o do registro do navio; e em um livro especial lançará o numero do pedido e o do registro, o nome do consignatario, o nome classe, e nacionalidade do navio e a data de entrada do mesmo. A numeração dos pedidos começará com o primeiro que se apresentar no mez de Julho e seguirá, progressivamente, até a terminação de cada anno fiscal.

II. Em caso de que um pedido se componha de varias folhas, por-se-ha em cada uma, além do numero do pedido, o numero correspondente á folha. Todas as folhas serão rubricadas pelo empregado que dirija a conferencia, e selladas com o sello da contadoria.

III. Á margem de cada via do pedido, no alto de suas folhas, firmará o empregado que as tenha tido á vista ao fazer-se a confrontação; e o empregado que a houver dirigido o fará constar sob sua firma ao fim de todas as vias do pedido, marcando nellas o numero de folhas de que se componha a via, e o numero de ordem do documento. O contador lançará em seguida sua approvação e a declaração de que os direitos ficam afiançados ou que o pagamento delles deverá fazer-se antes da entrega das mercadorias, fechando e firmando a annotação.

IV. As relações de volumes de que falla o artigo 150, deverão levar o "Conforme" do empregado que dirigio a confrontação do pedido, o "Visto" do contador, a firma de ambos e o sello da contadoria.

Art. 159. A conferencia aduaneira dos objectos submettidos a despacho será feita em presença do consignatario, pelo conferente que designar o administrador, quem tambem comparecerá ao acto, sempre que a lei o exigir ou quando o julgar conveniente.

Nas alfandegas onde a conferencia de mercadorias deva effectuar-se com assistencia do administrador e do chefe da força dos Guardas, cada um destes deverão ir provisto de uma via do pedido de despacho.

Os conferentes, antes de procederem a conferir as mercadorias, examinarão as declarações feitas nos pedidos, e si as encontram conforme as disposições do artigo 149, consignarão, de seu punho e lettra, as taxas correspondentes, na columna respectiva.

Si por este exame e conferencia verificar-se alguma omissão, inexactidão ou qualquer outra falta que tenha passado inadvertida no acto da

confrontação dos pedidos, o conferente o participará por escripto ao administrador, para que este exija que se faça a rectificação necessaria, observando-se, neste caso, as disposições relativas ás addições que se fazem por indicação das alfandegas. O consignatario deverá fazer as addições ao fim de todas as vias do pedido que tenha em seu poder a alfandega; e o contador lançará por baixo dellas e sob sua firma, o dia e a hora em que foram formuladas. Proceder-se-ha do mesmo modo quando, estando ainda os objectos sob o dominio fiscal, a falta for verificada pela contadoria antes de effectuar-se a liquidação definitiva do pedido.

Art. 161. Os conferentes, ao fazerem a conferencia dos generos, se sujeitarão ás seguintes regras:

I. Conferirão com o pedido a quantidade e classe dos volumes que contenham a mercadoria, e a marca e numero dos mesmos.

II. Verão si por sua quantidade e qualidade as mercadorias correspondem ao declarado no pedido.

III. Rectificarão ou addicionarão os pedidos, annotando e aclarando, com tinta, na columna de "Observações do Conferente," todas as partidas que encontrarem vaga ou inexactamente declaradas, e, em geral, qualquer differença que notarem, assignalando quaes foram os volumes conferidos.

IV. Quando se encontrarem com mercadorias que tenham sido declaradas ambiguamente nos pedidos, farão a conferencia em presença do administrador.

V. Toda partida de volumes que, ao examinar-se os pedidos, for objecto de alguma aclaração, addição ou variação que affecte quaesquer dos dados essenciaes para o calculo dos direitos, será reconhecida em sua totalidade, forçosamente. As observações que por tal motivo fizer a contadoria na respectiva columna do pedido, indicarão aos conferentes que é forçosa a conferencia das partidas a que as ditas observações se referam, e que deverão consignar, sempre que se trate de divergencias entre o pedido e a factura consular, o resultado da conferencia.

VI. Os volumes que, além de amostras, contenham mercadorias, serão examinados em sua totalidade.

Art. 176. Si pelo exame e conferencia das mercadorias, verificar-se alguma differença entre ellas e as declarações contidas no pedido, o conferente deverá fazer nota della, tendo em vista que a differença não deve estabelecer-se entre a declaração feita e o conteudo parcial de só alguns volumes, mas entre a declaração e o conteudo total dos volumes de que se componha a partida.

Entende-se por partida o conjuncto de volumes que contenham a mesma classe de mercadoria e se achem comprehendidos em uma só declaração, ainda quando por differirem entre si de peso ou por terem distincto envoltorio, constem detalhados em differentes linhas do pedido, escriptos uns em seguida aos outros.

Art. 177. Os volumes de uma partida que, estando comprehendidos

em uma factura consular, faltarem ao fazer-se a descarga, não obstante que no manifesto do navio venham declarados, não poderão ser deduzidos da factura senão no caso de que esta for acompanhado do certificado consular de que não foram embarcados. Esses volumes serão mencionados no pedido e pagarão direitos como si houvessem vindo; e o conferente cuidará de annotar em dito documento quaes são os volumes que faltaram, mencionando a quantidade de mercadorias que deviam conter; para o qual, si os volumes de que se trata se acham declarados juntamente com outros que contenham a mesma mercadoria, fará o exame destes, tomando nota exacta do seu conteudo.

Si, posteriormente, em um prazo que não exceda de seis mezes, mas que pode ser prorogado pelo Ministerio da Fazenda, chegarem os volumes que faltaram, o consignatario, para solicitar seu despacho, apresentará um novo pedido, com referencia ao anterior, em que fará a declaração de não haverem-se recebido ditos volumes e haverem-se cobrado seus direitos. Neste caso, tomando-se por base a declaração feita naquelle pedido e que deverá repetir-se no novo, o despacho destes volumes será livre de direitos; e a contadoria annotará no fim do novo pedido, a data e o numero da partida de pagamento correspondente á liquidação do pedido primitivo. Os volumes de que se trata deverão vir annotados no manifesto do navio que os conduziu, ou na relação de que falla o artigo 38; mencionando-se no mesmo manifesto ou por meio de addição, que são os que faltaram na descarga do navio em que deveriam vir. No caso de que não forem mencionados nos documentos do navio, na forma expressada, e estes não houverem sido opportunamente addicionados, poderá admittir-se uma declaração do capitão ou de seu representante, sem prejuizo de considerar os volumes como sobrantes ao fazer-se a descarga.

Os volumes que vierem comprehendidos em uma factura consular, sem constar no manifesto do navio e que não sejam por elle conduzidos, não serão incluidos no pedido respectivo; mas a alfandega, em caso de faltar o certificado consular a que faz referencia o artigo 62 cobrará uma somma equivalente ao dobro do que teria de ser pago pelo referido certificado.

ART. 178. Terminado o despacho das mercadorias comprehendidas em um pedido, o conferente consignará na columna respectiva as annotações relativas ao despacho, inutilizando com linhas os claros e firmando ao fim della, em cada folha, assim como no fim do pedido, onde lançará a data da conferencia e a verba "Despachado," que será rubricado tambem pelo consignatario, fazendo constar si está ou não conforme com o resultado da conferencia, requisito sem o qual não serão entregues as mercadorias.

O administrador e o chefe da força dos Guardas tambem subscreverão o resultado da conferencia, quando nella tiverem tomado parte.

A via do pedido auctorizado pelo chefe da força dos Guardas será reunida aos papeis especiaes de despacho, os quaes serão conservados no archivo da alfandega.

ART. 184. A assemelhação ou estabelecimento de taxas por analogia, terá lugar sempre que se importar uma mercadoria que não esteja classificada na Tarifa; e neste caso, as alfandegas fixarão a taxa conforme ao disposto no art. 185. O Ministerio da Fazenda approvará ou modificará, para os casos subsequentes, toda nova assemelhação, fixando o numero da Tarifa em que devam ser comprehendidos definitivamente os objectos assemelhados.

PERU.

NOVO GABINETE.

O Ministro dos Estados Unidos em Lima communicou ao Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos, em 14 de Junho de 1904, que o Governo do Peru tinha organizado um novo Gabinete, que está constituido assim:

Presidente do Conselho dos Ministros e Ministro das Relações Estrangeiras, Sr. Dr. ALBERTO ELMORE.

Ministro do Governo, Sr. Dr. JUAN DE DIOS QUINTANA.

Ministro da Justiça, Sr. Dr. FRANCISCO EGUIGUREN.

Ministro da Guerra e Marinha, Sr. PEDRO MUÑEZ.

Ministro da Fazenda e do Commercio, Sr. JUAN JOSÉ REINOSO.

Ministro do Fomento, Sr. JOSÉ BALTA.

DIREITOS DE CONSUMO SOBRE PHOSPHOROS E ALCOOL.

Conforme uma lei recentemente promulgada, os phosphoros que se importam no Peru a partir de Março de 1904, pagarão, alem dos direitos de importação, direitos de consumo, que serão cobrados de accordo com as seguintes taxas:

	Soles.
Phosphoros de páo, por cada 60 ou fracção deste numero	0.01
Phosphoros de cera, por cada 60 phosphoros ou fracção deste numero	0.02
Phosphoros de papel, por cada 20 phosphoros ou fracção deste numero	0.01

Os phosphoros devem ser acondicionados convenientemente, ficando prohibida sua importação em bruto.

Uma lei publicada em 26 de Março de 1904, faz as seguintes modificações nos direitos de consumo sobre cerveja, bebidas espirituosas e vinhos:

	Direito antigo.	Direito actual.
	Soles.	*Soles.*
Cerveja	0.07	0.08
Bebidas alcoolicas, que não sejam vinhos, e alcool de qualidade forte	.40	.80
Vinhos de Borgonha, tintos e brancos, vinhos de cereja, vinho de Cyprus, de China, de Frontignan, de Xerez, de Malvasia, de Marsala, de Malaga, Moscatel, de Porto, de Pedro Jimenez, de Paralta, de Rheno, vermouth e outros vinhos fortes e vinhos espumosos, excepto vinho de Champanha	.30	.45
Vinhos de Bordeaux, tintos e brancos, vinho de Carlon, de Catalan, de Chianti, de Priorato, de San Vincente e vinhos semelhantes	.25	.37
Vinho de Champanha, etc	.50	.80

Os vinhos que contenham mais que 16 por cento de alcool, pagarão sobre o excesso a taxa fixada para brandy de fabricação peruana, que é 22½ centavos por litro de alcool.

URUGUAY.

RENDA DAS ALFANDEGAS ARRECADADA NO MEZ DE ABRIL DE 1904.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas Alfandegas da Republica no mez de Abril, 1904, foram as seguintes: Importações, $668,754.79; exportações, $142,923.38. Addicionada a esses algarismos a renda estimada dos Departamentos, na importancia de $100,000, elevar-se-ha a arrecadação no mez de Abril a $921,678.17. As rendas arrecadadas no mesmo mez dos annos anteriores foram as seguintes: 1903, $863,850; 1902, $959,976; 1901, $990,896; 1900, $1,012,082; 1899, $1,078,362; 1898, $1,018,950; 1897, $702,361; 1896, $1,039,613; 1895, $1,115,860.

MOVIMENTO DO PORTO DE MONTEVIDÉO EM MARÇO E PRIMEIRO TRIMESTRE DE 1904.

O "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Aires publica os seguintes algarismos mostrando o movimento do porto de Montevidéo em Março e o primeiro trimestre de 1904:

EMBARCAÇÕES SAHIDAS.

	Março. 1904.	Tres primeiros mezes de 1904.
Vapores	44	125
Navios á vela	2	11

EXPORTAÇÕES.

Estados Unidos:			
Couros de boi, seccos		5,000	103,826
Couros de boi, salgados		.....	2,000
Crina	fardos	60	205
Lã	id	.....	57
Xarque	id	2,725	5,767
Id	toneladas	159	439
Ossos e cinzas de ossos	saccos	.....	503
Allemanha:			
Couros de boi, seccos		1,038	33,961
Couros de boi, salgados		15,830	61,047
Crina	fardos	28	96
Lã	id	1,233	9,498
Pelles de carneiro	id	2	615
Couros diversos	id	.....	2
Xarque	id	.....	1,269
Sebo	toneis	1,462	1,462
Id	pipas	.....	75
Farelo	saccos	16,213	20,612
Linhaça	id	.....	4,795
Linguas	caixas	5	5
Tripas	tercerolas	62	62
França:			
Couros de boi, seccos		.....	4,017
Couros de boi, salgados		8,806	47,681
Crina	fardos	56	97
Lã	id	3,496	10,066
Pelles de carneiro	id	661	2,805
Xarque	id	.....	6,713
Ossos e cinzas de ossos	saccos	7,485	12,820
Id	toneladas	.....	44
Linguas	caixas	.....	5
Gado ovelhum	cabeças	.....	200
Chifres		21,116	21,116
Hespanha:			
Couros de boi, seccos		3,300	19,725
Couros diversos	fardos	.....	4
Xarque	id	.....	4,268
Id	toneladas	.....	76
Sebo	pipas	356	1,326
Id	toneis	646	1,587
Tripas	fardos	.....	30
Gado ovelhum	cabeças	.....	800
Italia:			
Couros de boi, seccos		4,022	16,147
Crina	fardos	19	19

EXPORTAÇÕES—Continuaçao.

		Março. 1904.	Tres primeiros mezes de 1904.
Italia—Continuaçao.			
Lã	fardos..	51	524
Pelles de carneiro	id....	139	139
Couros diversos	id....	.....	50
Sebo	pipas..	1,423	3,920
Id	toneis..	1,600	1,857
Ossos e cinzas de ossos	toneladas..	.....	756
Chifres		.....	72,865
Belgica:			
Couros de boi, seccos		28,012	30,334
Couros de boi, salgados		72,311	136,043
Crina	fardos..	62	85
Lã	id....	3,647	6,442
Pelles de carneiro	id....	12	235
Couros diversos	id....	124	124
Sebo	pipas..	124	124
Trigo	saccos..	2,015	7,640
Id	toneladas..	569	1,690
Linhaça	saccos..	2,188	11,513
Linguas	caixas..	2,566	3,566
Ossos e cinzas de ossos	saccos..	3,899	4,442
Chifres		22,464	32,464
Portugal:			
Couros de boi, seccos		11,000	32,031
Lã	fardos..	15	31
Xarque	id....	380	8,282
Id	toneladas..	31	611
Sebo	pipas..	.....	100
Chifres		.....	10,430
Carne conservada	caixas..	.....	70
Inglaterra:			
Couros de boi, seccos		.....	2,045
Lã	fardos..	58	2,321
Xarque	id....	100	16,594
Id	toneladas..	6	25
Sebo	pipas..	1,871	1,948
Id	toneis..	1,000	1,000
Farelo	saccos..	320	320
Milho	id....	1,177	7,601
Trigo	id....	2,453	3,930
Linhaça	id....	2,659	4,795
Linguas	id....	2,339	4,933
Ossos e cinzas de ossos	id....	169	169
Id	toneladas..	.....	1,025
Gado ovelhum	cabeças..	.....	200
Brazil:			
Pelles de carneiro	fardos..	74	74
Xarque	id....	47,309	141,639
Id	toneladas..	3,755	13,384
Sebo	pipas..	150	275
Id	toneis..	30	247
Farinha de trigo	saccos..	19,035	38,115
Milho	id....	.....	23,193
Sementes de passaros	id....	.....	1,760
Linguas	caixas..	6	32
Gado ovelhum	cabeças..	1,500	2,860
Farelo	saccos..	200	400
Gado cavallar	cabeças..	.....	4
Chile:			
Sebo	pipas..	61	211
Id	toneis..	1,007	2,568
Farinha de trigo	saccos..	70	3,425
Farelo fino	id....	20	20
Milho	id....	1,777	2,332
Sementes de passaros	id....	.....	515
Graxa	caixas..	970	1,670
Id	barris..	.....	821
Id	quartolas..	1,560	2,417
Linguas	caixas..	.....	10
Gado ovelhum	cabeças..	.....	57
Ilhas Malvinas:			
Farinha de trigo	saccos..	170	1,370
Farelo	id....	29	29
Milho	id....	58	114
Trigo	id....	10	10
Cuba:			
Xarque	fardos..	31,897	57,379
Id	toneladas..	2,442	4,018
Sementes de passaros	saccos..	341	341
Hollanda: trigo	saccos..	.....	4,612
A ordem:			
Couros diversos	fardos..	3	3
Sebo	pipas..	.....	618
Id	toneis..	.....	1,433

COLHEITA DE TRIGO DO MUNDO EM 1903.

O Departamento da Agricultura dos Estados Unidos publicou recentemente alguns dados estatisticos sobre a colheita de trigo do mundo durante os ultimos tres annos. O seguinte quadro mostra as colheitas dos differentes paizes em algarismos redondos:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Alqueires.	*Alqueires.*	*Alqueires.*
America do Norte	850,693	781,120	727,787
America do Sul	87,417	73,412	132,223
Europa	1,492,297	1,773,249	1,796,311
Asia	398,857	380,473	471,390
Africa	43,400	48,000	45,400
Australasia	56,610	43,927	20,445
Total	2,929,274	3,100,181	3,193,556

Apezar da diminuição havida nas colheitas da America do Norte, Africa e Australasia em 1903, comparadas com as de 1902, a colheita de trigo do mundo em 1903 foi maior por 93,375,000 alqueires que a de 1902, e comparada com a colheita média annual dos ultimos doze annos, mostra um augmento de 20 por cento. Os algarismos que seguem mostram as colheitas de trigo dos principaes paizes productores de trigo nos annos de 1901, 1902, e 1903:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Alqueires.	*Alqueires.*	*Alqueires.*
Estados Unidos	748,460	670,063	637,822
Canadá	90,212	98,654	77,965
Argentina	74,753	53,808	113,983
França	310,938	327,841	365,601
Italia	164,587	136,210	184,450
Hungria	123,936	170,884	151,482
Russia (Europea)	401,772	560,826	551,942
Russia (Asiatica)	61,149	81,693	104,665
India Britannica	268,110	227,380	294,725
Reino Unido	55,581	60,065	50,320

A colheita dos Estados Unidos e Canadá não foi tão boa como a de 1902. A diminuição nas colheitas desses dous paizes foi de 52,930,000 alqueires, mas esta diminuição foi compensada pela esplendida producção da Republica Argentina, que augmentou em cerca de 112 por cento, e pela boa colheita da India.

É provavel que as colheitas futuras da Republica Argentina serão ainda maiores. Hoje, devido á pequena população, 7.40 por milha quadrada, sómente uma pequena area está em cultivo. Canadá com só 1.75 habitantes por milha quadrada, promette ser uma futura fonte para o supprimento de trigo.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

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RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

ELECTION D'UN NOUVEAU PRÉSIDENT.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères des Etats-Unis a fait savoir au Bureau International des Républiques Américanes en date du 16 juin 1904, qu'une dépêche reçue du chargé d'affaires par intérim à Buenos Ayres annonce que le 12 juin, Señor Don MANUEL QUINTANA a été élu président de la République Argentine et Señor Don JOSÉ FIGUERA ALCORTA, vice-président.

Señor MANUEL QUINTANA est un des avocats les plus éminents du pays et pendant plusieurs années il a été le conseiller des principales compagnies de chemins de fer de la République Argentine. Il s'est distingué de bonne heure dans la politique et a occupé la position de député provincial et national et de Ministre dans le gouvernement. Il a représenté son pays au congrès pan-américain tenu à Washington et il est considéré comme un administrateur habile et juste disposé à suivre de près la politique tracée par son prédecesseur qui a été d'un si grand bienfait pour ce pays.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR, PREMIER TRIMESTRE DE 1904.

Les recettes provenant du commerce extérieur de la République Argentine pour les trois premiers mois de l'année 1904 font ressortir une valeur de $43,300,622 pour les importations au lieu de $33,539,498 dans la même période de l'année précédente et une valeur de $73,234,446 pour les exportations au lieu de $69,351,190 dans le premier trimestre de l'année 1903. Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas l'or ou l'argent en barres dont les exportations se sont élevées à $727,516 et les importations à $14,231 contre $234,684 et $7,448,438 pour le même trimestre de l'année précédente.

Les exportations ont dépassé les importations (y compris l'or) de $29,933,824 or pour le premier trimestre de cette année tandis que dans le premier trimestre de 1903, il y a eu un excédent de $35,811,601, les importations ayant augmenté de $9,761,124 et les exportations de $3,883,247.

L'excédent dans les importations d'or s'est élevé à $13,503,486 contre $7,213,754 dans le premier trimestre de 1903, le taux du change étant avantageux pour les banquiers étrangers qui font leurs payements en or.

Les chiffres suivants représentent le commerce fait avec les différents pays:

	Importations.	Exportations.		Importations.	Exportations.
Afrique	$3,903	$1,087,113	France	$3,946,095	$11,083,853
Allemagne	5,580,074	9,715,518	Italie	5,489,640	895,808
Belgique	1,843,981	5,397,047	Hollande	161,840	609,483
Bolivie	16,725	112,895	Paraguay	433,769	90,406
Brésil	1,397,113	2,354,561	Royaume-Uni	16,064,433	9,584,164
Cuba	125,830	1,915	Uruguay	236,376	1,258,287
Chili	27,596	483,150	Autres pays	2,438,341	2,828,867
Espagne	1,054,256	578,385	Commandes		24,254,153
Etats-Unis	4,480,650	2,898,841			

Voici par ordre d'importance les noms des pays qui exportent le plus dans la République Argentine: l'Angleterre, l'Allemagne, l'Italie, les Etats-Unis, la France, la Belgique, le Brésil et l'Espagne. Quant aux exportations de produits argentins, l'Angleterre occupe le premier rang pour la viande frigorifiée, ayant acheté 32,400 tonnes contre 5,900 réparties entre des autres pays. Pour les exportations de laine, l'Angleterre ne figure que pour 2,989 tonnes, tandis que l'Allemagne en a acheté 22,025; la Belgique, 9,053; les Etats-Unis, 5,745 et la France, 30,719.

L'Angleterre est le seul pays ayant importé du beurre. Elle en a importé 1,863 tonnes ainsi que 5,414 tonnes de suif, soit deux tiers de l'exportation totale. Voici les quantités de céréales exportées en Angleterre: graine de lin, 39,430 tonnes; maïs, 59,522, et blé, 58,921.

Les exportations sur commandes à destination de l'Angleterre se sont réparties de la manière suivante: graine de lin, 225,321 tonnes; maïs, 115,419; blé, 526,802 et quebracho, 41,271 tonnes. L'Allemagne vient en tête pour les cuirs salés de bœuf, les cuirs de cheval, et les peaux de coypou. Ce pays a importé aussi 40,921 tonnes de graine de lin, 12,814 tonnes de maïs et 15,781 tonnes de blé. Le Brésil a importé 10,066 têtes de bétail et 4,194 moutons. Les Etats-Unis ont importé 248,609 kilos de cuirs de cheval et 193,540 kilos de peaux de chèvres. Sur les exportations d'os les Etats-Unis en ont pris 3,000 tonnes, soit deux-tiers du total ainsi que 1,158 tonnes d'extrait de quebracho. Sur les exportations de sucre 1,059 tonnes ont été expédiées en Allemagne, 1,661 tonnes dans l'Uruguay et 1,866 dans d'autres pays.

Voici la classification des exportations ainsi que leurs valeurs:

Produits pastoraux	$34,450,451
Produits agricoles	37,439,669
Produits des forêts	767,639
Produits minéraux	124,635
Produits de la chasse	93,748
Divers	358,304

Les importations accusent une augmentation générale, la diminution ayant porté principalement sur les huiles, les cigares et les machines agricoles. Les droits de douane sur les importations se sont élevés dans les trois mois à $11,191,142 or, soit $1,549,897 de plus que dans le premier trimestre de 1903; les droits d'exportation se sont élevés à $947,358, soit une augmentation de $39,748. Le total des recettes douanières pour le trimestre a été de $13,208,184 or et de $137,703 en papier, soit une augmentation de $1,805,100 en or et $13,028 en papier sur le même trimestre de l'année 1903.

Voici la classification des importations.

	Valeur.
Bétail sur pied	$328,892
Provisions	3,334,104
Tabac	1,022,858
Vins, etc	1,764,691
Matières textiles	17,575,958
Huiles	1,415,469
Produits chimiques et pharmaceutiques	1,283,775
Couleurs et matières tinctoriales	235,182
Bois de charpente et ses applications	2,447,788
Papier et ses applications	904,620
Cuirs et articles en cuir	302,633
Fer et articles de fer	7,442,043
Métaux divers	998,635
Verre et céramiques	3,137,826
Divers	1,106,148

Voici le tant pour cent du comerce total pour les différents pays en relations avec la République Argentine:

	Importations.	Exportations.
Allemagne	12.9	13.3
Belgique	4.3	7.4
Etats-Unis	10.4	4.0
France	9.1	15.1
Italie	12.7	1.2
Royaume-Uni	36.9	13.1

EXTENSION DES RELATIONS COMMERCIALES AVEC LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE.

Les rapports reçus par le British Board of Trade en mai 1904 signalent une extension considérable dans les relations commerciales entre la République Argentine et la Grande-Bretagne, surtout en ce qui concerne les expéditions de blé de la République Argentine. Le "South American Journal" du 11 juin 1904, en parlant de la diminu-

tion signalée en Angleterre dans les expéditions de blé et de farine des Etats-Unis, ajoute que ce déficit a été comblé en grande partie par les arrivages de la République Argentine. Les statistiques sur ce sujet donnent les résultats suivants: Les importations de blé provenant des Etats-Unis et remises dans les différents ports anglais pendant le mois de mai se sont élevées à 4,792,688 quintaux, contre 2,725,069 dans le mois de mai 1903, et 4,495,900 quintaux dans le même mois de l'année 1904.

Les quantités totales de blé importées par la Grande-Bretagne en 1902, 1903 et 1904 ont été de 8,354,061, 6,618,295 et 8,842,900 quintaux respectivement, ce qui fait ressortir que malgré le total des importations qui, pour le mois cité en dernier lieu, a dépassé celui de mai 1902; le total fourni par les Etats-Unis est tombé de 5,000,000 de quintaux environ à un chiffre inférieur à 500,000 quintaux. Ce sont les pays suivants qui ont comblé ce déficit: La République Argentine a fourni 2,650,300 quintaux, contre 1,000,630 en 1902; l'Australie, 1,398,000 quintaux, contre 601,392 quintaux en 1902; la Russie, 2,056,000 quintaux, contre 349,927 quintaux en mai 1902, et l'Inde, 1,700,000 quintaux, contre 250,174 en 1902. Les principales expéditions de blé dans la Grande-Bretagne proviennent en ce moment de la République Argentine, qui, avec son sol fertile et son nombre d'habitants compativement petit, offre au commerce des grains un avenir très florissant. Dans l'état présentant les prévisions de la récolte de blé du monde entier pour l'année 1904 le "Statist" fait savoir que les exportations de blé de la République Argentine depuis le 1er janvier 1904 ont dépassé de 40 pour cent celles de la même période de l'année 1903, et que la dernière récolte était déjà très grande.

Les rapports au sujet de la première expédition de coton provenant de la République Argentine à destination de Liverpool ont été faits la semaine finissant le 18 juin 1904. Ils font ressortir que l'expédition, ne comptant que 80 balles environ, est d'une qualité excellente, et l'on s'attend à voir cette espèce de coton figurer sur la cote des marchés. On dit que les balles sont très bien faites et que l'emballage garantit parfaitement le coton.

Les balles ne sont pas si serrées que celles de l'Egypte ou des Etats-Unis, mais elles sont généralement en excellente condition.

Le coton a été cultivé dans le district de Mendoza, et le résultat de cet essai aura sans doute une grande influence sur la culture du coton dans la République Argentine.

IMMIGRATION EN 1903.

D'après le rapport du Bureau d'Immigration transmis au Ministre de l'Agriculture de la République Argentine, 155,150 personnes sont entrées dans le pays en 1903 et 117,626 en sont sorties; 37,524 personnes sont donc restées dans le pays. Le nombre des immigrants s'est

élevé à 75,227 personnes et celui des émigrants à 40,653. Les Italiens, au nombre de 42,358, occupent le premier rang parmi les immigrants. Ensuite viennent, par ordre d'importance, les Espagnols, 21,917; les Français, 2,491; les Allemands, 1,000, et les Anglais, 560. Les autorités ne se montrent pas tout à fait satisfaits de ce résultat.

EXPORTATIONS POUR QUATRE MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1904.

Voici les principales exportations de la République Argentine pendant les quatre premiers mois de 1904, comparées à celles de la même période en 1903:

Articles.		1903.	1004.
Cuirs de bœuf:			
Secs	nombre..	726,272	840,070
Salés	id....	488,982	440,794
Cuirs de cheval:			
Secs	id....	18,851	47,933
Salés	id....	41,832	62,512
Peaux de mouton	balles..	24,011	25,217
Crin	id....	1,242	1,187
Suif	pipes..	8,749	7,028
Id	caisses..	24,385	30,286
Id	boucauts..	7,093	9,560
Peaux de chèvre	balles..	1,836	823
Laine	id....	249,323	289,505
Blé	tonnes..	1,324,748	875,094
Maïs	id....	293,131	80,250
Graine de lin	id....	580,254	345,336
Farine	id....	30,014	20,012
Son	id....	37,814	34,852
Pollards	sacs..	89,089	75,885
Graines oléagineuses	id....	71,859	58,040
Foin	balles..	156,925	413,295
Quebracho	tonnes..	100,069	103,212
Tabac	balles..	4,325	3,189
Beurre	caisses..	101,464	115,253
Sucre	tonnes..	5,232	4,396
Carcasses de moutons		1,161,338	1,068,189
Bœuf	quartiers..	322,520	246,707

CULTURE DU COTON.

Le rapport consulaire journalier n° 1964 contient l'intéressant article qui suit sur la culture du coton. Ce rapport a été transmis au Ministre du Commerce des Etats-Unis en date du 26 mars 1904, par M. John Barrett, Ministre des Etats-Unis à Buenos-Ayres.

En vue de l'intérêt toujours croissant qui se montre journellement aux Etats-Unis et en Europe au sujet de l'approvisionnement du coton brut dans le monde entier, j'ai essayé de faire quelques recherches sur les chances que pourrait offrir la culture du coton dans la République Argentine. Après avoir étudié avec beaucoup de soin toutes les données possibles de quelque importance et après avoir discuté le sujet avec des personnes compétentes en la matière, je suis pleinement convaincu qu'il y a une partie de la République Argentine et du Paraguay aussi grande que la Louisiane, le Mississipi, l'Alabama, la Géorgie et la Caroline du Sud réunis qui convient parfaitement, au point de vue du climat et du sol, à la culture des meilleures qualités du coton.

Au Paraguay et dans les Provinces du nord de la République Argentine se trouve une étendue de terrain qui est considérée par les experts comme possédant les meilleures conditions générales pour la production du coton et les facilités de transport. Cette partie du pays est traversée par les grands fleuves de l'Uruguay et du Parana ainsi que par des lignes de chemins de fer déjà en exploitation ou en construction.

On n'a jamais essayé la culture du coton sur une grande échelle dans cette partie de l'Amérique du Sud, premièrement parce que jusqu'ici il n'y avait aucune raison pour faire concurrence aux Etats-Unis, à l'Egypte et aux autres pays qui produisent le coton, et deuxièmement, parce que le petit nombre d'habitants trouvait une occupation suffisante dans l'élevage des moutons et bestiaux, la culture de la canne à sucre et la culture des céréales en petit.

En ce moment il y a dans la République Argentine plusieurs experts européens qui, au point de vue de la culture du coton, sont des experts renommés. Ils ont déjà voyagé dans le nord du pays et ont commencé à faire de nombreux essais sur la culture en question. Ces experts ont visité précédemment l'Egypte, l'Inde et toutes les parties des Etats-Unis où l'on cultive le coton, et par le fait ils sont en mesure d'établir des comparaisons. Plusieurs d'entre eux ont fait savoir qu'ils sont convaincus que dans quelques années la République Argentine peut devenir l'un des principaux pays producteurs de coton. L'un des agents les plus en vue du Ministère de l'Agriculture, qui s'est occupé personnellement de cette question, m'a dit que tous les rapports publiés actuellement sont bien au-dessous de la réalité et que d'ici très peu de temps on obtiendra des résultats qui attireront l'attention du monde entier. Un des grands armateurs de Buenos-Ayres m'écrit qu'avant peu à Buenos-Ayres, à Rosario et autres ports situés sur les rives du fleuve de la Plata et ses affluents on chargera les navires de balles de coton, ainsi que cela se fait actuellement à la Nouvelle-Orléans, à Mobile et à Galveston.

Je ne m'en suis pas tenu aux paroles et j'ai visité moi-même beaucoup de provinces convenant à la culture du coton. De plus j'ai comparé ces pays avec le sud des Etats-Unis que je connais si bien. Donc je ne pense pas être dans l'erreur en combinant tous les renseignements que j'ai obtenus pour conclure que la République Argentine, avec son immense étendue de terrain, son sol, son climat et ses facilités de transport, peut devenir un grand pays producteur de coton et par conséquent un concurrent sérieux des Etats-Unis sur les marchés de coton du monde entier.

Il y aura toutefois un certain avantage pour les Etats-Unis en fournissant les machines à égrener et à presser le coton et aussi celles qui servent à extraire l'huile de sa graine.

Comme en conclusion, je recommande aux marchands et fabricants

de coton des Etats-Unis de ne pas perdre de vue les avantages qu'ils pourraient retirer de ce nouveau champ d'action. De plus, je recommande aux cultivateurs de coton des Etats-Unis du Sud à s'adonner plus que jamais à perfectionner et améliorer la culture du coton afin d'être en état de lutter avantageusement contre cette concurrence, d'un autre côté je dirai aux fabricants de machines de surveiller ce marché qui dans un temps très proche est appelé à offrir un débouché très important à leurs inventions.

CONCESSION D'UNE LIGNE DE CHEMIN DE FER.

Une loi, votée par le congrès, a accordé la concession d'une ligne de chemin de fer qui, partant du port de Rosario aboutirait à Puerto-Belgrano (Bahía Blanca).

La largeur de la voie sera de 1 mètre ou 1.66 metre, au choix du concessionnaire.

Les matériaux de construction et d'exploitation de ce chemin de fer qui ne seront pas produits par l'industrie argentine, pourront être importés libres de droits pendant un délai de vingt ans, à partir de la date de la signature du contrat.

MOUVEMENTS DE PORT EN MARS 1904.

BAHIA BLANCA.

Pendant le mois de mars et dans les trois premiers mois de l'année, 22 voiliers et 36 vapeurs sont sortis du port de Bahia Blanca transportant les marchandises suivantes aux pays ci-dessous:

		Mars 1904.	Premier trimestre 1904.
Belgique:			
Blé	tonnes..	26,767	32,067
Laine	balles..	2,306	5,996
Graine de lin	tonnes..	.....	1,522
Son	id....	.....	200
Peaux de mouton	balles..	407	450
Cuirs de bœuf, salés	nombre..	.....	700
Allemagne:			
Blé	tonnes..	17,904	24,491
Laine	balles..	8,065	18,123
Son	tonnes..	1,725	1,788
Peaux de moutons	balles..	70	70
Cuirs de bœufs, salés	nombre..	3,868	3,868
Cuirs de cheval, secs	id....	980	980
Angleterre:			
Blé	tonnes..	.....	1,000
Laine	balles..	.....	319
Peaux de moutons	id....	.....	292
Mouton frigorifié	nombre..	.....	40,264
France:			
Blé	tonnes..	.....	2,444
Laine	balles..	2,100	6,776
Graine de lin	tonnes..	.....	2,717
Hollande:			
Blé	id....	29,202	34,830
Graine de lin	id....	.....	964
Brésil:			
Blé	id....	18,094	18,094
Commandes:			
Blé	id....	8,840	13,282
Graine de lin	id....	.....	612
Maïs	id....	.....	1,409

SAN NICOLAS.

Onze vapeurs et 1 voilier sont sortis du port de San Nicolas pendant le mois de mars et 23 vapeurs et 2 voiliers dans les trois premiers mois de l'année 1904, transportant les marchandises suivantes aux pays mentionnés ci-dessous:

		Mars 1904.	Premier trimestre 1904.
Angleterre:			
Blé	tonnes	195	5,835
Maïs	id	395	478
Graine de lin	id	4,251	5,674
Belgique:			
Blé	id	824	824
Maïs	id	1,772	1,772
Graine de lin	id	508	508
Laine	balles	1,029	1,029
France:			
Maïs	tonnes	.....	495
Graine de lin	id	1,095	3,956
Laine	balles	1,334	1,613
Cuirs de bœuf, secs	nombre	496	496
Allemagne:			
Maïs	tonnes	.....	1,306
Graine de lin	id	2,669	2,669
Laine	balles	.....	311
Son	tonnes	.....	200
Farine	id	.....	341
Foin	balles	.....	2,065
Chevaux	têtes	.....	100
Peaux de veaux, salées	nombre	2,600	2,600
Commandes:			
Maïs	tonnes	.....	552
Graine de lin	id	11,120	18,758
Laine	balles	.....	963

LA PLATA.

Pendant le mois de mars 31 vapeurs et 2 voiliers sont sortis du port de La Plata et 66 vapeurs et 2 voiliers sont sortis pendant les trois premiers mois de l'année 1904, transportant les marchandises suivantes:

		Mars 1904.	Premier trimestre 1904.
Maïs	kilos	16,010,269	43,430,590
Blé	id	21,075,256	27,990,856
Graine de lin	id	1,531,736	2,948,686
Foin	id	70,000	70,000
Orge	id	39,048	39,048

BOLIVIE.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

I.—*Loi du 26 décembre 1903, relative aux droits de magasinage.*

["El Estado" du 9 janvier 1904.]

ARTICLE UNIQUE. Le droit de magasinage actuellement perçu dans les douanes de la République à l'entrée des marchandises est porté au double pour l'année 1904.

II.—*Loi du 26 décembre 1903, apportant des modifications au tarif des douanes.*

"El Estado" du 9 janvier 1904.]

ARTICLE 1er. Tous les articles exempts de droits dans le tarif des douanes sont assujettis à un impôt de 10 pour cent de leur évaluation dans ledit tarif.

ART. 2. Sont exemptés du payement de tout droit: 1° le charbon de terre de toute sorte; 2° le bois brut non raboté; 3° les machines à coudre et à écrire, et 4° la farine sous réserve des dispositions établies dans la loi du 6 octobre 1892.

ART. 3. Est réduit à 10 pour cent le droit fixé dans le No. 1488 pour les tissus de coton dits *tocuyos* écrus, unis ou sergés.

ART. 4. La présente loi entrera en vigueur le 1er janvier 1904.

BRÉSIL.

RÉDUCTION DES DROITS D'IMPORTATION SUR QUELQUES ARTICLES DE PROVENANCE NORD-AMÉRICAINE.

Le Président de la République des Etats-Unis du Brésil, dans le but d'encourager le développement des relations commerciales du Brésil avec les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord:

Considérant que ce pays est le plus grand importateur de café; que ce produit entre en franchise sur ses marchés; que l'article 6 de la loi No. 1144 du 30 décembre 1903, autorise le gouvernement à adopter un tarif différentiel pour un ou plusieurs articles de production étrangère, à titre de compensation de concessions faites à des articles de production brésilienne, décrète:

ART. 1er. Durant l'exercice courant, à partir du 20 de ce mois jusqu'au 31 décembre, les articles suivants de production nord américaine jouiront, à leur entrée au Brésil, d'une réduction de 20 pour cent des droits d'importation:

Farine de blé.

Lait condensé.

Articles manufacturés de caoutchouc, compris à l'article 1033 du tarif des douanes. [a]

Articles d'horlogerie.

Encres (art. 173 du tarif), à l'exception des encres à écrire.[b]

Vernis.

ART. 2. Sont abrogées toutes dispositions contraires au présent décret.

Rio de Janeiro, le 16 avril 1904.

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[a] L'article 1033 du tarif comprend tous les articles manufacturés de caoutchouc, gomme élastique, celluloïd, gutta percha galvanisée ou non.

[b] Les encres dont fait mention l'article 173 (exception faite des encres à écrire) sont les suivantes: encres à marquer le linge, à dessin, en boîtes, en coquilles, en poudre, en pâte ou en pains, de toute qualité, préparées à l'eau, préparées à l'huile, pour impression typographique ou lithographique, et pour peinture de bâtiments ou autres usages. Encre fines, en tubes ou cylindres de métal ou autres.

CIRCULAIRES POUR LA VENTE DES MACHINES.

Au Brésil, le mouvement d'introduction des moteurs à alcool pour l'éclairage et autres usages est en progrès et un débouché pourrait s'ouvrir aux constructeurs de machines et appareils d'éclairage. L'Association nationale agricole du Brésil a bien voulu offrir de distribuer, dans les limites de l'association, des catalogues illustrés et circulaires explicatives. Les fabricants d'instruments agricoles, de moteurs à alcool et à pétrole, de machines pour laiterie, etc., auraient avantage à préparer des circulaires en portugais pour être envoyées au Brésil.

DÉBOUCHÉS DIVERS.

Les travaux de construction du grand port de Rio-de-Janeiro, la démolition et la reconstruction d'un certain nombre de rues dans la ville, tous travaux déjà commencés, ne peuvent que créer d'importants débouchés pour les industries du fer et de l'acier, de la quincaillerie de bâtiment, de la plomberie et de tous articles se rapportant à la construction de maisons particulières ou monuments publics.

Les travaux des nouveaux docks vont entraîner la construction d'un grand nombre de vastes magasins. Dans les nouvelles avenues projetées, des centaines de maisons modernes de quatre ou cinq étages vont prendre la place des anciennes maisons basses et sales.

La reconstrucion va commencer immédiatement. On ne connaît dans ce pays, ni la science architecturale moderne, ni les maisons modernes, ni les constructions à charpente d'acier et de fer. Il n'y a pas de raisons pour qu'on n'en importe pas la mode et pour qu'elles ne deviennent populaires. On considère en conséquence, qu'il y a un grand avenir pour les industries étrangères et on conseille d'envoyer sur place des agents compétents dans les diverses branches d'industrie pour y étudier les besoins.

CHILI.

MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

A l'ouverture des Chambres chiliennes, qui a eu lieu le 31 mai 1904, le Président Riesco a lu son message, dans lequel il constate la parfaite cordialité des relations internationales. Les finances sont délivrées des charges résultant de la paix armée.

Le produit de la vente des cuirassés a donné des sommes assez considérables, qui seront employées à l'amélioration des ports, spécialement de celui de Valparaiso.

Les recettes du fisc pour 1903 se sont élevées à 16,036,000 piastres. Les recettes de 1904 s'élèveront à 140,000,000 piastres, contre 159,000,000 piastres en 1903. A la fin de 1904 on aura de fonds suffisants pour le rachat du papier-monnaie.

Le budget de 1905 s'élèvera à 120,000,000 piastres et les dépenses ne dépasseront pas 98,000,000 piastres. L'excédent sera employé à l'amélioration des services publics et à l'achèvement des travaux commencés. Les exploitations sont évaluées à 54,000,000 piastres et les importations à 29,000,000 piastres.

Le Président déclare que la Chambre doit terminer à bref délai la loi réglementant les propriétés salpêtrières et créer des chemins de fer dans ces propriétés.

Il constate également que la paix avec la République Argentine est solidement établie, que le litige chilo-bolivien sera réglé à brève échéance et que les difficultés pendantes avec le Pérou sont étudiées actuellement par le Gouvernement avec le désir d'arriver à une solution.

COMMERCE DES ARTICLES LÉGERS EN FONTE, DE LA COUTELLERIE, DES OUTILS ET DE LA VERRERIE.

Le Consul d'Angleterre à Coquimbo rapporte que l'importation dans ce port des articles de ménage en fer (fonte, fer forgé et acier) s'est accrue.

Il se pourrait qu'il y ait des progrès à faire pour le commerce: 1°, des articles en fonte, tels que brasiers, petits fourneaux de cuisine, tuyaux très minces pour l'usage domestique, gouttières; 2°, articles en verrerie de qualité moyenne et ordinaire; 3°, des couteaux de table et outils bon marché. Cependant, une connaissance des besoins du pays est essentielle et, de préférence, il faudrait l'acquérir par une étude sur place. Le Consul attire l'attention sur ce fait que la concurrence est très vive entre les maisons de gros du pays, qui sont au nombre d'une douzaine environ.

LA GRAINE DE LUZERNE.

Presque toute la production de graine de luzerne est exportée. Les statistiques pour 1903 donnent comme chiffre d'exportation 839 tonnes métriques, évaluées à $153,118, et envoyées exclusivement en Grande-Bretagne.

On estime que la production de la présente saison aura été bien plus forte que la précédente, mais aucune statistique de la récolte n'a pu être établie.

Le prix en gros de la graine sur le marché de Valparaiso est de $9.12 les 100 livres anglaises.

COLOMBIE.

REMISE JUSQU'À NOUVEL ORDRE DE L'AFFERMAGE DES MINES D'ÉMERAUDES.

Le Conseil National Colombien d'Amortissement a publié un décret remettant indéfiniment la date de l'adjudication de l'affermage des mines d'émeraudes de Muzo et de Coscuez, qui aurait dû avoir lieu le 31 décembre dernier.

Le Conseil donne comme raison de cette remise que, d'après les mémoires présentés au Conseil et les renseignements verbaux reçus de personnes compétentes, quelques-unes des propositions n'ont pas encore été soumises par les adjudicataires, et en plus de cela le Conseil désire étudier plus soigneusement la manière d'exploiter les mines afin d'obtenir les meilleurs rendements possibles.

COSTA-RICA.

NOUVEAU TERMINUS POUR LE CHEMIN DE FER DU PACIFIQUE.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères des Etats-Unis a fait savoir au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, en date du 18 juin 1904, que le Congrès de Costa-Rica a décidé d'établir à Puntas-Arenas le port terminus du Chemin de Fer Pacifique de Costa-Rica au lieu de l'établir à Tivives, ainsi que cela avait été décidé tout d'abord. M. William Lawrence Merry, Ministre des Etats-Unis, ajoute, en transmettant ces renseignements de San-José, Costa-Rica, en date du 30 mai 1904:

"Il reste à construire 15 milles environ pour relier Santo-Domingo au chemin de fer entre Esparta et Puntas-Arenas. Dans les conditions actuelles, cette décision paraît sage, puisque Tivives n'est pas aussi bien abrité que Puntas-Arenas, et il faudrait un brise-lames très coûteux pour construire un bassin. Avec très peu de dépense et l'emploi d'une drague le port intérieur de Puntas-Arenas, entouré de terrain, pourrait facilement recevoir des navires ayant un tirant d'eau de 12 ou 14 pieds; de plus, l'extension de la jetée en fer au delà de la courbe de 6 toises épargnerait aux grands vapeurs le déchargement actuel. Le Cap-Blanco et les îles avoisinantes abritent Puntas-Arenas de tous côtés excepté au sud, et les vapeurs peuvent s'amarrer à un quai avec la même facilité qu'à Colon ou à Port-Limon, puisque les grands vents sont rares sur la côte occidentale de la République.

"Avec l'achèvement de ce chemin de fer Costa-Rica aura une ligne interocéanique de 180 milles environ de longueur, mais avec un palier de 5,040 pieds et un grand nombre de courbes. Le chemin de fer qui

existe est bien construit; les ponts sont en fer, et la voie a une largeur de 3 pieds 6 pouces. Cette ligne traverse un beau pays, très fertile et il ne manque qu'une population plus considérable pour en tirer un grand profit. La partie qui s'étend entre San-José et l'Atlantique appartient à une compagnie anglaise, qui l'administre, tandis que la division du Pacifique appartient au Gouvernement, qui l'exploite par lui-même. Le Gouvernement, qui apprécie l'importance de cette ligne, compte l'achever aussitôt que ses finances le permettront."

PÊCHE DES PERLES.

Les renseignements suivants, se rapportant à la pêche des perles à Costa-Rica le long de la côte de l'Atlantique, ont paru dans le "Board of Trade Journal" (anglais) du 2 juin 1904. Ces renseignements ont été extraits d'un rapport préparé par le Ministre d'Italie à Guatémala pour son Gouvernement.

D'après une loi en date du 2 juillet 1902, le Gouvernement de Costa-Rica autorise la pêche des perles pour les indigènes, et pour les étrangers qui se sont restés au moins deux années dans le pays, pourvu qu'ils se conforment aux règlements en vigueur. On a divisé la côte en deux districts; dans le premier, qui s'étend au nord d'El-Morro-Hermoso, ou Cap-Vela, jusqu'aux frontières du Nicaragua, la pêche est ouverte du mois de mai au mois d'octobre; dans le second, s'étendant au sud jusqu'aux frontières de la nouvelle République de Panama, la pêche est ouverte de novembre en avril.

Le port de Punta Arenas est le centre de l'industrie. Tous les bateaux engagés dans la pêche des perles y sont inscrits et on leur donne un permis qui doit être renouvelé tous les trois mois. Ce permis ne donne pas le droit de pêche tout le long de la côte, mais seulement dans certains endroits désignés par les autorités de Punta Arenas. L'emploi d'explosifs est prohibé sur les bancs d'huîtres perlières et on ne peut pêcher aucune huître ayant moins de 3½ onces de diamètre.

Il est interdit aux particuliers et aux compagnies d'employer plus de trois plongeurs et plus de trois scaphandres. Toute personne désirant se livrer à cette industrie doit se munir d'un permis coûtant 50 pesos par mois pour chaque appareil.

Le capital, les frais d'exploitation et les bénéfices d'une compagnie employant deux appareils sont établis de la manière suivante:

Deux voiliers	3,600
Deux scaphandres et accessoires	3,000
Deux pontoons pour transport	3,000
Avances aux plongeurs et marins	1,500
Provisions pour trois mois	1,200
Coût des permis pour trois mois	300
	12,600

Voici les résultats de trois mois de travail:

	Perles.	Nacre.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*
1er mois	775	554
2ème mois	800	558
3ème mois	3,500	1,053
	5,075	2,165

La plus grande partie des perles est vendue aux courtiers de Punta Arenas qui servent d'intermédiaires entre les pêcheurs et les commerçants étrangers et les plus belles perles sont expédiées directement à Paris.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Décret du 27 février 1903, sur le régime applicable à l'importation du pétrole raffiné, du carbure de calcium et des lampes et appareils à alcool.

["La Gaceta" du 28 février 1904.]

ART. 1er. Est porté à 30 centimes de colon par kilogramme brut le droit d'importation applicable au pétrole raffiné.

ART. Est également augmenté et porté à 14 centimes de colon par kilogramme brut le droit applicable au carbure de calcium.

ART. 3. L'augmentation des droits de douane sur le pétrole raffiné et le carbure de calcium sera applicable 90 jours après la date de la publication du présent décret.

ART. 4. A partir de la même date, seront exempts à l'entrée, les lampes et appareils de toute sorte alimentés par l'alcool et servant à des usages domestiques ou industriels.

RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Ordonnance nº 8 de 1903, approuvée le 26 septembre de la même année, réduisant les droits d'importation applicables au sucre et aux produits à base de sucre.

A partir du 1er octobre, 1903, les droits applicables au sucre et aux produits à base de sucre sont modifiés comme suit:

		S.	D.
Sucre raffiné	100 livres	2	1
	ou livre	0	0.25
Sucre non raffiné	100 livres	1	8
	ou livre	0	0.2
Produits à base de sucre, tels que: conserves, chocolat, biscuits sucrés, lait condensé et tous autres produits analogues contenant une certaine quantité de sucre artificiellement incorporé	livre	0	0.25

MODIFICATIONS AUX DROITS D'EXPORTATION.

Le Gouvernement provisoire de la République Dominicaine a prescrit de mettre en vigueur, depuis le 20 avril, les dispositions suivantes:

Le cacao, la cire et les cuirs de bœuf acquitteraient à l'exportation, par quintal, $1.50, $2.50 et $1 au lieu de $0.90, $1 et $0.36. Les peaux de chèvre qui étaient exemptes de droits seraient taxées à raison de $2.50. Les autres articles d'exportation seraient soumis au tarif en vigueur avant la loi du 15 avril 1901.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 114 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances. Le rapport a trait au mois de mai 1904, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1903. Il donne aussi un tableau des onze mois finissant au mois de mai 1904 en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importation et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de mai ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois juillet.

LES FINANCES DES ETATS-UNIS—REVENUS ET DÉPENSES, ANNÉE FISCALE 1904.

Le Ministre des Finances des Etats-Unis vient de présenter son rapport au sujet de l'activité des différentes branches de son département pendant l'année fiscale échue le 30 juin 1904, et au sujet des sommes affectées au service du budget.

Il résulte, en résumé, dudit rapport que l'excédent réel du budget est environ de $750,000 moins qu'on ne le supposa, en ne prenant compte toutefois que des dépenses inscrites à la loi budgétaire approuvée par le Congrès, car on n'y prévoya ni la dépense des $50,000,000 pour le canal de Panama, ni le prêt des $4,600,000 à la Compagnie de l'Exposition Universelle de Saint Louis.

Le budget mentionné se basait également sur des lois en vigueur qui souffrirent des réformes dues à la ratification du traité de réciprocité conclu avec Cuba.

Le budget des Etats-Unis pour l'année fiscale 1904 et les recettes et dépenses réelles de ce chef sont les suivantes:

	Sommes du budget.	Dépenses effective.
RECETTES.		
Douanières	$250,000,000	$262,068,485
Intérieures	235,000,000	232,435,695
Diverses	45,000,000	46,682,565
Total	530,000,000	541,186,745
DÉPENSES.		
Civiles et diverses	130,000,000	132,229,913
Guerre	115,000,000	115,337,786
Marine	96,000,000	102,757,075
Indiens	12,000,000	10,437,196
Pensions	139,000,000	142,558,335
Intérêts	24,000,000	24,618,766
Total	516,000,000	527,939,071
Excédent	14,000,000	13,247,674

Dans les dépenses civiles et diverses ne sont pas inclus ni les $50,000,000 de Panama ni les $4,600,000 de Saint Louis.

Il y avait en caisse le 30 juin 1904 la somme de $165,965,872 en numéraire.

Comparant l'année 1904 avec celle de 1903, il y a une diminution de $21,823,235 dans les recettes douanières et un surcroît de $2,320,440 dans les recettes intérieures et de $1,802,014 dans les dépenses diverses.

Les dépenses civiles et diverses de l'année fiscale 1904, y inclus les débours de Panama et de Saint Louis, ont excédé en $61,813,612 celles de 1903.

Dans les dépenses du Ministère de la Guerre, comparées avec celles de 1903, il y a eu une diminution de $3,211,897 et dans celles de celui de la Marine une augmentation de $20,060,271.

Dans les pensions de retraite il y a eu $4,133,000 de plus et dans le service des intérêts $4,000,000 de moins à débourser.

Le montant de l'impôt intérieur fut de $233,500,000, ce qui donne à peu près $3,500,000 de plus qu'en 1903, quoique la taxation fut la même pendant les deux années comparées, donc le mouvement du trafic et des affaires courantes des Etats-Unis, pendant l'année fiscale 1904, ne démontre pas de dépression générale dans les transactions commerciales.

N. Veloz-Goiticoa.

Washington, D. C., *le 2 juillet, 1904.*

ÉTABLISSEMENT D'UN SYSTÈME MONÉTAIRE AVEC LE PANAMA.

M. TAFT, Ministre de la Guerre, a publié le 20 juin 1904, la convention signée par lui et la Commission monétaire de Panama. En voici le contenu:

Une convention a été signée aujourd'hui au Ministère de la Guerre par M. TAFT et les commissaires de Panama, d'après laquelle la monnaie d'or des Etats-Unis sera adoptée comme monnaie légale dans la République de Panama et la monnaie de Panama comme monnaie légale dans la zone du canal.

Cette convention sera transmise par les commissaires de Panama à leur gouvernement, et si elle est adoptée par le Congrès elle réglera la question de la monnaie qui aura cours pendant la construction du canal. Il est dit que un dollar or de la même valeur que celui des Etats-Unis sera l'étalon au Panama et que la monnaie d'or des Etats-Unis y aura cours forcé. La monnaie divisionnaire se composera de pièces d'argent de la République de Panama.

Il est dit aussi qu'on procédera à la frappe de cette monnaie jusqu'à concurrence d'une valeur nominale de $1,500,000 en or. On se procurera l'argent nécessaire par la refonte des pièces colombiennes actuellement en circulation. Si les besoins s'en font sentir pendant la construction du canal on pourra frapper des pièces divisionnaires pour une valeur de $1,500,000 de plus, mais cette dernière clause est laissée à l'entière discretion des commissaires. Comme garantie de tout l'argent monnayé, on déposera dans une banque des Etats-Unis 15 pour cent de la valeur nominale de cette monnaie divisionnaire, et sur la demande de la Commission du Canal on y déposera aussi le seigneuriage du total monnayé. Afin d'éviter la hausse du change aux dépens du public et des travaux du canal, la République et la Commission sont convenues de coopérer au moyen de la vente de chèques à des prix raisonnables afin de ne pas faire monter le taux du change sur New York et éviter ainsi les grands écarts qui en résulteraient.

IMPORTATION PAR MER DES PRODUITS ÉTRANGERS À DESTINATION DES ÉTATS-UNIS.

Le Congrès des Etats-Unis a voté la loi suivante approuvée le 27 avril 1904, par le Président des Etats-Unis:

"Sauf dans les districts sur les frontières nord, nord-ouest et ouest des Etats-Unis adjacents au Dominion du Canada et sauf dans les districts adjacents au Mexique, aucune marchandise produite ou fabriquée à l'étranger et soumise à des droits ne sera introduite aux Etats-Unis, d'aucun port étranger et d'aucune autre manière que par mer, ni sur aucun navire de moins de 30 tonnes nettes de registre, ni ne sera mise à terre ou débarquée dans d'autres ports que ceux

désignés par la loi sous peine de confiscation et perte des navires et de toutes marchandises y importées, embarquées ou débarquées de toute autre manière."

TAXES DE TRANSPORT APPLICABLES AUX GRAINS À DESTINATION DES PORTS DU GOLFE DU MEXIQUE.

D'après le "Inter-Ocean," de Chicago, la réunion du *Central Freight Association* a décidé de maintenir indéfiniment les prix de transport en vigueur durant l'hiver pour les grains et produits dérivés de Chicago aux ports de l'Atlantique.

Ces frets sont: De Chicago à New York, 20 cents les 100 livres américaines pour les grains et produits dérivés destinés à la consommation intérieure; à l'exportation ces taux sont respectivement réduits à 15 cents et 16½ cents les 100 livres.

Expédiés sur Philadelphie les prix de New York subissent une réduction de 2 cents en ce qui concerne les produits dérivés des grains et de 1 cent pour les grains; sur Baltimore les réductions s'élèvent, respectivement, à 3 cents et 1½ cents.

Les lignes de l'Ouest se sont concertées pour ramener les frets des grains à la base de 14 cents les 100 livres entre les divers centres de la région du Missouri et Chicago.

Les taux du Missouri aux ports du Golfe étant fixés à la base normale de 18 cents.

La raison pour laquelle les grains en provenance de Etats de Nebraska, Kansas et autres territoires transmissouriens sont exportés par les ports du Golfe au lieu d'être expédiés *via* Chicago aux ports de l'Atlantique, provient de ce que le prix de transport de Kansas City à New York est de 29 cents les 100 livres, alors qu'il n'est que de 18 cents de Kansas City à la Nouvelle-Orléans, soit une économie de 11 cents par 100 livres.

MEXIQUE.

RECETTES POSTALES POUR LES NEUF PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE.

Les opérations du service postal mexicain pour les neuf premiers mois de l'année fiscale 1903–4 accusent un chiffre de $2,259,203.73 contre $2,010,887.26 dans la même période de l'année précédente, soit une augmentation pour l'année courante de $248,316.47 ou 12.35 pour cent.

Les chiffres pour le mois de mars 1904 ayant trait à ce service montrent les résultats suivants: vente de timbres-poste, $228,285.99 contre $205,036.08 pour la même période de l'année précédente; loyers des boîtes dans les bureaux de poste, $195 contre $126; amendes,

$958.34 contre $2,065.20; primes sur les mandats-poste de l'intérieur, $24,832.37 contre $24,129.97; mandats-internationaux $401.72 contre $268.45; primes sur les mandats d'éditeurs $3,626.41 contre $2,556.16, ce qui fait ressortir pour le mois de mars 1904 un total de $258,299.83 contre $234,181.86 dans le même mois de l'année précédente ce qui accuse une augmentation de $24,117.97.

DROITS D'IMPORTATION, MARS 1904.

Les recettes douanières pendant le mois de mars pour les droits d'importation ordinaires dans les ports du Mexique ont été comme il suit: Les droits ordinaires sont donnés séparément pour chaque bureau de douane et on donne le total des recettes qui proviennent des droits d'exportation et d'importation en sus, droits de ports et arriérés:

Douanes.	Droits d'importation ordinaires.	Douanes.	Droits d'importation ordinaires.
Acapulco	$6,079.71	Nogales	77,594.13
Agua Prieta	16,510.82	Progreso	208,739.14
Altata	6,036.72	Puerto Angel	2,357.91
Camargo	204.66	Salina Cruz	2,073.28
Campeche	14,738.30	San Blas	2,143.24
Ciudad Juarez	143,666.79	Santa Rosalía	3,287.78
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	182,029.34	Soconusco	8,553.75
Coatzacoalcos	13,393.02	Tampico	409,125.08
Chetumal	272.28	Tijuana	353.05
Ensenada	6,026.25	Tonala	3,096.03
Frontera	36,602.86	Topolobampo	31.26
Guaymas	52,150.13	Tuxpam	1,420.55
Guerrero	31.89	Veracruz	1,208,799.09
Isla del Carmen	3,194.58	Zapalata	99.90
La Ascención	129.64		
La Morita	44,835.71	Total des droits d'importation ordinaires	2,800,575.06
La Paz	1,800.86	Total des droits d'importation en sus	300,669.76
Laredo de Tamaulipas	262,135.09	Total des droits d'exportation	87,188.36
Las Vacas	357.43	Total des droits de ports	84,448.30
Manzanillo	5,951.42	Total des arriérés	146.21
Matamoros	3,249.93		
Mazatlan	53,608.54	Total général	3,273,027.69
México	19,811.47		
Mier	83.25		

COMMERCE AVEC LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE EN 1902.

Quoique un peu en retard, le rapport fait à son Gouvernement par M. C. Biorkland, fonctionnaire de la légation anglaise à Mexico, contient un grand nombre de données très intéressantes au sujet du commerce de la Grande Bretagne et Mexique dans l'année dont il est question.

Les importations mexicaines ont dépassé de £2,000,000 celles de l'année précédente. Les articles qui ont montré la plus grande augmentation sont: le coton brut, le charbon, le coke, les machines, le fer et l'acier et leurs applications. Les importations provenant du Royaume-Uni et de ses colonies n'accusent toutefois qu'une valeur de £1,886,696, soit 13 pour cent du commerce total du pays. Le rapport fait connaître cependant que ces chiffres ne montrent pas exactement la condition des affaires, car tous les articles exportés du Canada par exemple, et traversant les Etats-Unis sont désignés comme articles expédiés des Etats-Unis. Naturellement, la plus grande partie du

commerce mexicain est entre les mains des américains, la position géographique et les facilités de transport des Etas-Unis favorisant beauco up les intérêts commerciaux.

En 1902, la valuer des importations provenant des Etats-Unis était £843,939 contre £6,941,920 en 1901 et seulement £4,000,000 en 1897. Depuis 1897 l'Allemagne aussi a augmenté rapidement son commerce avec le Mexique, l'augmentation accusant presque 107 pour cent.

L'industrie manufacturière aux Etats-Unis montre une expansion considérable et il est intéressant de noter que l'importation de combustible au Mexique figure actuellement comme facteur important dans le commerce extérieur du pays.

La valeur des machines de toutes sortes importées dans le pays en 1902 s'est élevée à £2,000,155 contre £1,656,774 en 1901. Dans ce chiffre, on comprend: les ascenseurs, les instruments de musique, les machines à vapeur et toutes sortes de machines et de presses typographiques aussi bien que les globes servant à la lumière électrique, les montures de parapluies, les outils d'artisans, les jouets automatiques, les plumiers et toutes sortes de montres et d'horloges.

Les principaux articles sont les machines à vapeur fixes et mobiles. Presque toutes ces machines à vapeur, mais plus spécialement celles destinées aux chemins de fer, viennent des Etats-Unis. La valeur des autres machines importées en 1902 s'est élevée à £1,029,078 et comprend des machines de toutes sortes destinées à n'importe quel emploi qu'elles soient mues à la main, à la vapeur, à l'électricité, ou à l'eau.

Voici la valeur de quelques-uns des principaux articles importés sous cette rubrique: outils pour artisans, £104,141; instruments de musique, £85,698; instruments scientifiques, £31,469; presses typographiques, £37,879; accumulateurs électriques, £17,409, et globes pour la lumière électrique, £15,387. La plus grande partie de tous ces articles vient des Etats-Unis; l'Allemagne en a fourni aussi des grandes quantités.

Le commerce de la quincaillerie non seulement à Mexico mais aussi dans les grandes villes des différents états de la République est entre les mains de compagnies allemandes en relation plus ou moins directe avec les quatre principales maisons de la capitale.

M. Biorkland fait savoir que le Mexique offre beaucoup de débouchés pour le placement des capitaux ainsi que le prouve le grand nombre de commerçants et de capitalistes américains qui sont venus au Mexique ces dernières années.

EXPORTATIONS ET IMPORTATIONS DANS LES SEPT PREMIERS MOIS DE L'EXERCICE 1903-4.

Le Mexique a exporté dans les sept premiers mois de l'exercise fiscal 1903–4 pour $123,404,546, contre $108,934,064 dans la même période de 1902–3.

Voici la liste des pays importateurs et les chiffres qui se rapportent à chacun d'eux.

	1903-4.	1902-3.
Etats-Unis	$87,106,439	$78,799,530
Grande-Bretagne	18,574,304	18,320,501
Allemagne	6,006,225	3,772,269
France	3,940,867	1,355,893
Belgique	3,113,052	2,251,515
Espagne	1,463,989	707,971
Autriche-Hongrie	19,575	300
Hollande	37,720	30,424
Italie	2,116	920
Russie	.....	13,601
Amérique Centrale	260,371	281,001
Amérique du Sud	96,909	33,245
Antilles	2,687,562	3,336,892
Asie	5,417	30,000
Total des exportations	123,404,549	108,934,064

Les importations durant la même période se sont réparties, dans les proportions suivantes, entre les pays qui sont en relations d'affaires avec le Mexique:

	1903-4.	1902-3.
Etats-Unis	$23,564,354	$23,567,730
Grande-Bretagne	5,915,017	5,749,064
Allemagne	5,645,116	5,527,942
France	4,081,107	3,928,348
Belgique	1,001,187	692,132
Espagne	1,776,363	1,748,803
Autriche-Hongrie	266,903	234,080
Hollande	127,961	148,314
Italie	335,504	276,000
Norvège	61,257	55,165
Portugal	21,448	31,973
Russie	3,685	575
Suède	76,705	26,582
Suisse	217,391	253,900
Autres pays européens	9,671	8,867
Canada	20,383	12,313
Amérique Centrale	8,842	10,834
Amérique du Sud	109,624	116,950
Antilles	72,384	73,415
Océanie	3,044	45,288
Total des importations	43,719,344	41,949,883

RECETTES GÉNÉRALES.

D'après le rapport présenté au Congrès, les recettes provenant de l'impôt de timbre pendant les huit premiers mois de l'année fiscale 1903-4 se sont élevées à $20,511,372.61. Voici le détail de recettes pour chaque mois:

1903:	
Juillet	$3,330,893.24
Août	2,091,073.44
Septembre	2,503,609.45
Octobre	2,454,908.66
November	2,939,535.36
Décembre	2,247,710.06
1904:	
Janvier	2,810,042.78
Février	2,133,599.62

Ce total de $20,511,372.61 accuse une augmentation de $869,914.70 sur les recettes provenant de sources similaires dans la même période de l'année précédente.

Les impôts perçus pour la frappe de la monnaie et pour le service de la garantie pendant les huit mois dont il est question se sont élevés au chiffre de $2,538,647.04 contre $2,016,739.16 dans la même période de 1902–3, soit une augmentation de $221,917.33 dans l'année courante.

L'impôt fédéral direct dans les six premiers mois de 1903–4, perçu dans le district fédéral, s'est élevé à $2,629,692.94 au lieu de $2,269,216.05 dans les mêmes mois de 1902–3, faisant ressortir une augmentation de $360,476.89 pour le premier semestre de l'année courante.

Les recettes douanières pour les neuf premiers mois de l'année fiscale 1903–4 accusent un total de $24,768,701.12 au lieu de $23,947,822.56 pour l'année fiscale précédente, soit une augmentation nette de $820,878.56 en 1903–4.

PRÉVISIONS DE LA RÉCOLTE DU TABAC POUR L'ANNÉE 1904.

Le "Mexican Investor" dans son numéro du 4 juin 1904, fait connaître qu'on estime la récolte du tabac au Mexique pour l'année 1904 à 800,000 arrobas, de 25 livres chacun, soit environ 20,000,000 de livres. Cette production est distribuée parmi les districts suivants:

	Arrobas.
San Andrés Tuxtla	160,000
Valle Nacional	50,000
Ojitlan	40,000
Acayucan et Jaltipan	5,000
Tlapacoyan et Córdoba	180,000
Simojovel	150,000
Les districts précités sont dans l'Etat de Vera Cruz:	
Territoire de Tépic	150,000
Autres districts	65,000
Total	800,000

Le tabac exporté provient principalement des districts de San Andrés Tuxtla, Valle Nacional et Ojitlan dans l'Etat de Vera Cruz. Tout ce tabac est expédié en Europe; les grands acheteurs sont Amsterdam et Hambourg, suivis de Londres et de Liverpool. Le tabac mexicain ne s'exporte pas pour ainsi dire, aux Etats-Unis, à cause des droits excessifs qui sont en réalité prohibitifs.

On a vendu et exporté presque toute la récolte de San Andrés et plus du tiers de celle d'Ojitlan et de Valle Nacional. Le tabac de Tlapacoyan est employé presqu' exclusivement dans les petites fabriques pour faire les cigares et cigarettes bon marché que consomment les Indiens.

Toute la récolte de Tepic, qui est considérée comme ayant la meilleure qualité, a été achetée par la fabrique de cigarettes Buen Tono.

Toutes les exportations sont sous forme de "tabaco labrado," c'est

à dire, de cigares et cigarettes. L'état suivant montre les quantités exportées chaque année dans les douze années fiscales de 1890–91 à 1901–2, d'après les chiffres préparés par le Ministère des Finances.

Année.	Kilogrammes.	Livres.	Année.	Kilogrammes.	Livres.
1890–91	307,300	677,289	1896–97	420,232	926,191
1891–92	394,336	869,116	1897–98	389,697	958,892
1892–93	373,513	823,222	1898–99	404,701	891,961
1893–94	361,326	806,362	1899–1900	276,967	610,435
1894–95	366,514	807,806	1900–1901	284,283	626,550
1895–96	401,946	885,889	1901–1902	241,710	432,728

On peut voir que le commerce de l'exportation de tabac n'a pas augmenté dans ces douze années, comme l'ont fait le hennequen et les autres produits. Ceci est dû au fait que les manufactures du pays ont tant développé chaque année que le commerce national fournit un débouché à des prix aussi avantageux que le commerce d'exportation; en effet le pouvoir manufacturier et la consommation augmentent plus rapidement que les plantations de tabac, qui déjà ont augmenté considérablement.

DROIT D'ENTRÉE DU LIÈGE COUPÉ EN CUBES POUR LA FABRICATION DES BOUCHONS.

Le droit applicable à l'article 155 du tarif douanier mexicain, relatif au liège coupé en cubes pour fabriquer les bouchons, n'est pas comme l'indique la note publiée au "Bulletin Mensuel" de ce Bureau du mois dernier, page 1650, de $15 le kilogramme brut, mais de 15 cents.

DÉBOUCHÉ POUR LES COUTEAUX, FOURCHETTES, CANIFS, ETC.

On lit dans le "Export," de Berlin, que le débouché pour les couteaux, fourchettes, canifs, ciseaux, etc., est très important au Mexique. Il n'y a que deux fabriques de Solingen qui aient envoyé des voyageurs. Elles traitent les affaires à trois mois de vue, après acceptation. L'encaissement peut être effectué par une banque de premier ordre. Il faut toujours, bien entendu, surtout dans le cas de fortes commandes, s'assurer de la solvabilité du client.

PARAGUAY.

MESSAGE DU PRÉSIDENT ESCURRA.

Le message du Président de la République du Paraguay, lu à l'ouverture du Congrès, à Assomption, le 1er avril 1904, fait savoir que la situation financière de la République est entrée dans une période d'indiscutable progrès; les productions et les revenus nationaux ont

augmenté considérablement. La dette extérieure au 31 décembre 1903 s'élevait à $4,592,717.84 or. Durant le cours de l'année, l'on a amorti $24,866.04 or, et le montant des intérêts et commissions payés s'élève à $4,101, 328.96, soit ensemble $126,195. Les revenus publics ont augmenté d'une façon satisfaisante, les recettes étant en 1903 de $15,392,704.48, contre $11,018,316.25 en 1902. Il y a encore une augmentation de $4,374,388.22.

Le Bureau de la "Conversion" fut fondé durant une période critique où les monnaies d'or et de papier étaient rares, et ce bureau a remédié à ce mauvais état de choses.

Avec la coopération du public, il lui a été possible d'étendre considérablement le champ de ses influences et le résultat a répondu entièrement à l'attente générale. La prime de l'or, qui était de 1,170 pour cent, est descendue à 870 pour cent. Cette baisse est due entièrement aux travaux du Bureau de Conversion, qui émit de l'or et du papier à 9 et 10 pour cent plus bas que le taux habituel du commerce. L'usure et la spéculation, ainsi que le cours élevé de l'intérêt et les rapides fluctuations de prix de l'or, ont disparu en même temps. Auparavant la prime de l'or pouvait monter ou baisser de 100 à 200 points en quelques jours; maintenant tout cela est heureusement changé.

Parlant des relations avec les pays voisins, le message paye un tribut de flatteuse reconnaissance à la République Argentine; il a emercié de la proposition de rendre au Paraguay les trophées de guerre qu'elle possède encore et de permettre aux jeunes gens du Paraguay de suivre les cours de ses écoles militaires et exprime encore sa gratitude pour d'autres gracieusetés au Gouvernement Paraguayen.

PÉROU.

NOUVEAU CABINET.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères des Etats-Unis vient de faire savoir au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines que, d'après une dépêche reçue du Ministre des Etats-Unis à Lima, en date du 14 juin 1904, le nouveau Ministère est ainsi constitué:

Président du Conseil des Ministres et Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Señor Don Alberto Elmore.

Ministre de l'Intérieur, Señor Don Juan de Dios Quintana.

Ministre de la Justice, Señor Don Francisco Eguiguren.

Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine, le Colonel Pedro Muñez.

Ministre des Finances et du Commerce, Señor Don Juan José Reinoso.

Ministre de Fomento, Señor Don José Balta.

DÉBOUCHÉS À LIMA POUR LES TUYAUX EN GRÈS.

Une ordonnance municipale, de date récente, interdit l'usage, à Lima, des tuyaux de descente en fonte. Ils devront être remplacés par des tuyaux en grès cérame vernissé, de 10, 12 ou 15 centimètres de diamètre.

SALVADOR.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Le "Journal Officiel" du Salvador a publié un décret modifiant le tarif douanier applicable aux sacs de café, tôles galvanisées pour toitures et ciment romain.

Ce décret, émis par l'Assemblée le 21 mars dernier, abroge dans son article premier le décret du 16 mars 1903, qui déclarait exempte de tous droits l'importation des sacs vides à café et à sucre. Dans son article 2 il fixe à 3 centavos par kilo le droit sur les tôles galvanisées pour toitures et les ciments de Portland ou romains et stipule que ces produits ne pourront d'ailleurs pas être soumis à d'autres impositions ou droits.

URUGUAY.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR POUR L'ANNÉE 1903.

D'après les chiffres publiés récemment par le Bureau de la Statistique de la Douane, le commerce extérieur de l'Uruguay s'est élevé en 1903 à une valeur totale de $62,421,875 contre $57,119,859 en 1902, soit une augmentation de $5,302,016 pour l'année 1903.

En 1903 les importations ont atteint le chiffre de $25,103,966 soit une augmentation de $1,586,619 sur l'année 1902.

Importations.	1903.	1902.
Boissons	$1,786,176	$1,990,363
Comestibles, céréales et épices	4,833,518	5,048,319
Tabac et cigares	252,229	208,909
Cotonnades et tissus	5,078,362	4,511,764
Vêtements confectionnés	1,179,783	1,055,256
Matière première et machines	8,162,091	7,346,662
Divers	2,845,384	2,554,393
Bétail sur pied	966,423	801,667
Total	25,103,966	25,517,347

Les exportations en 1903 se sont élevées à $37,317,909, soit une augmentation sur l'année 1902 de $3,715,397.

Le tableau suivant montre le détail des exportations pour l'année 1903, pour l'année 1902 on n'a pas pu se procurer les chiffres que pour deux articles, mais on a pu avoir le total général:

	1903.	1902.
Produits des abattoirs	$33,832,374	$29,737,992
Produits agricoles	1,921,441	2,458,827
Bétail sur pied	859,648	.....
Autres produits	825,621	.....
Articles divers	18,587	.....
Provisions pour navires	160,238	.....
Total	37,317,909	33,602,512

Le tableau suivant donne une comparaison du commerce extérieur de la République Argentine depuis l'année 1891 inclusivement:

Année.	Importations.	Exportations.	Total.
1891	$18,978,420	$26,998,270	$45,976,690
1892	18,404,296	25,951,819	44,356,115
1893	19,671,610	27,681,373	47,353,013
1894	23,800,370	33,479,511	57,279,881
1895	25,386,106	32,543,644	57,929,750
1896	25,530,185	30,403,084	55,933,269
1897	19,512,216	29,319,753	48,831,789
1898	24,784,360	30,276,916	55,061,276
1899	25,652,788	36,574,164	62,226,952
1900	23,978,206	29,410,862	53,389,068
1901	23,691,932	27,731,126	51,423,058
1902	25,517,347	33,602,512	57,119,859
1903	25,103,966	37,317,009	62,421,875

MOUVEMENT DU PORT DE MONTÉVIDÉO PENDANT LE MOIS DE MARS ET LE PREMIER TRIMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1904.

Le "Handels-Zeitung," de Buenos Ayres (Revista Financeira y Comercial), publie les chiffres suivants qui font ressortir le mouvement commercial du port de Montévidéo pour le mois de mars ainsi que pour les trois premiers mois de l'année 1904:

SORTIES DE VAISSEAUX.

	Mars 1904.	Premier trimestre 1904.
Vapeurs	44	125
Voiliers	2	11

EXPORTATIONS.

Etats Unis:			
Cuirs de bœuf, secs	nombre	5,000	103,826
Cuirs de bœuf, salés	id	.....	2,000
Crin	balles	60	205
Laine	id	.....	57
Tasajo	id	2,725	5,767
Id	tonnes	159	439
Os et cendre d'os	id	.....	503

EXPORTATIONS—Suite.

		Mars 1904.	Premier trimestre 1904.
Allemagne:			
Cuirs de bœuf, secs	nombre	1,038	33,951
Cuirs de bœuf, salés	id	15,830	61,047
Crin	balles	28	96
Laine	id	1,233	9,498
Peaux de mouton	id	2	615
Cuirs divers	id	.....	2
Tasajo	id	.....	1,269
Suif	boucauts	1,462	1,462
Id	pipes	.....	75
Son	sacs	16,213	20,612
Graine de lin	id	.....	4,795
Langues	boîtes	5	5
Boyaux	tercerolas	62	62
France:			
Cuirs de bœuf, secs	nombre	.....	4,017
Cuirs de bœuf, salés	id	8,806	47,681
Crin	balles	56	97
Laine	id	3,496	10,066
Peaux de mouton	id	661	2,805
Tasajo	id	.....	6,713
Os et cendre d'os	sacs	7,485	12,820
Id	tonnes	.....	44
Langues	boîtes	.....	5
Muotons	têtes	.....	200
Cornes	nombre	21,116	21,116
Espagne:			
Cuirs de bœuf, secs	id	3,300	19,725
Cuirs divers	balles	.....	4
Tasajo	id	.....	4,268
Id	tonnes	.....	76
Suif	pipes	356	1,326
Id	boucauts	646	1,587
Boyaux	balles	.....	30
Moutons	têtes	.....	800
Italie:			
Cuirs de bœuf, secs	nombre	4,022	16,147
Crin	balles	19	19
Laine	id	51	524
Peaux de mouton	id	139	139
Cuirs divers	id	.....	50
Suif	pipes	1,423	3,920
Id	boucauts	1,600	1,857
Os et cendre d'os	tonnes	.....	756
Cornes	nombre	.....	72,865
Belgique:			
Cuirs de bœuf, secs	id	28,012	30,334
Cuirs de bœuf, salés	id	72,311	136,043
Crin	balles	62	85
Laine	id	3,647	6,442
Peaux de mouton	id	12	235
Cuirs divers	id	124	124
Suif	pipes	124	124
Blé	sacs	2,015	7,640
Id	tonnes	569	1,690
Graine de lin	sacs	2,188	11,513
Langues	boîtes	2,566	3,566
Os et cendre d'os	sacs	3,899	4,442
Cornes	nombre	22,464	32,464
Portugal:			
Cuirs de bœuf, secs	id	11,000	32,031
Laine	balles	15	31
Tasajo	id	380	8,282
Id	tonnes	31	611
Suif	pipes	.....	100
Cornes	nombre	.....	10,430
Viande en conserve	boîtes	.....	70
Angleterre:			
Cuirs de bœufs, secs	nombre	.....	2,045
Laine	balles	58	2,321
Tasajo	id	100	16,594
Id	tonnes	6	25
Suif	pipes	1,871	1,948
Id	boucauts	1,000	1,000
Son	sacs	320	320
Maïs	id	1,177	7,601
Blé	id	2,453	3,930
Graine de lin	id	2,659	4,795
Langues	boîtes	2,339	4,933
Os et cendre d'os	sacs	169	169
Id	tonnes	.....	1,025
Moutons	têtes	.....	200

EXPORTATIONS—Suite.

		Mars 1904.	Premier trimestre 1904.
Brésil:			
Peaux de mouton	balles..	74	74
Tasajo	id....	47,309	141,639
Id	tonnes..	3,755	13,384
Suif	pipes..	150	275
Id	boucauts..	30	247
Farine	sacs..	19,035	38,115
Maïs	id....	.....	23,193
Graines pour oiseaux	id....	.....	1,760
Langues	boîtes..	6	32
Moutons	têtes..	1,500	2,860
Son	sacs..	200	400
Chevaux	têtes..	.....	4
Chili:			
Suif	pipes..	61	211
Id	boucauts..	1,007	2,568
Farine	sacs..	70	3,425
Son fin	id....	20	20
Maïs	id....	1,777	2,332
Graines pour oiseaux	id....	.....	515
Graisse	boîtes..	970	1,670
Id	barils..	.....	821
Id	cuarterolas..	1,560	2,417
Langues	boîtes..	.....	10
Moutons	têtes..	.....	57
Iles Malvinas:			
Farine	sacs..	170	1,370
Son	id....	29	29
Maïs	id....	58	114
Blé	id....	10	10
Cuba:			
Tasajo	balles..	31,897	57,379
Id	tonnes..	2,442	4,018
Graines pour oiseaux	sacs..	341	341
Hollande:			
Blé	sacs..	.....	4,612
Commandes:			
Cuirs divers	balles..	3	3
Suif	pipes..	.....	618
Id	boucauts..	.....	1,433

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES EN AVRIL 1904.

Voici les recettes douanières de la République pour le mois d'avril 1904: importations, $668,754.79; exportations, $142,923.38; prévisions des recettes dans les différentes administrations, $110,000, soit un total de $921,678.17. Voici les résultats comparés à ceux des années précédentes:

1903	$863,850	1898	$1,018,950
1902	959,976	1897	702,361
1901	990,896	1896	1,039,613
1900	1,012,082	1895	1,115,860
1899	1,078,362		

VENEZUELA.

COMMERCE EN 1903.

D'après les chiffres officiels publiés dans le "Venezuelan Herald" du 23 avril 1904, le commerce d'exportation s'est élevé à une valeur

de 39,651,518.59, bolivars, les tableaux suivants ayant trait aux ports de départ et aux pays de destination.

	Valeur.
Allemagne:	
La Guaira	$1,275,103.15
Puerto Cabello	560,144.00
Maracaibo	227,734.00
Carúpano	67,632.00
La Vela	31,002.00
Puerto Sucre	1,480.00
	2,163,095.15
Espagne:	
La Guaira	1,151,411.56
Puerto Cabello	304,390.00
Carúpano	391,260.00
	1,847,061.56
Autriche:	
La Guaira	144,449.20
Puerto Cabello	18,500.00
	162,949.20
Etats-Unis:	
La Guaira	4,482,162.85
Puerto Cabello	1,333,935.00
Maracaibo	7,243,132.50
Carúpano	132,147.00
La Vela	921,508.00
Puerto Sucre	27,209.00
Guanta	23,053.40
	14,163,147.75
Belgique: La Guaira	1,652.00
France:	
La Guaira	6,939,540.40
France—Continuation.	
Puerto Cabello	2,98,,089.00
Maracaibo	28,781.00
Carúpano	2,251,424.52
Puerto Sucre	162,763.00
	12,366,597.92
Pays-Bas:	
La Guaira	416,003.00
Puerto Cabello	223,863.36
Maracaibo	7,051,977.40
Carúpano	220.00
La Vela	192,093.80
Puerto Sucre	4,800.00
	7,888,962.56
Angleterre:	
La Guaira	294,516.80
Puerto Cabello	37,745.00
Maracaibo	27,232.00
Carúpano	68,340.00
Puerto Sucre	75,210.00
	503,043.80
Italie:	
La Guaira	96,122.65
Puerto Cabello	17,653.00
Carúpano	12,880.00
	126,655.65
Cuba: Puerto Cabello	399,325.00
Háiti: Puerto Cabello	50.00
Suède et Norvège: Puerto Cabello	20,313.00
Autres: La Guaira	8,725.00

Selon les chiffres ci-dessus on voit que la proportion des exportations expédiées des différents ports a été comme il suit:

La Guaira	$14,809,691.61
Puerto Cabello	5,900,007.36
Maracaibo	14,578,856.90
Carúpano	2,923,903.52
Puerto Sucre	271,462,00
La Vela	1,144,603,80
Guanta	23,053.40
	39,651,578.59

Ce sont les Etats-Unis qui ont reçu le plus de produits vénézuéliens. Par ordre d'importance viennent ensuite: la France, la Hollande, l'Allemagne et l'Espagne.

ETABLISSEMENT D'UNE LIGNE DE VAPEURS SUR L'ORÉNOQUE ET SES AFFLUENTS.

Le gouvernement vénézuélien vient d'accorder une concession au Général Carao pour établir une ligne de vapeurs sur l'Orénoque et ses affluents. Le contrat aura une durée de 15 ans à partir de la date de

son approbation par le congrès national, et pendant cette période le gouvernement vénézuélien s'engage à ne pas accorder de concessions similaires à aucune autre personne ou association pour l'établissement de lignes de navigation entre les points mentionnés dans l'arrangement. Le concessionnaire est autorisé à étendre le service de ses vapeurs jusqu'au port de la Guayra.

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[a] Honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.
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Honduras	(See Guatemala.)
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RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

		Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce)		5
Single postal cards, each		2
Double postal cards, each		4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces		1
Commercial papers	Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5
	Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Samples of merchandise	Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2
	Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Registration fee on letters and other articles		8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; *all* packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books *in unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page XV.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

☞ Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.[a]		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.		
Argentine Republic	15 centavos	35	6 centavos	15	3 centavos	10	24 centavos	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15	20 centavos	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10		
Brazil	300 reis	35	100 reis	10	50 reis	5	400 reis	200 reis.
Chile	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Colombia	20 centavos	50	4 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Costa Rica	10 centimos	25	3 centimos	7½	2 centimos	5	10 centimos	5 centimos.
Cuba[b]								
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos	25	3 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos
Ecuador	10 centavos	50	2 centavos	10				
Falkland Islands	4 pence	40	1 penny	15	1 penny	10	2 pence	2½ pence.
Guatemala	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Haiti	10 centièmes de gourde.	50	3 centièmes de gourde.	15	2 centièmes de gourde.	10	2 centièmes de gourde.	5 centièmes de gourde.
Honduras	15 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Honduras, British	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	2 cents	10	10 cents	6 cents.
Mexico	5 centavos		5 centavos		1 centavo		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Nicaragua	15 centavos	50	5 centavos	15	5 centavos	10	10 centavos	10 centavos.
Paraguay	40 centavos	50	8 centavos	15	8 centavos	10	40 centavos	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15		
Porto Rico[b]								
Salvador via Panama	11 centavos	55	3 centavos	15	3 centavos	15	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10		
Uruguay	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Venezuela	50 centimos	50	15 centimos	15	10 centimos	10	50 centimos	25 centimos.
British Guiana	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	1 cent	5		
Dutch Guiana	25 cents Dutch	50	7½ cents Dutch	15	5 cents Dutch	10	10 cents Dutch	10 cents Dutch.
French Guiana	25 centimes		10 centimes		5 centimes		25 centimes	10 centimes.

[a] The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.
[b] United States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAILS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	Ft. in.	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
Bolivia	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—
- Buenos Ayres.
- Cordoba.
- Rosario.

BOLIVIA—
- La Paz.

BRAZIL—
- Bahia.
- Para.
- Pernambuco.
- Rio de Janeiro.
- Santos.

CHILE—
- Antofagasta.
- Arica.
- Coquimbo.
- Iquique.
- Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—
- Barranquilla.
- Bogotá.
- Cartagena.
- Colón (Aspinwall).
- Medellin.
- Panama.

COSTA RICA—
- Puerto Limon.
- Punta Arenas.
- San José.

CUBA—
- Cienfuegos.
- Habana.
- Santiago.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—
- Puerto Plata.
- Samana.
- Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—
- Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—
- Guatemala.

HAITI—
- Cape Haitien.
- Port au Prince.

HONDURAS—
- Ceiba.
- Puerto Cortes.
- Tegucigalpa.
- Utila.

MEXICO—
- Acapulco.
- Chihuahua.
- Ciudad Juarez.
- Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
- Durango.
- Ensenada.
- La Paz.
- Matamoros.
- Mazatlan.
- Mexico.
- Monterey.
- Nogales.
- Nuevo Laredo.
- Progreso.
- Saltillo.
- Tampico.
- Tuxpan.
- Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—
- Managua.
- San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—
- Asunción.

PERU—
- Callao.

SALVADOR—
- San Salvador.

URUGUAY—
- Colonia.
- Montevideo.
- Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—
- La Guayra.
- Maracaibo.
- Puerto Cabello.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Florida	Apalachicola.
	Fernandina.
	Pensacola.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Bangor.
	Portland.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Virginia	Norfolk.

BOLIVIA.

California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Missouri	Kansas City.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.

BRAZIL.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Calais.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Richmond.

CHILE.

California	San Francisco.
Georgia	Savannah.
Hawaii	Honolulu.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Washington	Port Townsend.
	Tacoma.

COLOMBIA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Virginia	Norfolk.

COSTA RICA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Colorado	Denver.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.

COSTA RICA—Continued.

Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.

CUBA.

Alabama	Mobile.
Florida	Jacksonville.
	Key West.
	Pensacola.
	Tampa.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Arecibo.
	Mayaguez.
	San Juan.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Florida	Jacksonville.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Aguadilla.
	Arecibo.
	Humacao.
	Mayaguez.
	Ponce.
	San Juan.
	Vieques.

ECUADOR.

California	Los Angeles.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Montana	Butte.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
South Carolina	Charleston.
Tennessee	Nashville.
Virginia	Norfolk.

GUATEMALA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Washington	Seattle.

HAITI.

Alabama	Mobile.
Georgia	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maine	Bangor.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Porto Rico	Mayaguez.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

HONDURAS.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Texas	Galveston.
Washington	Seattle.

MEXICO.

Alabama	Mobile.
Arizona	Naco.
	Nogales.
	Phoenix.
	Tucson.
	Yuma.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Colorado	Denver.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	Kansas City.
	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Texas	Brownsville.
	Eagle Pass.
	El Paso.
	Galveston.
	Laredo.
	Rio Grande City.
	Sabine Pass.
	San Antonio.
Virginia	Norfolk.

NICARAGUA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Ponce.
	San Juan.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Newport News.
Washington	Seattle.

PARAGUAY.

Alabama	Mobile.
Delaware	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	Washington.
Georgia	Savannah.

PARAGUAY—Continued.

Illinois	Chicago.
Indiana	Indianapolis.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	Kansas City.
	St. Louis.
New Jersey	Newark.
	Trenton.
New York	Buffalo.
	New York City.
	Rochester.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.

PERU.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
District of Columbia	Washington.
Hawaii	Honolulu.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	San Juan.

SALVADOR.

California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
New York	New York City.

URUGUAY.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Florida	Apalachicola.
	Fernandina.
	Pensacola.
	St. Augustine.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Bangor.
	Calais.
	Portland.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Scranton.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
South Carolina	Charleston.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Richmond.

VENEZUELA.

California	Los Angeles.
	San Francisco.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Iowa	Des Moines.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Minnesota	St. Paul.
New Jersey	Jersey City.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Arecibo.
	Mayaguez.
	Ponce.
	San Juan.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States.

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Quintal (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras. (*See* Cuadra.)
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, United States of America, and Venezuela.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	Price.
Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau, 1891–1903. (Sent upon request.)	
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, two volumes a year.	
Yearly subscription	$2.00
Yearly subscription, foreign	2.50
Single copies	.25
Orders for the Bulletin should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Bureau.	
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Spanish, English, and Portuguese.) 645 pages, 4°, cloth	2.50
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Portuguese, Spanish, and English.) 640 pages, 4°	2.50

NOTE.—Designates in alphabetical order, in equivalent terms in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, the commodities of American nations on which import duties are levied.

SPECIAL COMMERCIAL BULLETINS.

Worthington's Commercial Report, 1899. (Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay.) 178 pages, 8°	.35
(A reprint of reports 1 to 6 received from a special commissioner appointed by the British Board of Trade to report upon trade in certain South American countries.)	
Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891. 12 pages, 8°	.05
Report on Coffee, with special reference to the Costa Rican product, etc. Washington, 1901. 15 pages, 8°	.10
El café. Su historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, producción, exportación, importación, consumo, etc. Datos extensos presentados al Congreso relativo al café que se reunirá en Nueva York el 1° de octubre de 1902. 167, iii pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 164	.50
Coffee. Extensive information and statistics. (English edition of the above.) 108 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 100	.50

HANDBOOKS (GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS).

Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. 1903. 28 illustrations, 3 maps, 366 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 334	1.00
Brazil. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1901. 233 pages, 8°	.75
Guatemala. 1897. (2d edition revised.) Illustrations, 119 pages, 8°	.25
Paraguay. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a chapter on the native races. 1902. Illustrations, map, 187 pages, 8°	.75
Venezuela. Second edition revised. 1899. In two parts.	
Part 1. English, 138 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 135	.25
Part 2. Spanish, 278 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 275	.25

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETINS.

PRICE.

Brazil. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Brazil. 1800–1900. Washington, 1901. 145 pages, 8° $1.00

Central America. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Central America, including the republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. 1800–1900. Washington, 1902. 109 pages, 8° ..... .50

Chile. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Chile. Washington, 1903. 110 pages, 8° 1.00

Paraguay. A list of books, magazine articles and maps relating to Paraguay. 1.00

MAPS.

Guatemala. From official and other sources. 1902. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:792,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 71 x 76 cm. No. 1. General features. No. 2. Agricultural 1.00

Mexico. From official Mexican and other sources. 1900. Scale of 50 miles to 1 inch. In 2 sheets, each sheet 108 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural areas 1.00

Nicaragua. From official and other sources. 1904. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:192,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 80 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural.

LIST OF BOOKS AND MAPS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

HANDBOOKS.

The United States. (In Spanish.) Manual de los Estados Unidos de América.
Bolivia. (Spanish and English. Vol. 1. Spanish ed. completed.)
Cuba.
Dominican Republic.
Haiti.
Honduras. (Nearly completed.)
Mexico. (Edition of 1900 thoroughly revised and enlarged.)
Nicaragua.
Venezuela. (Third edition. Entirely new data.)

LAW MANUALS.

A comparative study of the Spanish code of commerce and the commercial laws of America. (Full title will be given later.)

Land and immigration laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1893.)

Patent and trade-mark laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1891.)

MAPS.

Maps are in course of preparation of the Republics of Brazil, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador.

The Bureau has for distribution a limited supply of the following reports:

PRICE.

Reports of the International American Conference of 1890. Reports of committees and discussions thereon. (Revised under the direction of the executive committee by order of the conference, adopted March 7, 1890.) Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4, cloth, 4°. Set $3.00

International American Conference Reports and Recommendations. 1890. Includes reports of the plan of arbitration, reciprocity treaties, intercontinental railway, steamship communication, sanitary regulations, common silver coin, patents and trade-marks, weights and measures, port dues, international law, extradition treaties, international bank, memorial tablet, Columbian exposition—

	Price.
Octavo, bound in paper	$0.25
Octavo, bound in half morocco	1.00

Intercontinental Railway Reports. Report of the intercontinental railway commission. Washington, 1898. 7 vols., 4°, three of maps and four of text, cloth. Set 25.00

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.) Sent upon proper application.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.) Sent upon proper application.

Transactions of the First General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, held at Washington, December 2, 3, and 4, 1902, under the auspices of the Governing Board of the International Union of the American Republics. Washington, 1903. (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 169.) (In Spanish and English.) Sent upon proper application.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.) Sent upon proper application.

Costa Rica—The land, its resources and its people. By Richard Villafranca. New York, 1895. 139 pages. 8° (paper). Sent upon proper application.

A Short Description of the Republic of Chile. According to official data. With a map and illustrations. Leipzig, 1901. 103 pages. 8°. Sent upon proper application.

NOTE.—Senate documents, listed above, containing reports of the various International American Congresses, may also be obtained through members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Payment is required to be made in cash, money orders, or by bank drafts on banks in New York City or Washington, D. C., payable to the order of the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Individual checks on banks outside of New York or Washington, or postage stamps, can not be accepted.

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE JULY 1, 1904.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
Argentine Republic	Gold	Peso	$0.965	Gold—Argentine ($4.824) and ½ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.403	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
Central American States—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons ($9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador	Silver	Peso	.403	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo ($1.825), doubloon ($3.650), and condor ($7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
Colombia	Silver	Peso	.403	Gold—Condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Cuba	Gold	Peso	.926	Gold—Centen ($5.017), alphonse ($4.823). Silver—Peso.
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold—10 sucres ($4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
Haiti	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
Mexico	Silver	Dollar	.438	Gold—Dollar ($0.983), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Peru	Gold	Sol	.487	Gold—Libra ($4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.

Boletín Mensual

DE LA

Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

Vol. XVII. AGOSTO DE 1904. No. 2.

LA SEGUNDA CONVENCIÓN SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Aunque oportunamente anunciado importa repetir que la Segunda Convención Sanitaria Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se efectuará en la ciudad de Santiago, capital de la República de Chile, en marzo ó abril de 1905.

Se recordará que la primera tuvo lugar en esta ciudad de Washington, celebrando su primera reunión el 2 de diciembre de 1902. En ella se convino que la inmediata se efectuase en Santiago de Chile en el mes de marzo de 1904.

Ocurrió sin embargo, que por virtud de la prevalencia de la fiebre amarilla en las costas de México y de Texas, en el verano de 1903, se hizo imposible para las autoridades sanitarias de México y de los Estados Unidos pensar en ausentarse de los lugares en que su presencia era precisa para combatir la enfermedad con toda la energía posible y procurar que más tarde no se presentase de nuevo. No era procedente dentro de las circunstancias indicadas emprender un viaje á Chile, y dedicar á los trabajos de la Segunda Convención el tiempo necesario.

De aquí fué que por acuerdo unánime de la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional Americana, de que se dió noticia oportunamente, se aplazó para 1905 la reunión proyectada para 1904.

Bueno es hacer constar, por si acaso en algunos se ha producido confusión, que esta Segunda Convención Sanitaria Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas nada tiene que ver con ningún congreso médico internaciónal que se celebre, ó pueda celebarse en el intermedio. La Convención que se reunirá en Chile en 1905 es de carácter oficial, y tendrá efecto por virtud de lo acordado en la Segunda Con-

ferencia Panamericana, que se tuvo en la capital de México de octubre 22 de 1901 á enero 31 de 1902.

Todo indica que los Estados Unidos de América tendrán en esa Convención una representación tan numerosa como competente, y que serán de notable interés científico y humanitario los trabajos que allí se hagan.

EL CENTENARIO DE LA EXPEDICIÓN DE LEWIS Y CLARK.

Entre las grandes festividades industriales y artísticas con que en los Estados Unidos de América se ha tenido la feliz idea de conmemorar acontecimientos notables, se encuentran unas, como la Exposición Universal Colombina de 1893, en Chicago, que se refieren á hechos que conciernen directamente, no sólo á este pueblo, llamado por autonomía americano, sino á todos los demás del Nuevo Mundo, mientras que hay otras, hasta ahora tres en número, que nada tienen que hacer, á lo menos de una manera inmediata, sino con cosas que son propias y especiales del gran pueblo antedicho.

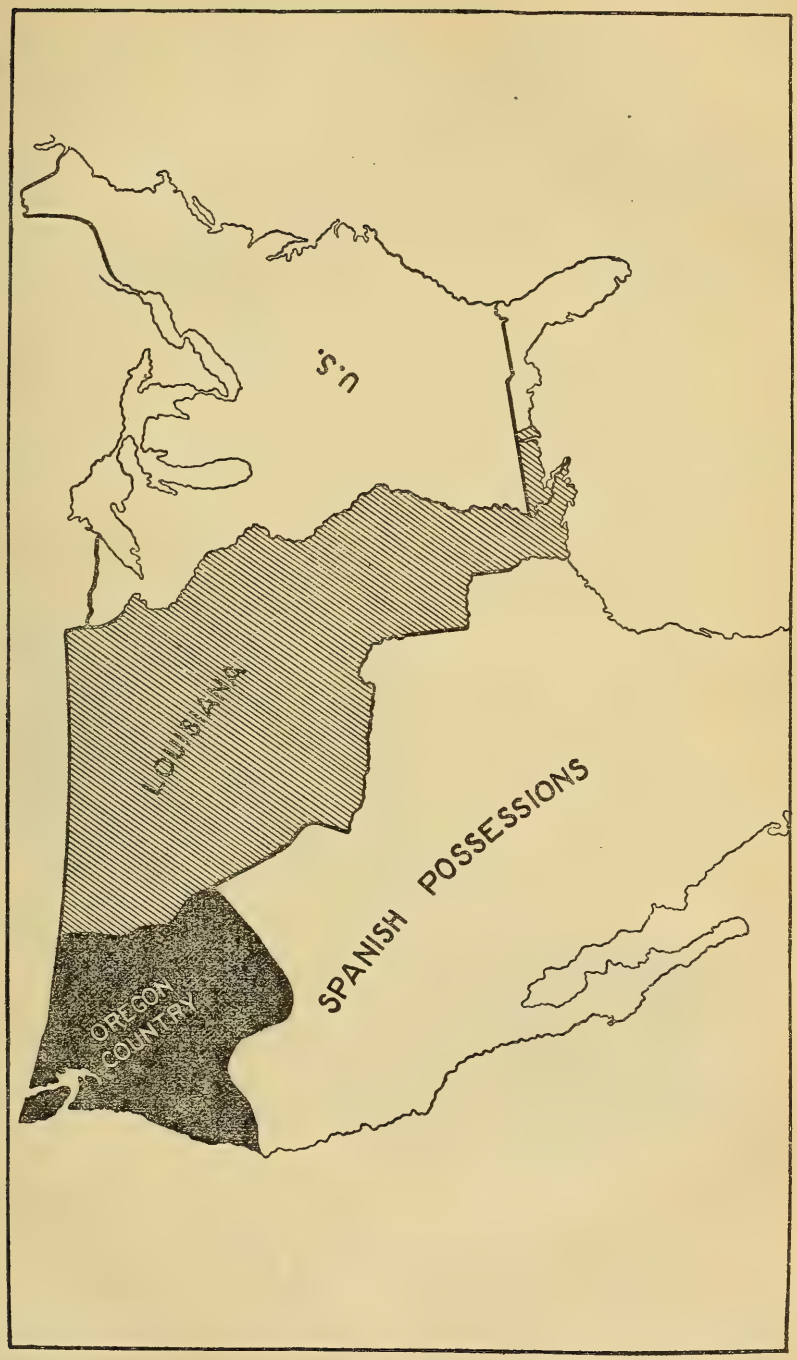
La declaración de su independencia, en 4 de julio de 1776, se celebró dignamente en Philadelphia, donde había sido proclamada, por la memorable Exposición de 1876.

La adquisición de la Louisiana, verificada por virtud del tratado de 30 de abril de 1803 firmado en Paris por plenipotenciarios de los Estados Unidos de América y de la República francesa, presididos los primeros por THOMAS JEFFERSON y la segunda por el primer Cónsul NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, se está ahora celebrando con la magnificencia que corresponde al objeto, en la ciudad de Saint Louis, metrópoli comercial é industrial del territorio adquirido.

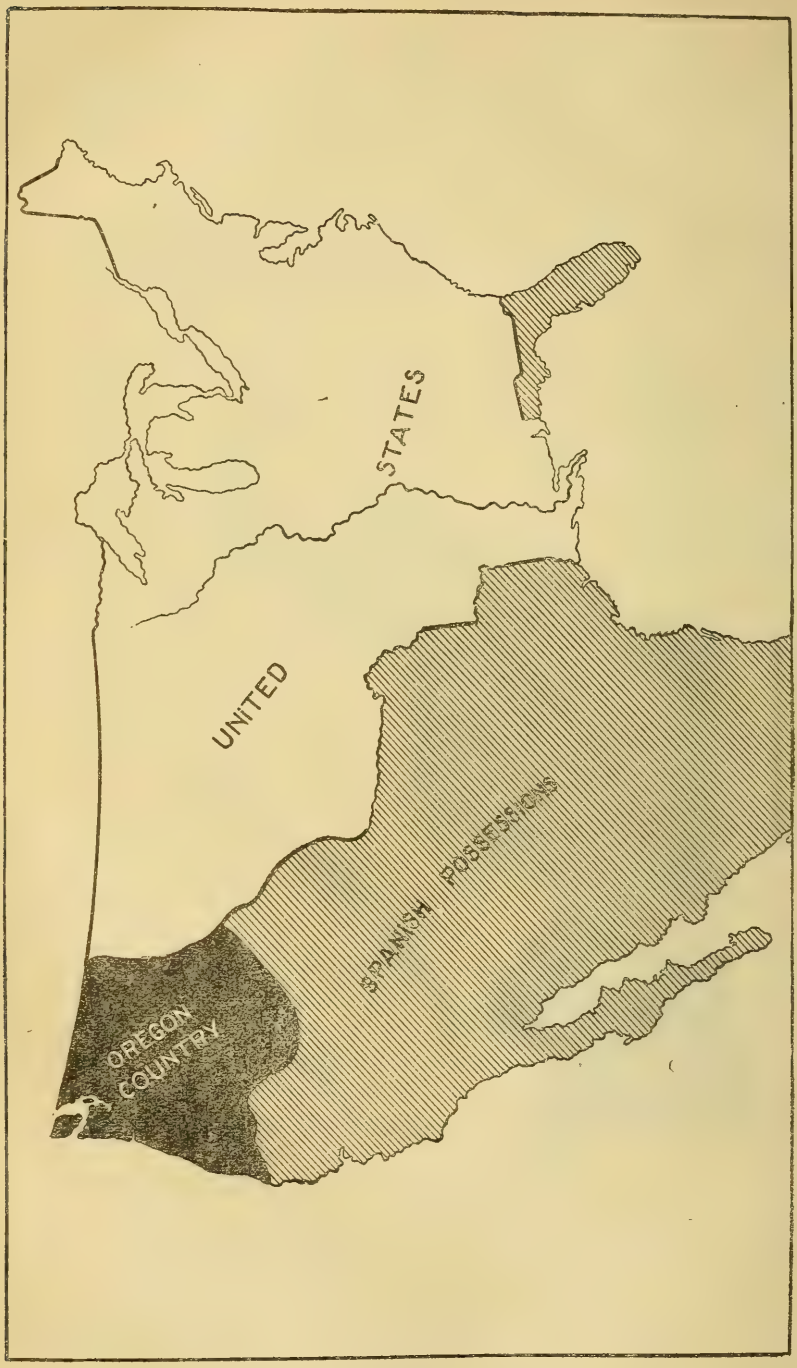
La expedición de LEWIS y CLARK, que aseguró para los Estados Unidos de América en al año de 1803, bajo la presidencia del mismo THOMAS JEFFERSON, el dominio sobre la costa del Pacífico, con sus consecuencias comerciales y políticas de todo género, se celebrará cual corresponde, en grande y brillante escala, en la ciudad de Portland en el presente Estado de Oregon, teatro final de tan trascendental acontecimiento.

Cuando el 4 de marzo de 1801 ascendió THOMAS JEFFERSON á la silla presidencial de los Estados Unidos de América, éran estos diez y seis en numero, acompañados hacia el oeste por vastas soledades llamadas "territorios," que la civilización disputaba constantemente á la barbarie, y á que servían de límite las aguas del Misisipí.

A los trece Estados primitivos se habían agregado, en 1790, el de Vermont, creado á expensas del de New York; en 1792 el de Kentucky que se levantó sobre tierras cedidas por Virginia, y en 1796 el



En 1801.



En 1803.

de Tennessee, organizado y establecido sobre una fracción de la superficie correspondiente á la Carolina del Norte.

Y las soledades antedichas, en que se hallaban frente á frente las tribus nativas con los audaces invasores y colonizadores y que poco á poco habían de ir cayendo, por negociación, ó por otros medios, en manos de la grande Union, comprendían, por una parte, lo que se llamaba el "Territorio del Noroeste" formado por lo que hasta 1763, en que fué cedido á los Ingleses, se conoció con el nombre de "Nueva Francia," y en que, en el transcurso de los años, se han levantado los Estados de Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, y una porción del de Minnesota, y por la otra, el territorio en el cual, en 1817 y 1819, se levantaron respectivamente los Estados de Mississippí y Alabama.

Según refiere Washington Irving, al ocuparse en su "Vida de Jorge Washington" de las diferentas disputas que había habido entre franceses é ingleses antes de 1763 sobre la soberanía del territorio por donde corre el río Ohio, un anciano indio de la tribu de los Delaware, preguntó á Christopher Gist, agrimensor encargado por la Legislatura de Virginia de medir una porción de aquellas tierras, lo que sigue: "Los franceses" dijo "reclaman todo el terreno á un lado del Ohio; los ingleses reclaman todo el que está del otro lado; ¿donde, se hallan entonces las tierras del indio?"

La Historia ha dado la respuesta.

La población total de los Estados Unidos de América, en 1800, según el censo de aquel año, ascendió á 5,308,483 habitantes.

Del otro lado del Mississippí, y ocupando el inmenso espacio que media entre la margen derecha de aquel río como límite oriental y las Montañas Rocallosas, el río Arkansas, el Rio Rojo, y el Rio Sabina hasta su boca en el Golfo de México, como límite occidental, se extendía la antigua Louisiana de cuya adquisición por los Estados Unidos de América queda ya hecha mención.

Y al oeste de la Louisiana, entre los límites arriba dados y la costa del Pacífico estaba España, cuyas posesiones por la parte del norte no vinieron á quedar limitadas definitivamente hasta 1819, en que por virtud del tratado firmado en Washington el 22 de febrero de aquel año por Mr. John Quincy Adams, Secretario de Estado y Don Luis de Onís, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de España en los Estados Unidos de América, quedó determinado que corriese la línea fronteriza á lo largo del paralelo 42 de latitud septentrional.

Como se ve por el mapa, entre el citado paralelo 42 y las posesiones británicas, y entre el límite occidental de Luisiana que está allí marcado por las Montañas Rocallosas, quedaba el gran espacio en forma de trapecio irregular que se conoce en la historia con el nombre de "País del Oregón." Todo el título en que los Estados Unidos de América podían apoyarse para reclamar la soberanía de aquel territorio

consistía en el descubrimiento por el Capitán GRAY en 1792 de la boca del río Columbia; y este título, no acompañado por hechos que demostrasen la ocupación de lo descubierto, no habría sido tal vez bastante para hacer frente á una pretensión de otros Gobiernos ó impedir el establecimiento en la costa de una colonia extranjera que tal vez no fuera fácil desalojar.

El estado en que se encontraba aquella porción del globo antes del descubrimiento de la boca del río Columbia, y años después de este suceso, justificaban suficientemente estas aprensiones.

Veinte años antes de que se efectuara la compra de Luisiana había propuesto el Presidente JEFFERSON que, como paso preparatorio al planteamiento por los Estados Unidos de un establecimiento permanente del lado del Pacífico, se hiciese una exploración de la costa noroeste de América. Pero esto al fin no llegó á efectuarse hasta el año de 1803, en que á consecuencia y en virtud del Mensaje que el Presidente JEFFERSON dirigió al Congreso el 18 de enero de dicho año se organizó la Expedición de LEWIS y CLARK de que se trsta en articulo.

Ella no fue muy numerosa en su personal; pero se compuso de gente escogida y capaz de todo punto de realizar su objeto. Iban en ella nueve jóvenes Kentuckianos, catorce soldados del ejército regular, dos boteros canadenses, un intérprete versado en las lenguas indias, un experto "cazador," á quien probablemente estaba encargada en especial la provisión del sustento, y algunos sirvientes. Los dos jefes, capitanes ambos en el ejército regular, MERRIWETHER LEWIS y WILLIAM CLARK, tenían ambos la confianza del Presidente. El primero había sido hasta aquel momento su Secretario privado, y había dado grandes pruebas de su notable inteligencia y laboriosidad.

La expedición pasó el invierno de 1803 en el campamento de Dubois (*Dubois camp*) establecido á orillas del Mississippi, del lado de Illinois, á poca distancia del río de Missouri; y cuando estuvieron concluidos todos los preparativos se púso en marcha, mayo 14 de 1904, con rumbo hacia el oeste. Después de haber subido por el Missouri hasta una gran distancia, llegaron los viajeros á las localidades habitadas por los indios Mandanos (*Mandan Indians*), en lo que hoy se llama North Dakota. Allí estuvieron el invierno de 1904, y en la primavera del año siguiente (abril 7 de 1805) dejaron "en buen espíritu" el Fuerte Mandano (*Mandan Fort*) y continuaron su viaje aguas arriba de Missouri. Al llegar á cierta altura abandonaron la navegación de este río, y emprendieron su marcha hacia el Pacífico, atravesando con extrema dificultad las Montañas Rocallosas, y entrando por fin en Oregon el 12 de agosto, donde encontraron otros montes cubiertos de nieve que parecían cerrarles el paso. Vencida que fue esta dificultad, y llegados á fines de setiembre á las llanuras que se extienden hasta la costa, navegaron en canoas las aguas del río denominado Kooskoosky ó Clearwater, y alcanzaron por fin el 7 de noviembre

la boca del Columbia, posesión como queda dicho de los Estados Unidos de América, á 4,000 millas del punto de partida de la expedición.

Allí construyeron un compamento fortificado (*Fort Clatsop*), donde pasaron el invierno; y de allí partieron, en viaje de regreso, el 23 de marzo de 1806.

La historia de esta memorable expedición que consumió, en la ida y en la vuelta, dos años y cuatro meses, está escrita en dos tomos que se publicaron en Philadelphia en 1814. De ella se hizo más tarde, en 1843, en New York, una edición aumentada, por ALEXANDER MCVICKAR.

Esta exploración robusteció el título de descubrimiento. Nueva robustez le dió inmediatamente después el establecimiento conocido con el nombre de "Astoria settlement." Por fin lo completaron, poniéndolo fuera de disputa, el tratado con España de 1819 que ya se ha mencionado, y el celebrado con la Gran Bretaña el 15 de junio de 1846.

La adquisición de Oregón dió á los Estados Unidos de América una porción considerable de la costa del Oceano Pacífico. Ella fue, puede decirse, una de las causas directas que condujeron á la adquisición de California, y más tarde de Alaska. Las de Hawaii, Guam, y las Filipinas pueden también considerarse relacionadas estrechamente con ella. Y como á la expedición de LEWIS y CLARK hay que referirlo todo en último resultado, es simplemente justo considerar á aquella como uno de los acontecimientos de mayor trascendencia en la historia del país.

Todo este territorio, que como queda expuesto, pasó definitivamente, es decir, sin posibilidad de posterior disputa, á los Estados Unidos de América, por virtud del tratado celebrado entre ellos y la Gran Bretaña el 15 de junio de 1846, ocupa un área de 307,000 millas cuadradas, y tiene por límites al sud y al norte, respectivamente, los paralelos 42° y 49° de latitud norte, al este las Montañas Rocallosas, y al oeste el Océano Pacífico. En él se encuentran en el día los Estados de Wáshington, Oregón é Idaho, una porción bastante extensa del de Montana y un fragmento del de Wyoming.

La población total de este "país" ascendía en 1850 á 13,294 habitantes. El censo de 1900 la hace subir á 1,200,000.

Su riqueza de entonces comparada con la de hoy puede verse por la siguiente tabla:

	1850.	1900.
Importancia de las cosechas de—		
Trigo, centeno, avena, maíz, y cebada, en bushels	275,781	64,265,041
Papas, en bushels	91,326	8,876,058
Heno, en toneladas	373	3,045,244
Lúpulo, en libras	8	21,548,277
Lanas, en libras	29,686	39,949,786
Valor del ganado	$1,876,189	$83,106,380
Valor de las frutas	$1,271	$2,317,735
Valor de las manufacturas	$2,236,640	$175,000,000
Comercio extranjero	Pequeño .	$36,000,000
Producción de oro, plata, cobre y plomo, valor	Pequeño .	$70,000,000

El presente Estado de Wáshington, que fué organizado como "Territorio" en 2 de marzo de 1853, y admitido en la Unión como Estado el 11 de noviembre de 1889, tenía en 1889 una población de 11,564 habitantes, que en 1903 había subido á 650,000. La riqueza agrícola se calcula en el día, como sigue:

Propiedades rurales	$140,040,547
Productos agrícolas	34,827,495
Riqueza forestal	196,000,000,000
Ganadería	22,159,207

La riqueza industrial del Estado representa $86,795,051.

Su comercio oceánico subió en 1902 á $46,000,000.

El Estado de Oregón, que fué admitido como tal en 14 de febrero de 1859 y había sido organizado como "Territorio" en 14 de agosto de 1848, tenía en 1860 una población de 52,465 habitantes, que subió en 1903 á 500,000. Su comercio exterior en 1903 estuvo representado como sigue:

Importaciones	$2,774,784
Exportaciones	10,820,844
Movimiento total	13,595,628

La longitud de los ferrocarriles de este Estado en 1900 llegaba á 1,671 millas.

Allí se cultiva la remolacha, y se prepara la azúcar extraída de dicho fruto. La cosecha del último año subió á 12,000 toneladas, que rindieron 2,880,000 libras de azúcar, cuyo valor subió á $144,000. Se considera en el Gobierno que este Estado es uno de los llamados á hacer de la Unión Americana una gran productora de azúcar.

La metrópoli comercial de este Estado es la ciudad de Portland, que en 1850 tenía 821 habitantes, y hoy tiene 125,000. En ella es donde va á celebrarse el año próximo la festividad centenaria que ha dado margen á este escrito.

El Estado de Idaho, admitido como tal en la Unión el 3 de julio de 1890, había sido organizado como "Territorio" el 3 de marzo de 1863. Su población en 1870 subía á 14,939 habitantes. Hoy sube á 200,000.

El Estado de Montana, organizado como "Territorio" en 26 de mayo de 1864, y admitido en la Unión como Estado el 8 de noviembre de 1889, tenía en 1870 una población de 20,412 habitantes. Hoy tiene 275,000.

El Estado de Wyoming, admitido como tal en la Unión el 10 de julio de 1890, había sido organizado como "Territorio" el 25 de julio de 1868. Su población en 1870 era de 8,935 habitantes. Hoy es de 125,000.

LA PRODUCCIÓN DE COBRE DEL MUNDO.

[Del "Economista Mexicano" de junio 11 de 1904.]

Los Sres. HENRY R. MERTON & Co., de Londres, acostumbran publicar todo los años una circular dando á conocer la producción de cobre del mundo, circular que se recibe generalmente con confianza, debido al cuidado que se tiene en su preparación. La circular correspondiente á 1903 ha llegado á nuestro poder, y damos, en la tabla siguiente, las cantidades que contiene. Algunas de dichas cantidades son oficiales, y otras son cálculos muy aproximados. Para la producción de los Estados Unidos se ha hecho uso de los cálculos del "Engineering and Mining Journal." Las cantidades están enunciadas en toneladas de 2,240 libras.

Países.	1902.	1903.	Países.	1902.	1903.
	Toneladas.	*Toneladas.*		*Toneladas.*	*Toneladas.*
Africa:			Europa—Continued.		
Colonia del Cabo	4,450	5,230	Turquía	1,100	1,400
Asia:			América del Sur:		
Japón	29,775	31,360	Argentina	240	135
Australasia	28,640	29,000	Bolivia	2,000	2,000
Europa:			Chile	28,930	30,930
Austria	1,015	1,055	Perú	7,580	7,800
Hungría	485	330	América del Norte:		
Inglaterra	480	500	Canadá	17,485	19,320
Alemania	21,605	21,205	México	35,785	45,315
Italia	3,370	3,100	Terranova	2,000	2,060
Noruega	4,565	5,915	Estados Unidos	292,870	298,650
Rusia	8,675	10,320			
España y Portugal	49,790	49,740	Total	541,295	565,820
Suecia	455	455			

Considerando las cantidades dadas por el año pasado, resultan algunos detalles interesantes. La producción de la Colonia del Cabo es la de las minas de cobre de la compañía del Cabo, ubicadas en Namaqua. No se habla de otra producción africana. La producción de Alemania corresponde en una proporción de cerca de nueve décimos—18,975 toneladas—á las minas de Mansfeld. En Noruega 3,200 toneladas fueron de Sulitelma, y 2,715 toneladas de otras minas; toda esta producción demuestra aumentos. Del cobre español, 35,810 toneladas proceden de Río Tinto, y 6,320 de Tharsis. La producción española está casi estacionaria. De Rusia se informa un aumento de producción considerable.

Pero los mayores aumentos pertenecen á la América del Norte, pues el Canadá está produciendo casi tres veces el cobre que producía hace cuatro años. El principal aumento corresponde á Colombia Británica, en su mayor parte al distrito limítrofe. Las minas de El Boleo, en México, demuestran poco cambio, pero las otras minas están produciendo cinco veces la cantidad que hace años. Los principales aumentos pertenecen á las minas de Nacozari y á las de la "Green Consolidated." En realidad México y el Canadá son los productores de cobre que más aumentan en su producción.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

SEMENTERA Y COSECHA DE MAÍZ DEL AÑO AGRÍCOLA DE 1903-1904.

[De la "Nación" de junio 8 de 1904.]

La División de Estadística y Economía Rural del Ministerio de Agricultura, ha publicado el resultado de la compilación de 6,000 cuestionarios diligenciados por los corresponsales de toda la República, sobre el número de hectáreas sembradas de maíz, y cálculo de producción en el año agrícola de 1903–4. Dicha compilación ha dado en resumen el siguiente resultado:

Provincias y Territorios.	Hectáreas sembradas.	Término medio de rendimiento por hectárea.	Producción en toneladas.
		Toneladas.	
Buenos Aires	1,006,219	2.073	2,086,219
Santa Fe	639,899	2.539	1,624,530
Córdoba	145,012	1.780	258,144
Entre Ríos	105,370	.420	44,218
Corrientes	43,087	2.000	86,174
San Luís	14,524	2.000	29,048
S. del Estero	21,010	2.000	46,222
Tucumán	26,499	2.000	52,998
Mendoza	10,998	3.000	32,964
San Juan	5,650	2.000	11,300
La Rioja	18,883	1.900	35,878
Catamarca	7,643	2.000	15,286
Salta	23,320	2.000	46,640
Jujuy	8,441	2.000	16,882
Formosa	242	2.100	508
Chaco	3,397	2.300	7,913
Misiones	6,941	2.000	13,882
P. Central	18,791	2.050	38,322
Neuquen	128	2.000	276
Chubut	(a)	(a)	(a)
Río Negro	765	2.000	1,530
Total	2,106,819	2.112	4,449,134

a Not estimated.

COMERCIO POR VARIOS PUERTOS EN ABRIL DE 1904.

BUENOS AIRES.

EXPORTACIONES.

Maíz	toneladas	36,303	Afrecho	toneladas	9,451
Trigo	íd	70,327	Semillas	íd	342
Lino	íd	47,036	Huesos y cenizas	íd	1,177
Harina	íd	7,664	Astas	número	148
Lana	fardos	47,067	Manteca	cajones	10,626
Cueros lanares	íd	4,792	Quebracho	toneladas	3,469
Cueros vacunos secos	número	129,818	Quebracho extracto	sacos	14,370
Cueros vacunos salados	íd	123,923	Minerales	íd	1,520
Cueros potros salados	íd	88,850	Tripas	bordalesas	1,237
Cueros potros secos	íd	7,260	Vacuno		1,277
Cueros becerros	íd	3,648	Caballos		623
Cerda	fardos	128	Mulas		1,149
Cueros diversos	íd	256	Sebo	pipas	3,100
Tortita de lino	sacos	13,552	Íd	bordalesas	5,063
Cebada	toneladas	557	Tasajo	fardos	11,343

EXPORTATIONES—continúa.

Carneros congelados	número	48,959	Carne congelada	trozos	28,932
Carne conservada	cajones	13,896	Carnes diveras	bultos	4,107
Lenguas	íd	737	Tabaco	fardos	450
Pasto	fardos	38,837	Corderos congelados	trozos	2,500
Ovejas congeladas	trozos	19,000			

BAHÍA BLANCA.

Durante el mes de abril de 1904, 21 vapores salieron del puerto de Bahía Blanca. Su carga y destino fueron como sigue:

Bélgica.—Trigo, 16,545 toneladas.

Alemania.—Trigo, 11,798 toneladas; lana, 643 fardos.

Inglaterra.—Trigo, 12,582 toneladas; lino, 29 toneladas; cueros lanares, 398 fardos.

Francia.—Lana, 3,437 fardos.

Brasil.—Trigo, 3,115 toneladas; harina, 66 toneladas; novillos, 298.

España.—Trigo, 4,822 toneladas.

Holanda.—Trigo, 10,059 toneladas.

SAN NICOLÁS.

Salieron del puerto de San Nicolás 9 vapores durante el mes de abril de 1904, llevando á los países mencionados á continuación los siguientes productos:

Inglaterra.—Trigo, 1,315 toneladas; maíz, 367 toneladas.

Bélgica.—Trigo, 500 toneladas; lana, 124 fardos.

Alemania.—Trigo, 272 toneladas; lino, 1,820 toneladas; lana, 731 fardos.

Holanda.—Lino, 765 toneladas.

Órdenes.—Trigo, 2,748 toneladas; maíz, 184 toneladas; lino, 6,471 toneladas.

LA PLATA.

Durante el mes de abril de 1904, salieron 25 vapores y 2 veleros del puerto de La Plata. Su carga fué como sigue: Maíz, 14,729,416 kilogramos; trigo, 12,570,300 kilogramos; lino, 3,449,645 kilogramos; alpiste, 10,019 kilogramos; afrecho, 1,714,470 kilogramos.

BOLIVIA.

CAMBIO DE PERSONAL EN EL GOBIERNO DE LA REPÚBLICA.

El Boletín tiene el placer de comunicar á sus lectores la grata noticia de que el 14 del corriente mes se ha efectuado en La Paz la inauguración del nuevo Presidente Constitucional de Bolivia. Es éste el Sr. Coronel Ismael Montes, personaje muy conocido y apreciado en el país. El Congreso Nacional de la República, después de hacer el escrutinio general de los votos, proclamó al Sr. Montes como Presidente para el período de 1904 al 1908.

La manera pacífica y libre con que se efectuaron las elecciones; el prestigio de que goza el nuevo Mandatario, que fué uno de los más inteligentes y activos colaboradores del Gobierno progresista y patriótico de su predecesor el Sr. General PANDO; el desarrollo que día á día toma la industria minera y el propósito de construir una red completa de ferrocarriles que desenvuelvan las riquezas naturales de Bolivia; y el espíritu de orden que domina en el país; son augurios fundadísimos de que éste ha de llegar pronto á un grado de adelanto digno de aplauso.

El Sr. Presidente ISMAEL MONTES es joven aún y abogado de profesión, carrera en la que ha alcanzado éxito brillante. Cuando occurió la guerra con Chile se alistó en el ejército nacional para marchar en defensa de su pátria, y su valor y notable comportamiento en el campaña le valieron diversos ascensos. Últimamente, siendo Ministro de la Guerra, hizo dos notables campañas al Acre.

El prestigio del Sr. MONTES se revela en la gran mayoría de votos que ha merecido de sus conciudadanos. Más de dos tercios de los votos le fueron favorables, no obstante los esfuerzos combinados de los dos candidatos rivales.

Los amigos de Bolivia hacen votos, á que se adhiere cordialmente el BOLETÍN, por que el Gobierno del Sr. MONTES continúe y desarrolle la política de progreso y de trabajo iniciada por su predecesor el Sr. General JOSÉ MANUEL PANDO.

El Sr. MONTES ha organizado su Gabinete con el siguiente personal: Dr. CLAUDIO PINILLA, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores; Sr. ANÍBAL CAPRILES, Ministro de Gobierno; Sr. J. M. SARACHO, Ministro de Justicia; Sr. DANIEL DEL CASTILLO, Ministro de Hacienda; y General COLODMIRO MONTES, Ministro de Guerra; todos ellos personajes muy distinguidos y que gozan de mucha popularidad en su país y que secundarán dignamente los trabajos patrióticos del nuevo Presidente.

COSTA RICA.

MOVIMIENTO AGRÍCOLA.

Como dice el Señor Secretario de Hacinda y Comercio de la República de Costa Rica, Señor Don TOBÍAS ZÚÑIGA, en la "Memoria" que sometió al Congreso Constitucional de la misma el 15 de julio último, el café y los bananos forman hoy la base de la riqueza pública del país, y de ellos toman vida y aliento todos los demás negocios. Es, pues, interesante conocer el movimiento que ha habido en estos

artículos. Según lo expone claramente la notable "Memoria" antes nombrada, ha sido como sigue:

CAFÉ.

Muy pocos años ha habido mejores que el de 1902 á 1903 para la industria del café, así por la cantidad producida como por el valor total de la cosecha. El siguiente cuadro lo evidencia:

Años.	Kilogramos.	Producto oro.	Por kilogramo.
1893	11,442,041	$3,713,302	$0.3245
1894	10,776,763	4,198,252	.3895
1895	11,089,523	4,320,711	.3896
1896	11,715,801	4,318,285	.3685
1897	13,871,363	4,101,680	.2956
1898	19,486,125	4,209,569	.2160
1899	15,366,671	2,943,190	.1915
1900	16,100,905	3,800,187	.2360
1901	16,574,025	2,823,291	.1703
1902	13,749,100	3,169,818	.2364
1903	17,332,631	4,231,459	.2442

"Se ve, pues, que la pasada cosecha superó á la anterior en 3,583,513 kilogramos y en $1,061,641 oro.

"En cuanto al rendimiento del negocio, es verdad que dista mucho de aquel que se obtenía diez años atrás; entonces el promedio de venta llegó á $0.38 por kilogramo y hoy es de sólo $0.24; pero, sin embargo, debe causarnos regocijo el hecho de mantenerse en los mercados extranjeros el precio de nuestro fruto en términos de excepcional estimación, que aún permiten derivar aquí alguna utilidad.

"Esa cosecha repartida entre las 24,979 hectáreas cultivadas de café, significa una producción de 693 kilogramos por hectárea, ó sea 1,054 libras por manzana, y una utilidad neta de $81 por manzana, rebajados $168 por gastos de producción y beneficio; significa, pues, una ganancia general de $2,890,404.

"Tan favorable resultado nos debe mantener en el propósito de buscar en la buena calidad del fruto, en su adecuado cultivo y esmerado beneficio la prosperidad de tal industria. En el café, como en todo artículo de comercio, es la ley de la oferta y la demanda ley irrevocable, y la estadística del grano nos advierte que la existencia general puesta á la venta excede á las necesidades del consumo. Sólo las clases finas pueden soportar la ruda competencia que nos hacen otros países productores.

"Así lo han comprendido los agricultores principales, quienes se esfuerzan cada día en mejorar más y más la calidad de sus productos.

"La cosecha de 1904, en curso de venta, será menor que la de 1903; escasamente pasará de 10,000,000 de kilogramos; pero en cambio el promedio de venta será mayor, á juzgar por las realizaciones efectuadas hasta el día.

"BANANOS.

"La producción de esa fruta sigue en creciente desarrollo; así lo testifican las siguientes cifras referentes á los embarques efectuados durante el último quinquenio:

	Racimos.		Racimos.
1899	2,962,771	1902	4,174,199
1900	3,420,166	1903	5,139,063
1901	3,870,156		

"La cosecha de 1903 superó, pues, á la del año anterior, en 964,864 racimos y su valor computado á 45 centavos oro, monta á $2,312,578.

"Esas cifras indican que no está lejano el día en que la producción de bananos sea la principal del país, porque á ello concurren excepcionales circunstancias de clima y de terreno, que aseguran á nuestro fruto la supremacía en los mercados de consumo, y porque aún tenemos inexplotada una grande extensión de tierra, apropiada para ese riquísimo cultivo.

"Tanto la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Costa Rica como la del Ferrocarril del Norte se preparan á extender sus líneas con nuevos ramales, y por consiguiente, muy en breve quedarán habilitadas para el cultivo de bananas esas nuevas y privilegiadas tierras.

"El porvenir de la industria bananera es halagüeño. La producción aun no ha llegado á satisfacer en los Estados Unidos las necesidades del consumo, y ya se abren á ese tráfico en los mercados europeos nuevos y más amplios campos de acción.

"Durante el año de 1903 han sido embarcados para Inglaterra 650,000 racimos. El resultado de esos envíos ha sido satisfactorio y, por lo tanto, bien puede decirse que la industria bananera tomará aquí grande vuelo y que rendirá magnífica ganancia.

"CACAO.

"Las favorables predicciones que se han venido haciendo en años pasados acerca de la importancia del cultivo de cacao entre nosotros, indudablemente se realizarán. Año por año crece esa producción. La estadística del último quinquenio así lo testifica:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1899	11,724	1902	60,128
1900	13,581	1903	80,532
1901	22,630		

"La cosecha de 1903 ha superado, pues, á la anterior, en 20,404 kilogramos, y representa un valor de $32,212. Eso sin contar la considerable cantidad destinada al consumo interior, pues que sólo hubo una pequeña partida de cacao colombiano (1,585 kilogramos) importado durante el año.

"Cuando las nuevas plantaciones lleguen á su pleno desarrollo, será la producción de cacao parte muy principal de la riqueza pública. El

estímulo que dió el Estado á esta industria, mediante el pago de primas por la siembra, fué indudablemente una benéfica medida.

"MADERAS.

"En este año fiscal la exportación de palo de mora ó fustete ha recuperado la misma amplitud que tuvo en años pasados, según lo evidencia el siguiente resumen:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1898	8,721,640	1901	1,337,160
1899	7,689,980	1902	4,834,910
1900	3,029,170	1903	8,786,000

"Esos datos referentes al fustete son satisfactorios, pero en cambio, la exportación de cedro y caoba viene en constante decadencia. Este negocio ha dejado de rendir provecho por la baja de los precios en Europa y por el mayor gasto que requiere hoy el transporte de las trozas, en razón de la lejanía cada vez mayor que va mediando entre los cortes y los embarcaderos. El descenso del negocio se patentiza con los siguientes números estadísticos:

Año.	Cedro.	Caoba.
	Pies cúbicos.	*Pies cúbicos.*
1900	1,133,855	25,790
1901	732,866	33,642
1902	390,026	8,292
1903	255,132	3,896

"Se ve, pues, que la exportación de cedro apenas llegó en este año á 255,132 pies cúbicos y la de caoba á 3,896; es decir, que con respecto al año anterior hubo disminución de 134,894 pies cúbicos en el cedro y de 4,396 en la caoba. El valor de esa producción es pequeño; el cedro representa $70,539, y la caoba $1,169.

"En el año anterior dictó el Gobierno una disposición por la cual permitió exportar maderas por el río Sapoá, pero hasta ahora nadie ha hecho uso de tal facilidad. El valor total de ese ramo de exportación por Puntarenas apenas llega á las siguientes cifras:

Fustete	$79,074
Cedro	76,539
Caoba	1,169
	156,782

"Mezquinas son esas cifras. La industria del corte de maderas, esa pingüe fuente de riqueza pública, quedará, pues, cegada por largo tiempo, pero no por siempre: los bosques se repueblan por sí mismos, y día llegará en que alzados los precios ó renovadas las maderas vuelva á ser esa industria el venero rico del Guanacaste."

"Basta tender la vista hacia el magnífico panorama de la meseta central de Costa Rica, para observar que sigue siendo roturados los campos y atendidos los plantíos al igual de los años anteriores, y que, por consiguiente, se mantienen con igual provecho las fuerzas vivas, los hábitos de trabajo y lo riqueza positiva de la República.

"A 322,618 habitantes llega hoy la población de Costa Rica, y á 382,267 hectáreas la extensión aproximada de sus cultivos. Dato admirable que se comprueba con las siguentes cifras estadísticas:

	Hectáreas.		Hectáreas.
Café	24,979	Cereales	36,173
Bananos	17,021	Frutas	63,268
Cacao	1,550	Legumbres	6,212
Caucho	746	Pastos	221,623
Caña	9,905	Diversos	365
Tabaco	425		

IMPORTACIÓN DE MERCADERÍAS EN 1903.

[De la Memoria de Secretaría de Hacienda y Comercio de 1904.]

La importación be mercaderías durante el año natural de 1903, representa, según facturas consulares, el valor de $4, 889,659 que se clasifica así:

Por las Aduanas	$4, 716, 106
Por paquetes postales	173, 553
Total	4, 889, 659

Comparando estas cifras con las correspondientes al año anterior, resulta una considerable diferencia á favor del movimiento habido en el año de 1903. Esta diferencia monta á $1,101,586, como se ve por los siguientes resúmenes de la Oficina de Estadística.

1902	$3, 788, 073
1903	4, 889, 659

Digno de ser tomado en consideración es el dato referente á los centros industriales de donde traemos esas mercaderías, porque él nos puede servir de segura guía, así para la graduación de las tarifas, como para la celebración de los tratados; que hoy todos los países ponen en su tráfico comercial, la clave de sus relaciones internacionales.

Antes fué Inglaterra el mercado principal que abastecía nuestros consumos extranjeros, pero hoy han tomado esa supremacía los Estados Unidos. El progreso industrial que ha alcanzado ese gran país, la distancia relativamente corta que lo separa de nosotros, la rapidez y frecuencia de las comunicaciones marítimas, fomentadas por la índole especial del tráfico de frutas que requiere ir á cada rato y muy de prisa, explican perfectamente el incremento que ha tomado nuestro comercio de importación con los Estados Unidos.

El siguiente cuadro estadístico da cabal idea de la proporción que han guardado en este año los países que surten nuestros consumos:

Países.	Importación.	Por ciento.
	Oro.	
Estados Unidos	$2,454,856	50.20
Reino Unido	1,054,707	21.57
Alemania	540,827	11.07
Francia	316,534	6.47
Bélgica	99,713	2.04
España	84,467	1.72
Italia	155,098	3.17
Varios	183,457	3.76
Total	4,889,659	100.00

Ese valor de $4,889,659 asignado á la importación de mercaderías, está incompleto; corresponde, como dije antes, á las mercaderías importadas por las Aduanas y por paquetes postales, pero no contiene el correspondiente á otros puntos de internación. Las cifras verdaderas son como sigue:

	Oro.
Por Aduanas	$4,716,106
Por paquetes postales	173,553
Por equipajes	17,998
Por fronteras	916
Suma	4,908,573

Aun así no está completa la cifra representativa de toda la importación habida durante el año. Debemos agregar los siguientes valores:

	Oro.
Animales en pie	$344,409
Dinero acuñado	162,780
Suma	507,189
Total	5,415,762

Para estudiar la naturaleza de nuestros consumos y concordar con ella los esfuerzos conducentes al incremento de la riqueza pública, conviene descomponer la suma total de la importación, así:

	Oro.
Mercaderías generales	$3,615,618
Artículos producibles en el país	1,231,817
Objetos para empresas industriales	405,547
Dinero acuñado	162,780
	5,415,762
El dinero importado se detalla así:	
En monedas de oro americano	149,000
En billetes de oro americano	54,475
Suma	203,475
Menos el 20 por ciento calculado por el oro que ha podido exportarse sin declaración y por medio de paquetes á la mano	40,695
Quedan	162,780

La importación de objetos para empresas industriales se subdivide así:

Materiales para líneas férreas	$316,882
Materiales para luz eléctrica	38,506
Materiales para minería	50,159
Total	405,547

La importación de artículos producibles en el país se subdivide así:

Harina	$288,635	Mantequilla	$11,390
Arroz	77,645	Manteca	179,062
Frijoles	2,901	Confites	15,414
Ganado	344,409	Sal	13,274
Carnes	40,657	Madera	152,698
Cueros curtidos	60,811	Varios	10,550
Leche condensada	21,006		
Queso	13,365	Total	1,231,817

Satisfactorias son las cifras relativas al dinero acuñado, no tanto por su cuantía como por su significado: ellas revelan la firmeza con que se mantiene el patrón de oro. La United Fruit Company es quien ha importado ese dinero, y quien, así como antes, evitó con sus letras de cambio que los giros subiesen demasiado; así ahora, con sus importaciones de dinero y consiguiente ausencia de sus letras, evita que por exceso de oferta se deprima en demasía la cotización de las letras, manteniéndose de este modo alrededor de la equivalencia monetaria el equilibrio del mercado.

No menos satisfactorias son las cifras que se refieren á objetos destinados á empresas industriales: ellas dan testimonio de nuevos elementos de progreso para el país. En efecto, las Compañías del Ferrocarril de Costa Rica y del Ferrocarril del Norte hacen nuevos ramales á sus líneas, y las Compañías mineras renuevan y perfeccionan el sistema de sus máquinas.

Pero no inspira igual satisfacción la lectura de los artículos que importamos, producibles en al país. Hoy importamos harina, y nuestros mayores la exportaban en bizcocho á Panamá; traemos la sal de lejanas tierras, y el golfo de Nicoya, con munificencia, la derrama; importamos arroz, cuando los bajos del Río Grande en nutridas espigas dan cientos por uno; importamos ganado, carnes y mantecas, cuando los potreros del Guanacaste, las pampas de Boruca y los prados de Cartago pudieran servir de espléndidos sustentáculos á la industria pecuaria; y hasta importamos confites, teniendo el dulce abarrotado.

Mirando esa cifra de $1,231,817, se ve cuán ancho y extendido campo se abriría á la actividad y trabajo de los costarricenses, si restablecida la confianza en los negocios y abaratado el capital, llenaran ellos con su propio esfuerzo ese grueso capítulo de la importacion. Esperemos que ahí tiendan las miras del Gobierno; y esperemos también á que el tiempo haga fructificar las leyes protectivas de la producción indígena que se han dado últimamente.

El efecto de esas leyes, en verdad, aun no es tiempo de que se haya pronunciado bien. La manteca, por ejemplo, en vez de disminuir, aumentó su importación en cerca de 200,000 kilogramos; pero en cambio, el arroz disminuyó casi un millón de kilogramos.

La importación de ganado superó en 2,592 reses á la del año anterior, y en $66,230 su valor.

El siguiente cuadro estadístico pone de manifiesto la importación, producción y consumo de ganado durante los últimos años:

Años.	Valor.	Importación.	Producción.	Consumo.
		Cabezas.	*Cabezas.*	*Cabezas.*
1896	$368,644	18,100	16,111	34,221
1897	206,959	13,541	23,129	36,670
1898	333,699	19,907	18,886	38,793
1899	250,170	15,918	23,276	39,194
1900	172,318	11,445	28,518	39,963
1901	164,925	11,245	25,610	36,855
1902	278,179	14,587	23,875	38,462
1903	344,409	17,179	24,169	40,318

Por donde se ve que en el año de 1903 aumentó la importación, la producción y el consumo de ganado. En cuanto al consumo bien podemos afirmar que nunca fué mayor; pero que se mantiene todavía en escasa proporción: 23 kilos de carne al año por habitante.

En resumen, la importación general ha sido así:

Mercaderías	$4,908,573
Animales	344,409
Suma	5,252,982
Dinero	162,780
Total	5,415,762

Total que excede en $670,429 al correspondiente del año anterior.

CUBA.

MINAS DE ORO EN HOLGUÍN.

[Del "Diario de la Marina" de la Habana, julio 19 de 1904, edición de la tarde.]

"El Eco de Holguín" publica los siguientes datos acerca de las minas de oro de Guajabaler, de cuya explotación espera mucho el progreso de aquella comarca.

Dice el colega:

"Los últimos documentos referentes á la apertura de las ya citadas minas, cuyos nombres son Santiago y La Casualidad, han sido firmados y los trabajos de explotación han dado principio. Esto nos prueba la existencia del rico metal en grandes cantidades y á la vez nos revela muchos beneficios para el comercio de esta jurisdicción.

"El Señor R. M. R. Nelson, de la ciudad de Nueva York, es quien

levantó el capital para esos trabajos. Dicho señor goza de mucho crédito por su capacidad en negocios de esta índole.

"Ha dicho el referido Señor NELSON, que al embarcar el primer oro de nuestras minas, vendrán á Holguín millares de inmigrantes de los Estados Unidos. Esto se verificará durante los primeros días del mes de septiembre, á más tardar.

"NELSON no es aquí completamente desconocido, pues hace poco más de dos años se encontraba en esta ciudad al servicio de la comisaría y almacenes militares del Gobierno Interventor, habiendo recogido entonces valiosas muestras de diferentes minerales pertenecientes á derechos mineros denunciados y no denunciados en esta ciudad y sus cercanías. Dichas muestras y alguna cantidad de oro limpio fueron llevados por el propio señor á la ciudad de Nueva York, su residencia.

"En el mes de agosto del año próximo pasado, el Señor NELSON visitó nuevamente esta ciudad, con proposiciones de negociar en definitiva las varias propiedades mineras en que tenían interés los capitalistas con quienes él había hablado para este negocio; pero, debido á los pleitos que se originaron y á la vez por la demora en las tramitaciones de ley, no le fué posible realizar sus propósitos. Esto motivó que varios de los interesados se disgustaran, desistiendo de sus propósitos de llevar á cabo la explotación de minas en esta jurisdicción.

"Vencidas algunas dificultades, referentes á los títulos de las dos minas ya dichas, se firmaron los contratos de arrendamiento el día 2 del corriente, habiendo comenzado los trabajos en las mismas el jueves último.

"Según el contrato, todo del oro de placer será extraído en su totalidad en el plazo de un año. Después de esta operación vendrán los difíciles trabajos de explotación del cuarzo ó tongada, que durarán muchos años.

"El precitado Señor NELSON saldrá para Nueva York el día 1° de Agosto próximo, llevando documentos importantes que demuestran su valer é inteligencia. Lleva también algunas comisiones de gran importancia, y encargos para celebrar contratos, confiados á él por personas respetables de esta localidad, quienes están seguros de que obtendrá un buen éxito.

"Como se ve, Holguín, dentro de breve plazo, se nos transformará en una región muy rica, pues afluirán grandes capitales y millares de inmigrantes de otros países.

"Sea enhorabuena."

LAS MINAS DEL COBRE.

[Del "Dario de la Marina" de la Habana, agosto 4 de 1904, edición de la tarde.]

Según leemos en los periódicos de Santiago de Cuba, la gran compañía explotadora de las famosas minas del Cobre ha pasado á manos americanas. El presidente de la nueva empresa es Mr. W. RANT, que á la vez preside la "Spanish American Iron Co." (minas de hierro).

En la actualidad se extraen mil toneladas mensuales que se remiten á Baltimore á distintas compañías que comercian con ese metal y que pagan por cada tonelada $250.

En ellas se emplean centenares de hombres, y se han gastado ya en los nuevos trabajos que se efectúan para el descubrimiento de nuevos filones más de $800,000.

Para apreciar las riquezas de estas minas, basta decir que en los últimos 18 años antes de la primera guerra de la independencia (1868), produjeron la cantidad de 48 millones de pesos.

EL COMERCIO DE CUBA.

[Del "Diario de la Marina" de la Habana, julio de 1904, edición de la mañana.]

La Secretaría de Hacienda ha publicado la estadística comercial de la República de Cuba, correspondiente al año 1903, con una comparación general de dicho año y de los cuatro anteriores, de la cual resulta que han ido aumentando gradualmente las exportaciones y se observa también un aumento del comercio de importación en lo que se refiere al año último, pues durante los otros ya citados hubo disminución por aquel concepto, según se verá en el siguiente cuadro, del cual se excluye la importación y la exportación de moneda:

	Importación.	Exportación.
1899	$66,783,100	$45,067,300
1900	66,658,600	48,904,600
1901	60,584,000	63,278,400
1902	60,584,800	64,329,700
1903	63,464,500	77,260,800

Estas cifras acusan que con relación al año 1902, excluyendo siempre la moneda, hubo en 1903 un aumento de $2,879,700 en las importaciones y de $12,931,100 en las exportaciones. El crecimiento de la exportación es un síntoma que no necesita comentarse; indica invariablemente crecimiento de prosperidad. El de la importación es más complejo; mas, por lo general, tiene el mismo significado cuando se mantiene en equilibrio con el de exportación, y principalmente cuando este le es superior, y en este caso se halla Cuba.

Pero hay que advertir que, como dijimos al principio, de 1899 á 1902 inclusive, las importaciones iban en descenso, aunque lento, gradual, sin que á esa progresión en la merma de las mercancías llegadas del extranjero correspondiera una progresión análoga con respecto al desarrollo de la producción local; es decir, que no descendía la importación porque Cuba produjese en mayor candidad los artículos que se recibían del exterior, sino porque consumía menos de año en año, lo cual era un síntoma de decadencia. Ahora se ha aumentado dicho consumo en una proporción mucho más considerable que la disminución de

los cuatro años anteriores, y ese dato es satisfactorio, porque la prosperidad y la riqueza de un país están en proporción directa del consumo del mismo.

El país que más mercancías importa en Cuba es la Unión Americana. También es el que recibe en mayor cantidad los productos de esta isla, y aun así la balanza mercantil se salda á nuestro favor en cantidad muy considerable. En 1903 exportamos á los Estados Unidos $60,089,446 é importamos de aquella procedencia por valor de $25,703,104. A todos los demás países de América ha exportado Cuba $1,743,869, recibiendo de ellos en cambio $8,337,565. Aquí la balanza acusa pérdida para Cuba, y este es un dato que debe tenerse en cuenta cuando se piense en asentar sobre la base de tratados las relaciones de Cuba en las distintas naciones del continente americano.

El país de Europa que más importa en Cuba es Inglaterra, del que en 1903 recibimos $10,799,775, contra $6,590,824 que le exportamos. Sigue inmediatamente España, que nos envió por valor de $9,113,536, y recibió de este país $1,273,204. Sólo hay otros dos países cuyo comercio con Cuba representa más de un millón de pesos, que son Alemania, que exportó $3,921,956 é importó $5,370,806, y Francia, que figura en la estadística con $3,371,900 de exportación y $1,132,672 de importación procedente de esta Antilla. El total de las importaciones europeas suma $29,099,369, y el de las exportaciones de Cuba para Europa $15,178,874. Aquí con la sola excepción de Alemania se repite el fenómeno que hemos observado al consignar las cifras de nuestro comercio con los distintos países iberoamericanos, y se presenta por consiguiente la oportunidad de repetir también la recomendación que hicimos con aquel motivo.

CHILE.

EXTRACTO DEL MENSAJE.

LEÍDO POR S. E. EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA EN LA APERTURA DE LAS SESIONES ORDINARIAS DEL CONGRESO NACIONAL EN PRIMERO DE JUNIO DE 1904.

Conciudadanos del Senado y de la Cámara de Diputados:

Al inaugurarse el período ordinario de vuestras tareas, me es satisfactorio daros cuenta de la administracion pública durante el año último.

Nuestras relaciones con los demás Estados son amistosas y cordiales.

Se celebran con la República Argentina los acuerdos necesarios para definir los últimos puntos relacionados con la demarcación de límites.

Las gestiones relativas á un tratado de paz y amistad con la República de Bolivia, siguen adelantando en condiciones que hacen esperar

que próximamente podrá ser presentado á vuestra consideración. Cuando llegue el momento de fijar la frontera con Bolivia, será fácil determinar la línea de demarcación con toda la precisión necesaria. Para este efecto la Oficina de Límites ha realizado en los últimos meses un estudio geográfico de toda la zona fronteriza con ese país.

Aun no desaparecen las dificultades que han impedido hasta hoy el arreglo definitivo de las cuestiones pendientes con el Perú, arreglo que ha de ser tan benéfico para el progreso y la riqueza de ambos países. Entre tanto, el Gobierno procura que la solución, que ha de buscarse lealmente en el cumplimiento de los tratados, satisfaga las aspiraciones nacionales.

Con fecha 1° de marzo último, el Gobierno de Chile ha reconocido, como lo han hecho la mayor parte de las naciones, á la República de Panamá, constituída desde algunos meses atrás en Estado libre y soberano.

El ramo de colonización ha continuado atendido en la forma acostumbrada.

Se está dando cumplimiento satisfactorio á los contratos celebrados para traer familias europeas de agricultores, muchas de los cuales ya se encuentran establecidas en las regiones destinadas á este objeto. Se esperan señalados beneficios de esta inmigración.

El servicio de correos y telégrafos continúa su desarrollo en conformidad al adelante comercial.

Una de las ramas del Poder Legislativo ha aprobado ya el proyecto para reorganizar este servicio y reunirlo con el de telégrafos, con lo cual se conseguiría economía y unidad en la dirección.

El ramo de correos ha dejado en 1903 una utilidad líquida de $191,000, sin incluir en esta cantidad la de $176,000, percibida por derechos de encomiendas extranjeras que han pasado por las oficinas postales de la República.

El valor de la comunicación telegráfica de pago ascendió en 1903 á $652,000, suma que excede en $60,000 á la correspondiente de 1902.

Por decreto de 26 de agosto del año último se dictó una reforma de la tarifa telegráfica, que era indispensable para armonizar nuestro servicio con el de otros países.

Entre las administraciones bolivianas y chilenas se ha formulado ya un proyecto de convención telegráfica, y por ley de 9 de abril último ha quedado aprobada la convención telegráfica celebrada con la República Argentina, que sin duda ha de producir grandes bienes para las relaciones de ambos países, y sobre todo para el comercio, por la reducción de las tarifas á una tercera parte de lo que hoy se paga por las vías particulares.

Los trabajos de construcción de líneas aéreas y colocación de cables subterráneos, destinados á empalmar las líneas nacionales argentinas y

chilenas, están ya por terminarse, de modo que en poco tiempo más deberá comenzar á regir la Convención.

Los recursos ordinarios y extraordinarios de la Nación en 1903, comprendido el empréstito de £1,500,000, ascendieron á $140,993,711.84.

Hechos todos los gastos públicos del mismo año de 1903, quedó para el presente un saldo efectivo de $16,035,990.07.

Además existe en la Casa de Moneda la suma de $22,907,513.12 en oro, del fondo de conversión, y la de $6,958,300 en bonos de la Caja de Crédito Hipotecario, destinados estos últimos, por ley de 31 de diciembre de 1901, al pago de cánones de los censos redimidos en arcas fiscales.

Los gastos calculados de 1904 ascienden á $140,000,000.

Los recursos en el mismo año de 1904 se calculan en $159,000,000, comprendiendo en ellos el saldo del año anterior y la suma correspondiente al precio de los acorazados que el país tenía en construcción y que fueron vendidos en cumplimiento de los pactos de mayo de 1902.

El presupuesto de entradas para 1905, calculado prudentemente, asciende á $120,250,000. Los gastos del mismo año llegan á $98,676,493.36, según el proyecto de presupuesto que os será presentado en breve.

Durante el año 1903 el comercio internacional de la República llegó á la cifra de $348,429,793 moneda nacional de oro. El valor de las internaciones ascendió á $146,276,667 y el de las exportaciones á $202,153,126. En estos valores están comprendidos los que corresponden al comercio del Territorio de Magallanes, que exportó en lanas y cueros $6,338,824 é internó mercaderías surtidas por valor de $3,920,048.

La exportación de productos, comparada con la de 1902, fué superior en $27,811,284. El aumento provino en su mayor parte del notable incremento que ha tomado la industria salitrera. En 1903 se exportó salitre y yodo por un valor total de $146,755,887, lo que da un aumento de $17,294,000 sobre el año anterior. La exportación de cobre aumentó en $2,300,000; la de productos de la agricultura y ganadería, en poco más de $8,000,000.

El valor total de las mercaderías internadas en 1903 superó en $10,814,549 al valor de las internaciones en 1902.

El producto de los derechos de internación en 1903 ascendió á $28,689,505, y el de los derechos de exportación á $49,549,016.

El desarrollo del comercio, cuya inmediata consecuencia es el aumento de la riqueza pública, no podría verificarse sin puertos cómodos y seguros. El principal de éstos, el puerto de Valparaíso, reclama la inmediata atención del Gobierno, y las obras que en él deben construirse para su mejoramiento, son de urgente realización.

Terminados los estudios del distinguido ingeniero que los tuvo á su cargo, y sometidos á vuestra deliberación, después de oída la opinión

de ingenieros competentes y de representantes de los intereses comerciales, el Gobierno confía en que habrá de tener muy pronto vuestra aprobación el proyecto que autoriza la ejecución de las obras propuestas.

Autorizada la construcción del ferrocarril trasandino por Uspallata con garantía del Estado, por ley de 14 de febrero de 1903, el Gobierno estudia con la cooperación de una comisión de personas muy competentes, la única propuesta presentada.

Esta grande obra estrechará los vínculos que unen á Chile y la Argentina y cimentará la confraternidad de ambas naciones en un común anhelo de civilización y progreso.

Los gastos de los ferrocarriles en explotación durante el año de 1903 ascendieron á $17,343,585.52, inferiores en más de $580,000 á los del año anterior, y las estradas alcanzan á $18,705,094.54, superiores en más de $1,850,000 á las de 1902.

Así la empresa dejo en 1903 una utilidad de $1,361,409.02.

Conciudadanos del Senado y de la Cámara de Diputados: La perfecta cordialidad internacional de que goza la República y especialmente el arreglo definitivo y amistoso de las cuestiones que largos años perturbaron á Chile y la Argentina, hacen ya sentir benéficos efectos en el orden económico.

El Erario Nacional, libre de las cargas que imponía la posibilidad de una guerra, ha empezado á acumular fondos que restablecerán su equilibrio, robustecerán su crédito y permitirán atender, con mano generosa la construcción de ferrocarriles, la apertura y mejoramiento de caminos, la construcción de puertos y muelles, y tantas otras obras con el que el Estado moderno impulsa la industria y el comercio, bases del bienestar del pueblo.

En estos anhelos, estoy seguro de tener vuestro concurso, y lo solicito, contando con que la Divina Providencia nos dispensará generosa protección, siempre que nos esforcemos en cumplir nuestros deberes sirviendo los intereses, el honor y todo cuanto pueda ser grande y feliz á la patria.

Santiago, 1° de junio de 1904.

JERMAN RIESCO.

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE.

El 19 de junio ppdo. el Presidente de la República, General MORALES, leyó el siguiente Mensaje al Congreso Nacional, reunido en Legislatura Extraordinaria:

HONORABLES DIPUTADOS: Os doy la bienvenida y os saludo con alborozo patriótico al veros reunidos en Congreso. No vengo ante vosotros en esta hora solemne, Honorables Representantes, á lisonjear

con vanas promesas, desde este augusto recinto, las legítimas pero impacientes aspiraciones del patriotismo. Soy, por educación y por temperamento, profundamente sincero. No pertenezco á esa escuela política que se nutre de engaño, y que so color de inspirar confianza á sus mandantes, corre un velo sobre la realidad, en vez de mostrarla tal como ella es en sí para que se identifiquen pueblo y Gobierno en un mismo elevado propósito de abnegación y de sacrificio. Mi escuela, Honorables Representantes, es la escuela de la verdad, de la honradez y de la energía. Creo, con el fundador de la República, que la política es la ciencia más alta y más digna de ocupar el entendimiento; y que por serlo, los que á ella se dedican no deben tener otro culto que el de la verdad. La deficiente educación política del pueblo dominicano ha sido un obstáculo casi siempre al desenvolvimiento del régimen jurídico. Nos hemos pagado más de las palabras que de los hechos. Hemos pretendido violentar los fundamentos de la sociedad, adoptando sistemas que no están en consonancia con el medio social, sin preocuparnos de que la reforma de éste ha de preceder necesariamente á la eficacia de toda organización jurídica. Por eso no vengo ante vosotros con pomposas promesas propias tan sólo para levantar el entusiasmo del momento, pero que suelen las más de las veces, quedar incumplidas por la abrumadora ley del medio.

Mi programa de Gobierno se sintetiza en estas palabras: Orden, Honradez y Energía. Sin orden no puede haber libertad; sin honradez no puede haber administración; sin energía no puede haber ejercicio de derechos ni cumplimiento de deberes. Dentro de la Constitución encontraré los medios eficaces que robustezcan, para tales fines, la acción de mi Gobierno.

No podéis dudar de mi patriotismo, puesto á prueba en recientes dolorosos acontecimientos. Yo vengo al poder en las circunstancias más difíciles de nuestra procelosa historia. No me forjo ilusiones; pero permitídme decíroslo, Ciudadanos Diputados: tengo fe en el éxito final de mi gestión gubernativa. Si no llevo á cabo los fervientes anhelos en que rebosa mi patriotismo, habré echado, sin embargo, los cimientos para la obra que otros más felices que yo habrán de llevar á cumplido término.

El juramento que acabo de prestar no será pues, para mí, una fórmula vana, un pretexto para continuar por la vía trazada desde mucho tiempo.

* * * * * * *

Nuestras relaciones internacionales son cordialísimas y de viva simpatía con los demás países, especialmente con la vecina República de Haití, de la cual hemos recibido las mayores muestras de amistad. Y los Estados Unidos, después de reconocer la legalidad de ese Gobierno, cuando se juzgaba por muchos invencible la Revolución, como una

demostración de alta deferencia, acaba de nombrar un Agente Diplomático con residencia en esta capital.

He tenido especial empeños también en conservar las mejores relaciones con la Santa Sede, y me congratulo por la harmonía existente entre el Estado Dominicano y la Iglesia.

* * * * * * *

Todas las naciones consagran sus desvelos á levantar su crédito, creando riqueza, dando impulso decisivo á cuanto venga en auxilio de la prosperidad nacional.

Al triunfar la revolución de octubre se encontró con este pavoroso problema: la hacienda pública exhausta por antiguos errores administrativos de todo órden; estancadas las fuentes de la riqueza, el pueblo, que, por la pródiga exhuberancia de su suelo, puede subvenir con creces á la satisfacción de todas sus necesidades, había perdido fatalmente la relación natural entre la producción y el consumo.

De aquí que desde los comienzos de mi ejercicio gubernativo haya consagrado mis energías á la regularización de la Hacienda nacional, base de todo sistema de Gobierno que tenga en miras el honrado cumplimiento de sus funciones públicas.

La política financiera es tema de tanta actualidad que los políticos más eminentes y los economistas de mayor preparación, la proclaman como el único apoyo, la fuerza única con que deben contar los gobiernos para realizar en el Poder la obra que, por su trascendencia, llenaría las aspiraciones de cualquier Nación.

Y penetrado de esta verdad, puedo aseguraros que pronto, muy pronto, la República saldrá de la rutina á que se la tenía acostumbrada, y podrá conocer cuáles son sus verdaderos recursos económicos y á cuánto puede alcanzar su efectiva producción.

* * * * * * *

Se ha decretado la unipersonalidad de los Tribunales de la República; y entre otras varias reformas, se ha llevado á cabo la supresión de la Ley de Costos Judiciales, creando en su lugar, la Tarifa de Costas Judiciales. Se ha formulado también un Proyecto de Ley Orgánica, que será sometido á su tiempo al Honorable Congreso Nacional. En este Proyecto, no sólo se obtiene una ordenación más lógica que la de la actual Ley Orgánica, sino que se inician importantes reformas para el mejor funcionamiento de la Justicia.

El propósito de formular la Estadística Civil de la República no ha sido posible realizarlo, debido, en parte, á la incomunicación en que se ha permanecido con algunas comunes, y sobre todo á la deficiencia que impera en varias de las oficinas consagradas á ese fin.

Acaso en el ramo de Instrucción Pública no se haya hecho todo lo que se ha anhelado hacer; pero se ha tratado de echar las bases de la organización, en lo futuro, de la enseñanza. La Escuela Normal de Santo Domingo á cuyo frente se encuentra un competentísimo insti-

tutor, volverá á alcanzar sin duda alguna, los días de esplendor que alcanzó con el insigne antillano Don Eugenio María Hostos. Y lo que era un organismo muerto, la Junta Superior de Estudios, integrada hoy con elementos valiosísimos por su ilustración, después de un receso de cuatro años, se ha reunido hace pocos días y ha tomado varios acuerdos, con el propósito indudablemente de reconstruirse en un órgano vivo y dar auge y desarrollo á la enseñanza pública.

* * * * * * *

El espíritu de progreso que todo lo reforma dentro de los límites de lo razonable y de lo útil, encontrará en mí el concurso patriótico que debo prestar á toda obra que tienda al bien del Estado Dominicano. Los pueblos no pueden permanecer estacionarios; necesitan asimilarse discretamente las instituciones que en otros países han promovido la prosperidad privada y pública. Yo me siento capaz de romper con los viejos moldes del empirismo político, que tanta privanza han alcanzado en las esferas oficiales. La era que yo inicio no será de continuación, sino de transformación, es decir, de desarrollo gradual y consciente que integran los diversos organismos de la vida nacional.

* * * * * * *

Yo quiero libertad, la mayor suma de libertad, pero dentro de la ley; quiero prensa libre, pero respetuosa; que no sea la prensa apacentadero de doctrinas disolventes, por anárquicas, sino verdadero factor de progreso y de libertad bien entendida.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 461 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de junio de 1904, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los doce meses que terminaron en junio de 1904, comparados con igual período de 1903. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de junio, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta agosto.

HONDURAS.

SERVICIO DE PAQUETES POSTALES—CONVENCIÓN CELEBRADA CON FRANCIA.

[De "El Republicano," Nos. 180, 181 y 182.]

Por todos conocida es la importancia del cambio de paquetes postales en estos tiempos en que la actividad comercial necesita de todos los medios de locomoción para llenar debidamente las necesidades sociales.

Una de las naciones que por su cultura y adelanto industrial merece tener un inmenso campo de comercio en Centro-América, es Francia, y el Gobierno de Honduras, con este objeto, ha suscrito una Convención para el Cambio de Paquetes Postales que ha sido puesto en vigor ya por parte de la República Francesa, y el cual publicamos hoy para conocimiento, tanto del comercio como de los Administradores de Correos de nuestro país.

CONVENCION RELATIVA AL CAMBIO DE PAQUETES POSTALES, SIN DECLARACIÓN DE VALOR, ENTRE HONDURAS Y FRANCIA.

El Presidente de la República de Honduras y el Presidente de la República Francesa, deseando facilitar las relaciones comerciales entre Honduras y Francia por medio del cambio de paquetes postales, sin declaración de valor, bajo la base de la Convención de Wáshington, de 15 de junio de 1897, han resuelto celebrar una Convención para este efecto, y han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

El Presidente de la República de Honduras, al Señor Doctor Don Alberto Membreño, Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Fomento y Obras Públicas.

Y el Presidente de la República Francesa, al Señor A. Bobot Descoutures, Encargado de Negocios de la República Francesa en Honduras, Caballero de la Orden Nacional de la Legión de Honor, etc.

Quienes, después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes, que se han encontrado en buena y debida forma, han convenido en las disposiciones siguientes:

Artículo 1.

1. Podrán expedirse, bajo la denominación de Paquetes Postales, paquetes sin declaración de valor, con peso que no exceda de 5 kilogramos, tanto de Honduras para Francia y Algeria, como de Francia y Algeria para Honduras.

2. Se reserva á las Administraciones de Correos de los dos países, el derecho de establecer ulteriormente y de común acuerdo, si sus respectivos reglamentos lo permiten, el precio y condiciones aplicables á los paquetes de valor declarado, con cargo de reembolso ó para ser entregados por expreso.

3. Se garantiza el libre tránsito de los paquetes con destino á cualquier país con el cual las Administraciones de Correos de Francia ó de Honduras tengan establecido el cambio de paquetes.

ARTÍCULO II.

La Administración de Correos de Francia asegurará el transporte de los paquetes postales entre Francia y el puerto de Colón por medio de vapores-correos franceses.

El tránsito por el Istmo de Panamá y el transporte marítimo entre Panamá y Honduras, serán asegurados por los intermediarios terrestres y marítimos con quienes la Administración de Honduras haya hecho arreglos á este efecto, y que ella remunerará directamente.

ARTÍCULO III.

Por cada paquete que se expida de Honduras con destino á Francia ó Algeria, la Administración de Correos de Honduras pagará á la de Francia:

1. Un derecho de dos francos por el trayecto marítimo entre Colón y Francia.
2. Un derecho terrestre de 50 céntimos.

Por cada paquete que se expida de Francia y Algeria con destino á Honduras, la Administración de Correos de Francia pagará á la de Honduras, así:

1. Un derecho de 50 céntimos por el trayecto marítimo entre Panamá y Honduras.
2. Un derecho de 50 céntimos por la travesía del Istmo de Panamá.
3. Un derecho terrestre de 50 céntimos.

ARTÍCULO IV.

El franqueo de los paquetes postales es obligatorio en el punto de partida.

ARTÍCULO V.

El transporte entre la Francia Continental, por una parte, y Algeria y Córcega, por otra, dan lugar á un recargo de 25 céntimos por paquete, por vía de derecho marítimo, que pagará el remitente.

Todo paquete procedente de ó destinado á lugares del interior de Córcega ó Algeria, da lugar, además, á un recargo de 25 céntimos por paquete, igualmente á cargo del remitente.

Estos recargos, llegado el caso, serán abonados por la Administración de Honduras á la Administración francesa.

2. El Gobierno francés se reserva el derecho de hacer uso de un recargo de 25 céntimos con respecto á paquetes postales expedidos de la Francia Continental á Honduras.

ARTÍCULO VI.

El remitente de un paquete postal podrá obtener aviso de recibo de este objeto, pagando, anticipadamente, un impuesto fijo de 25 céntimos. Este impuesto corresponderá por completo á la Administración del país de origen.

ARTÍCULO VII.

Será lícito al país de destino cobrar al destinatario por la constancia y por llever á efecto las formalidades aduaneras, un impuesto cuyo monto total no podrá exceder de 25 céntimos por paquete.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

Los paquetes comprendidos en la presente Convención no podrán ser gravados con ningún otro impuesto postal además de los previstos por los artículos 3, 5, 6 y 7 que anteceden y por el artículo 9 que sigue.

ARTÍCULO IX.

La reexpedicíon de paquetes postales de uno de los dos países al otro, á consecuencia del cambio de residencia de los destinatarios, así como la remisión de los paquetes postales caídos en rezago, dan lugar al cobro adicional de los impuestos fijados en los artículos 3, 5, 6 y 7, á cargo de los destinatarios, ó, llegado el caso, de los remitentes. Los derechos aduaneros serán anulados cuando los paquetes hayan de sér reexpedidos al país de origen.

ARTÍCULO X.

Es probibido remitir por el correo paquetes que contengan cartas ó notas que tengan el carácter de correspondencia, ú objetos cuya admisión no esté autorizada por las leyes ó reglamentos aduaneros ó cualquiera otra. Sin embargo, es permitido incluir en dichos paquetes la factura de mercaderías, con tal que estén abiertas y se limiten á las enunciaciones constitutivas.

ARTÍCULO XI.

1. Salvo el caso de fuerza mayor, cuando un paquete postal se pierda, averíe ó saquee, el remitente ó en defecto ó á requerimiento de éste, el destinatario tendrá derecho á una indemnización equivalente al monto verdadero de la pérdida, avería ó saqueo; sin que esta indemnización, sin embargo, pueda exceder de 25 francos. El remitente de un paquete perdido tiene, además, derecho á que se le retribuya el valor de los gastos de remisión.

2. La obligación de pagar la indemnización incumbe á la Administración á que pertenezca la oficina remitente. Queda á salvo á esta

Administración, el recurso contra la Administración responsable, es decir, contra aquella en cuyo territorio ó bajo cuya gerencia haya tenido lugar la pérdida, avería ó saqueo.

3. Mientras no se apruebe lo contrario, la responsabilidad incumbe á la Administración que, habiendo recibido el paquete sin hacer ninguna observación, no pueda comprobar ni la entrega al destinatario, ni, si á ello hubiere lugar, la reexpedición de dicho paquete.

4. El pago de la indemnización, por la oficina remitente, deberá efectuarse lo más pronto posible y á más tardar dentro de un año, á partir del día de la reclamación. La oficina responsable está obligada á reembolsar, sin demora, á la oficina remitente, el valor de la indemnización pagada por ésta.

5. Es entendido que la reclamación no se admitirá sino dentro de un año, á partir del depósito del paquete en el correo; pasado este término, el reclamante no tendrá ningún derecho á indemnización.

6. Si la pérdida, avería ó saqueo tuviere lugar en el curso del transporte entre las oficinas de cambio de los dos países, sin que sea posible establecer en cuál de los dos servicios ha ocurrido el hecho, las dos Administraciones soportarán el daño por mitad.

7. La responsabilidad de las Administraciones cesará con la entrega de los paquetes á aquellos que tengan derecho á reclamar.

Artículo XII.

Cada Administración podrá, en circunstancias extraordinarias de tal naturaleza que justifiquen la medida, suspender temporalmente el servicio de paquetes postales, de una manera general ó parcial, á condición de dar aviso de ello inmediatamente, si necesario fuese, por telégrafo, á la Administración interesada.

Artículo XIII.

En todo aquello que no esté previsto en las estipulaciones contenidas en la presente Convención, será aplicable la legislación interna de cada uno de los países contratantes.

Artículo XIV.

La Administración de Correo de los dos países contratantes, designarán las oficinas ó localidades que admitirán al cambio internacional de paquetes postales; ellos reglamentarán el modo de transmisión de estos paquetes, y establecerán todas las otras reglas de detalle y de orden necesarias para asegurar la ejecución de la presente Convención.

Artículo XV.

La Administración de Correos de Honduras y la Administración de Correos de Francia fijarán, de común acuerdo y en conformidad con el régimen establecido por la Convención de Wáshington de 15 de

junio de 1897, las condiciones bajo las cuales podrán cambiarse, entre sus oficinas de cambio respectivas, los paquetes postales procedentes ó con destino á países extranjeros que soliciten la mediación de uno de los dos países para corresponderse con el otro.

ARTÍCULO XVI.

Se reserva al Gobierno francés el derecho de hacer ejecutar las cláusulas de la presente Convención, por las empresas de ferrocarriles y de navegación. Podrá también limitar este servicio á los paquetes procedentes de ó con destino á localidades no servidas por estas empresas.

La Administración de Correos de Francia hará arreglos con las empresas de ferrocarriles y de navegación, para asegurar la completa ejecución, por parte de estas últimas, de todas las cláusulas de la Convención que anteceden, y para organizar el servicio de cambio.

Ella le servirá de intermediaria para todas sus relaciones con la Administración de Correos de Honduras.

ARTÍCULO XVII.

1. La presente Convención comenzará á regir desde el día en que se convenga por las Administraciones de Correos de ambos países, después que su promulgación se haya hecho de conformidad con las leyes particulares de cada uno de los dos Estados.

2. Continuará en vigor hasta que una de las dos partes contratantes haya anunciado á la otra, por lo menos con un año de anticipación, su intención de hacer cesar sus efectos.

3. En caso de que Honduras se adhiera más tarde á la "Convención de paquetes postales de la Unión," terminará el presente contrato, á partir el día en que la adhesión de Honduras á dicha Convención de la Unión sea efectiva.

ARTÍCULO XVIII.

La presente Convención se ratificará, y las ratificaciones se canjearán tan pronto como pueda hacerse.

En fe de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios respectivos han firmado la presente Convención y le han fijado sus sellos.

Hecha en Tegucigalpa, á los 14 días del mes de septiembre de mil novecientos tres.

[L.S.] ALBERTO MEMBREÑO.
[L.S.] A. BOBOT DESCOUTURES.

REGLAMENTO DE DETALLES Y DE ORDEN.

Los suscritos, con vista del artículo 14 de la Convención de 14 de septiembre de 1903, relativa al cambio de paquetes postales sin decla-

ración de valor, á nombre de sus respectivas Administraciones, y de común acuerdo, han establecido las siguientes reglas para asegurar la ejecución de dicha Convención:

I.

1. Después de haberse entendido, si fuese necesario, con las otras oficinas interesadas, cada Administración comunicará á la otra por medio de cuadros de conformidad con el modelo Aanexo, lo siguiente:

(*a*) Una lista de los países con los cuales pueden encaminarse los paquetes postales por su mediación.

(*b*) Las vías por las cuales pueden encaminarse estos paquetes después de haber entrado en su territorio ó á su servicio.

(*c*) El total de gastos que la Administración expedidora deberá pagar por cada país.

2. Por medio del cuadro A, cada Administración fijará las vías que han de emplearse para la transmisión de sus paquetes postales, y determinará el impuesto que ha de cobrarse á los remitentes, según las condiciones en que se efectúe el transporte intermediario.

II.

1. El cobro de los derechos de franqueo se basará en la unidad de 50 céntimos, equivalente á peso 0.25.

2. En consecuencia, los derechos que hayan de cobrarse de conformidad con el artículo 3° de la Convención, se descomponen como sigue:

(*a*) Paquetes de Francia para Honduras.

Por cada paquete que no exceda de 5 kilógramos:

	Francos.
Derecho terrestre francés	0.50
Derecho marítimo de Francia á Colón	2.00
Derecho de tránsito entre Panamá y Colón	.50
Derecho marítimo de Panamá á Honduras	.50
Derecho terrestre de Honduras	.50
Total	4.00

(*b*) Paquetes de Honduras para Francia.

Por cada paquete que no exceda de 5 kilógramos:

	Francos.	
Derecho terrestre de Honduras	0.50	=$0.25
Derecho marítimo de Honduras á Panamá	.50	= .25
Derecho de tránsito entre Panamá y Colón	.50	= .25
Derecho marítimo de Colón á Francia	2.00	= 1.00
Derecho terrestre francés	.50	= .25
Total	4.00	= 2.00

3. Cuando el franqueo no se haya efectuado por medio de sellos postales adheridos al boletín de expedición ó al paquete, la suma cobrada deberá inscribirse en el boletín de expedición.

III.

Los paquetes postales no podrán tener ninguna dimensión mayor de sesenta centímetros (dos pies ingleses), ni un volúmen mayor de veinticinco decímetros cúbicos.

Por excepción, y solamente para los paquetes postales destinados á ó procedentes de la capital de Honduras, Tegucigalpa, ó del puerto de Amapala, podrán admitirse paquetes de una longitud máxima de un metro seis centímetros (1 m. 06), pero cuyo volumen no pasará, en ningún caso, de veinticinco decímetros cúbicos.

IV.

1. Quedan excluídos del transporte los paquetes que contengan materias explosivas ó inflamables, y, en general, los artículos cuyo transporte presente algún peligro cualquiera, así como los animales vivos.

2. Cada una de las dos Administraciones deberá proveer á la otra de una lista de los artículos prohibidos, pero las Administraciones no incurren por este hecho en ninguna responsabilidad ante las autoridades aduaneras ó ante las expedidoras de paquetes.

V.

Para ser admitido al transporte, todo paquete deberá—

1. Llevar la dirección exacta del destinatario.

2. Estar enfardado de manera que corresponda á la duración del transporte y que preserve suficientemente el contenido; el empaque debe ser de tal naturaleza, que sea imposible alcanzar el contenido sin dejar señales aparentes de violación.

3. Estar sellado con un sello de cera, por un plomo ó de cualquiera otra manera, con alguna impresión ó marca especial del remitente.

VI.

1. Cada paquete deberá ir acompañado de un boletín de expedición y de aclaraciones aduaneras iguales ó semejantes á las de los modelos B y C, adjuntos. Las dos Administraciones se comunicarán recíprocamente el número de declaraciones aduaneras que se necesiten para cada destino.

2. Sin embargo, es permitido no hacer uso sino de un solo boletín de expedición y de una sola declaración aduanera para varios paquetes hasta el número de tres, dirigidos por el mismo remitente al mismo destinatario.

3. Para las expediciones que se efectúen de Honduras á Francia, la declaración aduanera deberá redactarse en el idioma francés.

VII.

1. Cada paquete, así como el boletín de expedición que lo acompañe, deberá llevar un rótulo igual ó semejante al modelo D, anexo, que indique el número de registro y el nombre de la oficina de depósito.

2. El boletín de expedición deberá, además, llevar la indicación del lugar y de la fecha del depósito.

VIII.

1. La transmisíon de los paquetes postales entre las oficinas de cambio se efectuará en recipientes cerrados, de la manera siguiente:

A la salida de Francia, la agencia marítima del puerto de embarque pondrá los paquetes destinados á Honduras en los recipientes cerrados. Estos paquetes llevarán la dirección del agente postal de Honduras en Panamá, y serán entregados por la Compañía Marítima Francesa á la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Panamá, encargada de transportarlos al través del Istmo.

A la salida de Honduras, el servicio postal de Honduras formará recipientes cerrados para la agencia marítima del puerto francés de desembarque, en los cuales se pondrán todos los paquetes con destino á Francia y á los países para los cuales Francia pueda servir de intermediaria.

La oficina de Honduras formará, además, si para ello hubiese lugar otros recipientes dirigidos al representante de la Compañía Marítima Francesa en Colón, y compresivos de los paquetes destinados á los puntos de escala servidos por los vapores antes de arribar á Francia.

2. Cerrados los recipientes, los paquetes expedidos de Honduras se embarcarán en Colón, á bordo de los vapores-correos franceses por medio de la agencia marítima francesa, á la cual corresponda llenar las formalidades aduaneras, si de ello hubiere necesidad.

3. Los recipientes vacíos deberan ser regresados por el próximo vapor. Si alguna de las administraciones prefiriese utilizar los recipientes de la otra administración, para sus propias expediciones, deberá contribuir, por mitad, al pago del precio de compra y gastos de conservación de dichos recipientes.

IX.

Los paquetes postales serán inscritos por la oficina de cambio expedidora en una hoja de tránsito, conforme al modelo E, anexo al presente reglamento, con todos los detalles que esta hoja contiene. Los boletines de expedición y las declaraciones aduaneras se agregarán á la hoja de tránsito.

X.

1. Al recibir una hoja de tránsito, la oficina de cambio destinataria procederá á la verificación de los paquetes postales y de los diversos documentos que en ella estén inscritos, y si á ello hubiese lugar, hará constar las faltas ú otras irregularidades, ajustándose á las reglas establecidas para los envíos con valor declarado por el artículo 9 del Reglamento para la ejecución del arreglo relativo á valores declarados de 15 de junio de 1897.

Las diferencias de poca importancia relativas al volumen, dimensión ó peso de los paquetes, solamente se indicarán por medio del boletín de verificación.

2. Los recipientes que sirvan para la transmisión serán cubiertos por los sellos ó plomos de la oficina de cambio expedidora, y estos sellos ó plomos no deberán romperse sino por la oficina de cambio destinataria.

3. La responsabilidad de las averías y faltas reconocidas por la oficina de cambio de arribo, al tiempo de la apertura de las cajas ó cestos, incumbe á la Administración de que dependa la oficina de cambio del punto de partida, á menos que se establezca que dichas averías ó faltas se han efectuado en el trayecto de la Administración correspondiente.

XI.

1. Los paquetes postales que se reciban con dirección errada, serán reexpedidos á su destino por la vía más directa de que pueda disponer la oficina reexpedidora. Cuando esta reexpedición entrañe la restitución de los paquetes á la oficina de origen, los abonos inscritos en la hoja de tránsito de esta oficina serán anulados, y la oficina de cambio reexpedidora entregará estos objetos, para que tome nota de ellos, á su corresponsal, después de haber hecho constar el error por medio de un boletín de verificación. En caso contrario, y si la suma abonada á la oficina reexpedidora fuese insuficiente para cubrir este último de los gastos de reexpedición, esta oficina se abonará la diferencia, imputando á ellos toda la suma inscrita á su haber en la hoja de tránsito de la oficina reexpedidora. El motivo de esta modificación se notificará á dicha oficina por medio de un boletín de verificación.

2. Los paquetes postales reexpedidos, á consecuencia del cambio de residencia de los destinatarios, á un país que participe del cambio de paquetes postales entre Francia y Honduras, serán gravados con cargo á los destinatarios, por la oficina distribuidora, con un impuesto que represente la cuota que corresponda á esta oficina última, á la oficina reexpedidora, y si á ello hubiese lugar, á cada una de las oficinas intermediarias.

La oficina reexpedidora se acreditará su cuota con cargo á la oficina intermediaria ó á la oficina de la nueva dirección. En caso de que el país de reexpedición y el de la nueva dirección no sean limítrofes, la

primera oficina destinataria que reciba un paquete postal reexpedido se abonará el valor de su cuota y el de la oficina reexpedidora que esté al frente de la oficina á la cual entregue este objeto, y esta última, á su vez, si ella misma no es más que intermediaria, repetirá sobre la oficina siguiente su propia cuota, acumulada con las que le haya cargado á la oficina precedente. La misma operación se repetirá en las relaciones entre diversas oficinas que participen del transporte, hasta que el paquete postal llegue á la oficina distribuidora. Sin embargo, si el impuesto exigible por el trayecto ulterior de un paquete que ha de reexpedirse se paga al momento de la reexpedición, este objeto será tratado como si estuviese dirigido directamente del país de reexpedición al país de destino y se remitirá sin ningún impuesto postal al destinatario.

3. Los remititentes de paquetes caídos en rezagos, serán consultados acerca de la manera cómo piensan disponer de éllos. Los avisos serán cambiados directamente entre las dos oficinas centrales.

Los artículos sujetos á deterioro ó á corrupción, podrán venderse inmediatamente, sin previo aviso y sin formalidades judiciales, á beneficio de quien tenga derecho. Se levantará proceso verbal de la venta.

Si en el término de seis meses, á partir de la expedición del aviso, la oficina de destino no ha recibido instrucciones suficientes, el paquete será devuelto á la oficina de origen.

Los paquetes que hayan de devolverse al remitente, se inscribirán en la hoja de tránsito, con la nota "rezago no entregable," en la columna de observaciones. Serán tratados y gravados como los objetos reexpedidos á consecuencia del cambio de residencia de los destinarios.

4. Todo paquete cuyo destinatario haya partido para un país que no participe del cambio de paquetes postales con Francia ú Honduras, será tratado como rezago, á menos que la oficina del primer destino esté en condición de hacerlo llegar.

5. Si algunas de las prohibiciones previstas en el artículo 10 de la Convención se hiciese constar en el curso de las operaciones de cambio, el paquete será, pura y simplemente, entregado á la oficina de combio expedidora en la forma establecida por el párrafo 1° del presente artículo.

XII.

Cada Administración hará formar mensualmente, por cada una de sus oficinas de cambio y para todos los envíos recibidos de las oficinas de cambio corresponsales, un estado conforme al modelo F, anexo al presente reglamento, de las sumas inscritas en cada hoja de tránsito, ya sea á su haber por su parte personal y la de cada una de las Administraciones interesadas, si á ello hubiese lugar, en los derechos cobrados por la parte correspondiente á la oficina expedidora, ó á su debe por la parte correspondiente á la oficina reexpedidora, ó á las oficinas intermediarias, en caso de reexpedición y de rezago de los derechos que han de recobrarse de los destinatarios.

Los estados F se resumirán después trimestralmente por la misma Administración en una cuenta G, igualmente anexa al presente reglamento.

3. Esta cuenta trimestral, acompañada de los estados mensuales, de las hojas de tránsito y si á ello hubiese lugar, de los boletines de verificación á ellos anexos, se someterá al examen de la oficina correspondiente en el curso del trimestre que siga á aquél al cual se refiera.

4. Las cuentas trimestrales, después de haber sido verificadas y aceptadas de una y otra parte, se resumirán en una cuenta general anual por la Administración acreedora.

5. El saldo que resulte del balance de las cuentas recíprocas entre las dos oficinas se pagará por la oficina deudora á la oficina acreedora en francos efectivos y por medio de letras libradas sobre la capital ó sobre una plaza comercial de esta última oficina, siendo los gastos de pago á cargo de la oficina deudora.

6. El pago de los saldos de las cuentas anuales deberá efectuarse en el más breve plazo posible, y á más tardar antes de espirar el año siguiente. Pasado este término, las sumas que se adeuden por una de las dos oficinas á la otra producirán intereses á razón de cinco por ciento anual, á partir del día de la expiración de dicho plazo.

XIII.

El presente reglamento será obligatorio á partir del día en que se ponga en vigor la Convención del 14 de septiembre de 1904.

Tendrá la misma duración que esta Convención, á menos que sea renovado de común acuerdo por las dos Administraciones.

Hecho por duplicado.

En Tegucigalpa, á 19 de septiembre de 1903.

[L. S.] ALBERTO MEMBREÑO.

[L. S.] A. BOBOT DESCOUTURES.

TEGUCIGALPA, *19 de noviembre de 1903.*

Vista la anterior Convención de Paquetes Postales entre Honduras y Francia, celebrada por el Señor Dr. Don ALBERTO MEMBREÑO, Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Fomento y Obras Públicas, y el Honorable Señor A. BOBOT DESCOUTURES, Encargado de Negocios de la República Francesa, convenientemente autorizados; y considerando: que se encuentra de conformidad con las instrucciones dadas al efecto, el Presidente—

Acuerda: Aprobarla y ratificarla en todas sus partes.

Comuníquese. BONILLA.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores, MARIANO VÁSQUEZ.

MÉXICO.

LA LEY CON RESPECTO Á LOS ESTUDIOS MÉDICOS.

En 11 de enero de 1902, el Señor Presidente de la República de México, usando de la autorización que para ello le había concedido el Congreso en 12 de octubre anterior, tuvo á bien expedir un Decreto estableciendo un "Plan de estudios" para la Escuela Nacional de Medicina.

Las carreras médicas que esta ley reconoce son cuatro, á saber:

1. Medicina.
2. Farmacia.
3. Obstetricia.
4. Cirujía dental.

La enseñanza de medicina se da en seis años, y comprende los ramos que están especificados y convenientemente distribuidos en el artículo 3°, á saber: Anatomía descriptiva, con práctica de disecciones; anatomía general é histología teórico-práctica, con ejercicios prácticos; anatomía topográfica, con ejercicios prácticos, y anatomía patológica; fisiología, con demostraciones experimentales; química biológica; farmacia galénica; bacteriología; patología médica, patología quirúrgica, patología general; terapéutica médica, terapéutica quirúrgica; obstetricia teórica; clínica interna; clínica externa; clínica propedéutica quirúrgica; clínica médica de pediatria; clínica quirúrgica de ginecología; clínica de dermatología; clínica de oftalmología; clínica de psiquiatria; medicina legal y deontología.

La enseñanza de farmacia se da en tres años, y comprende los ramos que están especificados, y convenientemente distribuidos, en el artículo 5°, á saber: Farmacia, posología, economía farmacéutica, farmacia legal, deontología, manipulaciones químicas y farmacéuticas, práctica del manejo de los instrumentos y aparatos de física y de química usados en farmacia, historia natural de las drogas simples usadas en México, análisis químico general, aplicaciones del análisis químico al ensaye de los medicamentos, á la toxicología, al reconocimiento de los alimentos y bebidas y al de los productos fisiológicos y patológicos más importantes. Se exige además práctica en el Almacen Central de la Beneficencia, y en las boticas de los hospitales del gobierno.

La enseñanza de obstetricia se da en dos años y comprende los ramos que están especificados y convenientemente distribuidos en el artículo 6°, á saber: Anatomía y fisiología del aparato sexual femenino, incluyendo el estudio de la pelvis; nociones de embriología y anatomía fetal; embarazo, parto y puerperio fisiológicos; cuidados que necesitan las madres y los recién nacidos; anticepsia obstétrica; higiene obstétrica; terapéutica obstétrica; operaciones obstétricas, con ejercicios en el maniquí; clínica de obstetricia; clínica propedéutica.

La enseñanza de cirujía dental se da en tres años y comprende los ramos que están especificados y convenientemente distribuídos en el artícula 7°, á saber: Anatomía descriptiva y disecciones, anatomía topográfica de la cabeza y especialmente de la boca; histología, especialmente de los elementos que constituyan la boca; fisiología; patología dental; procesos morbosos generales; terapéutica dental; materia médica dental; cirujía dental; operaciones dentales; prótesis dental; metalurgia dental; bacterioscopia.

El que hubiere hecho en el extranjero alguno ó algunos de los estudios anteriormente enumerados, y quiera que le valgan en México como si los hubiera hecho en el país, tendrá que dirigirse al Señor Secretario de Justicia é Instrucción Pública, quien tiene autoridad por el artículo 22 del "Plan de estudios" para conceder la revalidación.

El que hubiere recibido su grado en cualquiera de las cuatro profesiones nombradas, en una universidad extranjera, y desee obtenerlo ó incorporarlo en México, tendrá que someterse en la Escuela General Preparatoria y en la de Medicina, á un examen en todas y cada una de las materias contenidas en los programas arriba explicados, y además á un axamen práctico. Si pudiere comprobar, sin embargo, por medio del correspondiente certificado, que algunas de esas materias las ha estudiado de conformidad con las prescripciones de la ley mexicana, se le rivalidará ese estudio y se le eximirá de examen en las materias así estudiadas.

No será obligatorio para el candidato sustentar los exámenes parciales en un orden determinado.

REFORMAS Á LA ORDENANZA GENERAL DE ADUANAS.

[Continúa.]

ART. 232. Los pasajeros que se dirijan á la Capital de la República, procedentes del extranjero ó que hayan pasado por él, podrán solicitar de las aduanas la entrada que la revisión de sus equipajes y efectos que traigan consigo se hagan en la Aduana de Importación de México. Las aduanas de entrada concederán ese permiso, cuando el trasporte pueda hacerse por alguna de las vías férreas establecidas en el país y con sujeción á las prescripciones siguientes:

I. Los pasajeros que deseen acogerse á esa franquicia lo solicitarán verbalmente del jefe del resguardo que intervenga en el despacho de los equipajes, á fin de que la autorización les sea concedida desde luego.

II. La aduana de entrada enviará los bultos directamente á la importación de México, por cuenta y riesgo de los interesados y con sujeción á las prevenciones que rigen para el envío de efectos cuyo despacho debe hacerse en la Capital.

III. El ferrocarril ó la empresa porteadora que se encargue de la conducción de los bultos deberá tener otorgada una fianza ú obligación

por la que queda responsable al pago de multa hasta de quinientos pesos por cada bulto que no sea presentado en el lugar de su destino y resulte substituido ó violentado.

IV. El envío de equipajes ó efectos de pasajeros para su despacho en la aduana de la Capital, lo harán las aduanas de entrada sujetándose á las reglas siguientes:

A. Fijarán en lugar visible de cada bulto, una etiqueta tomada de un libro talonario, que se llevará conforme al modelo número 57, con numeración progresiva por años fiscales. En esa etiqueta se hará constar, además del número de orden correspondiente, el nombre del pasajero, la fecha del envío del bulto y el lugar de su destino.

B. El comandante ó empleado del resguardo que autorice el envío firmará una boleta que entregará al pasajero, por cada bulto de los que se componga su equipaje, tomándola del libro talonario, en la que deberá constar los datos que contenga la etiqueta ó marbete fijado en el bulto, así como la clase de éste. Dicha boleta será sellada al reverso con el sello de la aduana y servirá al pasajero para comprobar su personalidad ante la aduana de importación de México, donde le será recogida.

C. El ferrocarril ó la empresa porteadora que se encargue de la conducción de los bultos de que se trata, entregará, en el acto, á la aduana de entrada, un conocimiento ó recibo, el cual será la única constancia que servirá legalmente para la entrega de los bultos en la aduana de su destino. En dicho documento el ferrocarril ó la empresa porteadora harán constar el número de la etiqueta puesta en el bulto por la aduana de entrada y la condición de que éste va sujeto á revisión en la aduana de su destino. Por ese hecho y por el de recibir los bultos con la etiqueta puesta por la aduana, se entenderá que el ferrocarril ó la empresa mencionados han aceptado la conducción de los bultos, bajo las reglas establecidas.

D. Los pasajeros que lo deseen podrán separar una parte de sus equipajes para que se les despache desde luego en la aduana de entrada, siempre que los efectos de que se trate sean libres de derechos. La aduana de entrada dará aviso de esta circunstancia á la de su destino, al harcerle el envío del resto del equipaje, expresando el número de bultos despachados y la clase de efectos que contenían.

ART. 233. Las aduanas podrán también remitir á la de importación de México, para que en ella sean despachados, los menajes y equipajes de los pasajeros que no hayan llegado juntamente con ellos, siempre que el ferrocarril ó la empresa que se encargue de transportarlos, acepte hacerlo bajo las condiciones que se fijan en el artículo precedente.

La multa que, hasta de quinientos pesos, debe imponerse al ferrocarril ó á la empresa porteadora, por cada bulto que falte ó haya sido violentado ó substituído, será fijada por la Secretaría de Hacienda, según las circunstancias del caso; y cuando la mencionada Secretaría

lo estime conveniente, podrá retirar la franquicia al ferrocarril ó á la empresa que, por repetidas infracciones de esta índole, se hubiese hecho sospechosa, aun cuando tenga otorgada la fianza ú obligación á que se refiere el anterior artículo.

ART. 240. Luego que un buque sea declarado á libre plática, el empleado de la aduana que practique la visita de entrada, si ha recibido del capitán la relación de equipajes, autorizará la descarga de éstos, siempre que sean horas en que alumbre la luz natural. El administrador de la aduana podrá autorizar, cuando lo juzgue necesario, que esa descarga se haga también de noche.

Los administradores tendrán presente, como regla general, que deben otorgar á los pasajeros todas las concesiones posibles, siempre que de ellas no resulte perjuicio á los intereses del Fisco.

ART. 241. La Secretaría de Hacienda podrá conceder la exención de derechos al menaje de todo extranjero que, habiendo venido al país, desee radicarse en él; pero el interesado deberá presentar, previamente, una lista de los objetos que constituyen dicho menaje; y la Secretaria de Hacienda, para otorgar la franquicia, exigirá que el intersado justifique que, en efecto, va á radicarse en la República.

ART. 245. Se entiende por avería el deterioro que sufran los efectos por cualquier accidente acaecido antes del despacho. Las mercancías, en este caso, obtendrán una rebaja en los derechos, proporcional al demérito que hayan sufrido.

ART. 248. No se reducirán los derechos de los comestibles que se hallen averiados ó descompuestos. Los que se encuentren en ese estado, mezclados con los buenos, se separarán de éstos y no causarán derechos; pero las aduanas procederán, inmediatamente, á la destrucción de los dañados, en el lugar más á propósito, para que no se perjudique la salubridad pública; y levantarán una acta de lo acontecido.

Si el consignatario pretendiere que le sean entregados los comestibles averiados ó descompuestos, alegando que su consumo no puede ser nocivo, la aduana consultará el caso con el delegado del Consejo de Salubridad, si lo hubiere, y si no, con la autoridad política del lugar; y si la decisión de aquél ó de ésta fuere en sentido favorable al consignatario, se le entregarán sus efectos, cobrándose íntegros los respectivos derechos.

ART. 249. Las piezas de loza ó cristal que al reconocerse los bultos resulten rotas, gozarán de la exención de derechos, siempre que su consignatario las abandone para que la aduana las destruya.

Si al consignatario no le conviniere recibir las piezas sobrantes que se encuentren en buen estado, ó que, aun estando deterioradas, sean utilizables y deba concedérseles la reducción de derechos correspondiente á la avería, podrá el consignatario abandonarlas; y, en tal caso, la aduana está facultada para otorgar la exención de derechos.

La misma exención podrá otorgarse por la aduana cuando, antes del despacho, se derrame por completo algún líquido ó se destruya totalmente alguna otra mercancía; y cuando, á consecuencia del derrame del líquido se pierda otro artículo contenido en distinto envase. Si la pérdida, en este último caso, fuere parcial, sólo se considerará el demérito correspondiente á la parte que se hubiere inutilizado.

Las exenciones establecidas en los dos párrafos que anteceden serán comprobadas por la aduana con las actas que deberán levantarse en cada caso que ocurra.

ART. 254. En todo caso de avería, el vista reconocerá el estado de los efectos, cuidando de separar debidamente los averiados de los que se encuentran en buen estado.

ART. 255. En los casos en que, conforme á la Ordenanza, deba tenerse en cuenta el demérito y hacerse el descuento que corresponda á una mercancía averiada, para fijar dicho descuento se procederá como sigue: reunidos el administrador, el contador y el Vista de la aduana con el consignatario de la mercancía, éste nombrará, por su parte, un perito, y el contador otro, por parte de la aduana. Ambos peritos, antes de proceder al desempeño de su comisión, nombrarán un tercero para que falle, en definitiva, si los dos primeros no llegaren á ponerse de acuerdo en la clasificación de la avería. En el caso de que los peritos no estuvieren conformes en el nombramiento de la persona que deba servir de tercero, el administrador de la aduana lo nombrará, y la resolución de este perito será la definitiva.

ART. 264. Cuando después de liquidados los derechos de un pedimento, la aduana observe que se ha cobrado mayor cantidad de la que corresponde, sea por mala aplicación de cuota ó por error de las operaciones aritméticas, devolverá inmediatamente al interesado la cobrada de más; anotando, al final del pedimento, la rectificación hecha en el ajuste y la fecha en que se haga la devolución, la cual se comprobará con el recibo que otorgue el interesado.

ART. 265. Cuando en el reconocimiento de las mercancías resulte alguna con menor tiro, ancho, peso, número, calidad, etc., que lo manifestado por el causante en el documento relativo, se seguirán los procedimientos siguientes:

I. Si la diferencia consiste en mayor cantidad de peso ó de medida, ó en mayor número de piezas que lo declarado en el documento, se reconocerán escrupulosamente las mercancías en presencia del administrador, levantándose una acta en la que se hará constar el resultado del reconocimiento, bajo la firma de todas las personas que en él hubieren intervenido. La liquidación de los derechos, en este caso, se basará en el resultado, imponiéndose al interesado, según las circunstancias, una multa cuyo importe sea, aproximadamente y en cantidad redonda, el 5 por ciento sobre el monto del excedente que resulte en los derechos causados.

II. Si la diferencia proviene de que, á juicio de la aduana ó del interesado, deba aplicarse á una mercancía una cuota inferior á la declarada, se tomarán muestras de los efectos, haciéndose constar el caso en una acta que deberá levantarse con las mismas formalidades ordenadas en el inciso que precede, y se liquidarán los derechos con arreglo á la cuota que en opinión de la aduana sea la aplicable, exigiéndose al interesado una fianza ó depósito que garantice el excedente de derechos mientras se resuelve en definitiva el punto; para lo cual la aduana remitirá inmediatamente á la Dirección del Ramo, las muestras de los efectos y un ejemplar del acta levantada, dándole cuenta del hecho, á fin de que lo eleve á la Secretaría de Hacienda, y ésta resuelva en definitiva si es de aprobarse ó no la opinión de la aduana, y fije, además, la multa que haya de imponerse al causante por la inexactitud cometida en su declaración.

III. En cada ejemplar de las actas que se levanten con motivo de las infracciones previstas en los dos incisos anteriores, se fijará y cancelará una estampilla por valor de cincuenta centavos que costeará el interesado.

ART. 266. Cuando de una mercancía que deba pagar sus derechos sobre el peso neto, se haya declarado el peso legal, y no sea ya posible obtener aquel dato por haber salido la mercancía del dominio de la aduana, el ajuste de los derechos se practicará sobre el peso legal, y si se careciere de ambos datos, se tomará como base el peso bruto. Cuando se trate de mercancías que deban causar sus derechos sobre el peso legal y éste no hubiere sido declarado, no siendo ya posible obtenerlo por la razón antedicha, el ajuste se practicará asimismo sobre el peso bruto.

Cuando las operaciones de ajuste y liquidación requieran que se declare el peso legal de una o varias mercancías que no causen los derechos sobre tal peso pero que se importen en un mismo bulto juntas con otras que paguen los derechos sobre peso bruto, si se omite la expresión de dicho peso legal y no se da á conocer posteriormente por medio de una adición al pedimento ni sea posible obtenerla por no existir ya los efectos en la aduana, el cálculo de repartición de tara para obtener el peso bruto proporcional de cada mercancía, se hará computando los pesos legales que hayan sido declarados y los netos de las partidas que carezcan de peso legal, sin tomar en consideración aquellas partidas en que uno y otro dato faltare en la declaración. (Véase el artículo 50.)

ART. 267. Cuando la fracción designada á una mercancía en el documento no corresponda á la cuota declarada, y haya pasado inadvertida la falta de concordancia de estos datos sin que sea posible subsanarla por haber salido del dominio fiscal la mercancía, se hará el ajuste de los derechos tomando como base el dato por el cual se cause mayor cuota.

ART. 271. Por regla general, el pago de los derechos fiscales debe hacerse al contado, en la forma determinada ya por la Secretaría de Hacienda ó en la que determine para lo futuro; pero los administradores de las aduanas quedan facultados para admitir, bajo su responsabilidad, fianzas que garanticen el importe de los derechos causados y de las multas que se impusieren. La existencia de esas garantías en poder de la aduana no autoriza á los causantes para demorar la liquidación de sus pedimentos, pues sólo servirá para asegurar los intereses fiscales entretanto se practica el ajuste de los derechos respectivos, quedando sometidos los causantes á presentarse y satisfacer el pago de sus adeudos, tan pronto como sean requeridos por la aduana para hacerlo.

ART. 275. Una vez que se haya efectuado sin novedad la descarga de las mercancías, y éstas se encuentren depositadas en los almacenes de la aduana, que se haya practicado al buque la vista de fondeo y que estén ya hechos en los libros y documentos respectivos los asientos y anotaciones correspondientes, el comandante del resguardo devolverá al administrador el pedimento que le sirvió para sus funciones, el cual, en unión de las listas de rancho, de pasajeros y de equipajes, y de las papeletas con que se hizo la descarga, se depositará en la caja de caudales de la aduana.

Los efectos que se depositen en los almacenes ó en el recinto de la aduana ó fuera de él, en caso necesario, pero custodiados por ella, si no fueren de los comprendidos en las prescripciones del artículo 153 de esta Ordenanza, causarán, por todo el tiempo que se conserven bajo el cuidado de la aduana y en compensación de este servicio, un derecho de almacenaje que se cobrará con arreglo á las siguientes cuotas:

Durante los dos primeros meses del depósito, por cada cien kilogramos de peso ó fracción de cien, un centavo diario.

Durante los meses tercero y cuarto, por igual cantidad de kilogramos ó fracción, dos centavos diarios.

Durante los meses quinto y sexto, por igual cantidad de peso, tres centavos diarios.

La liquidación del derecho de almacenaje se hará sobre el conjunto de peso que arroje el total de los bultos que contengan la mercancía, y comprenderá desde la fecha en que éstos hayan quedado completos y reunidos en el lugar destinado á su depósito, hasta el día en que el último bulto haya sido reembarcado; descontándose en la liquidación el importe de cinco días de almacenaje, que se conceden libres de este derecho.

ART. 281. Si las averías del buque fueren de tal naturaleza que le impidieren seguir á su destino, y conviniere al capitán que la descarga y despacho de las mercancías, así como la liquidación de los derechos, se hagan en el puerto de arribada, presentará su solicitud por escrito, con la estampilla que corresponda según la ley de la materia; y el administrador podrá permitir la descarga, previa la confrontación del

pedimento con los documentos depositados, practicándose por lo demás, en las operaciones subsecuentes, lo prevenido para los casos comunes.

Los efectos así despachados causarán el derecho de almacenaje, desde la fecha en que hayan sido desembarcados hasta el día en que el capitán manifieste que le es imposible tomarlos nuevamente á bordo; y desde ese momento quedarán sujetos á las prevenciones de los artículos 152 y 153 de esta Ordenanza, causando el derecho de guarda que establece el segundo de estos artículos si, dentro de los plazos que señala el primero, no fuere presentado el pedimento y no quedaren terminadas las operaciones subsecuentes del despacho y liquidación de los derechos.

Art. 287. El transbordo de mercancías extranjeras, de un buque á otro, en los puertos mexicanos, se hará con sujeción á las prevenciones siguientes:

I. Cuando un buque procedente del extranjero llegue á un puerto de la República conduciendo carga para otro puerto mexicano ó extranjero, debidamente amparada con sus respectivos documentos, y solicitare de la aduana el permiso para hacer el transbordo, podrá el administrador concederlo, aun en el caso de que no conste expresada en los manifiestos la circunstancia de que la carga viene destinada á transbordarse. Si por causa grave el administrador no juzgare conveniente conceder dicho permiso, lo consultará inmediatamente á la Dirección de Aduanas, para que resuelva lo que corresponda.

II. En el caso de que se presente un buque conduciendo mercancías destinadas al puerto y el consignatario de ellas pidiere á la aduana le conceda el permiso para transbordarlas y dirigirlas á otro puerto de altura mexicano, la concesión podrá hacerse por la Secretaría de Hacienda únicamente; para lo cual, el administrador de la aduana deberá dirigirse, por la vía telegráfica si fuere necesario y á costa del interesado, á la Dirección del Ramo, comunicándole el caso y emitiendo su parecer sobre si es conveniente ó no que se haga la concesión.

III. Si por causa de arribada, ú otra de fuerza mayor, no pudiere el buque continuar su viaje conduciendo efectos que traiga destinados á otro puerto mexicano ó extranjero, y el capitán ó el consignatario del buque solicitare el transbordo, podrán los administradores permitirlo, sujetándose para ello á las prevenciones de las respectivas leyes marítimas vigentes; pero deben intervenir directamente en todas las operaciones de transbordo, carga y descarga de los efectos.

IV. Cuando por motivo de alguna acusación tuviere un buque que retardar su viaje, ó no pudiere continuarlo, y trajere carga con destino á otro puerto debidamente amparada con sus respectivos documentos, los administradores, por sí ó previo el permiso de la autoridad judicial, si á ella estuviere sometido el caso, ordenarán la descarga ó el transbordo de los efectos.

V. Cuando á petición del capitán ó del consignatorio de un buque se solicite transbordar del sobrante del rancho de otro lo que aquél

necesite para el suyo, sin pagar derechos, podrán los administradores concederlo, si para ello no tuvieren grave inconveniente.

VI. Siempre que para continuar su viaje los pasajeros de un buque tengan que transbordarse á otro, se les permitirá el transbordo de sus equipajes.

VII. Si el buque al cual deban ser transbordados los efectos no hubiere llegado aún al puerto en que éstos se hallen, el administrador de la aduana, á solicitud del capitán ó del consignatario del buque que los haya traído, podrá permitir que los descargue, siempre que se disponga de local suficiente ó de lanchas cerradas para depositarlos con la seguridad conveniente. En este caso, los efectos quedarán bajo el cuidado de la aduana y sujetos al pago de derecho de almacenaje, en los términos que establece el artículo 275 de esta Ordenanza. Llegado el momento del embarque, el capitán ó el consignatario del buque en que deban reembarcarse los efectos, presentará á la aduana la solicitud correspondiente.

VIII. Todas las operaciones de transbordo causarán el derecho de carga y descarga en los puertos en que se halle establecido.

Art. 291. Por cabotaje se entiende, para los efectos de esta Ordenanza, el transporte, por mar, de mercancías nacionales ó nacionalizadas entre dos ó más puntos de la costa de la República.

Si las mercancías de las expresadas clases son despachadas por una aduana con destino á otra situada en distinto litoral y tienen, por lo tanto, que ser conducidas, en parte de su trayecto, á través del territorio nacional, su transporte en esas condiciones se considera como una sola operación de cabotaje.

Art. 293. Corresponde á los buques nacionales el derecho de hacer el tráfico de cabotaje, pero cuando lo soliciten buques extranjeros, se les podrá permitir que lo hagan en los casos siguientes:

I. Cuando no haya en el puerto buque nacional con registro abierto y cargando efectos para el punto adonde el buque extranjero solicite ir.

II. Cuando aun habiendo en el puerto buque nacional con registro abierto para el mismo destino, no pudiere salir sino hasta después de ocho días de la fecha fijada para la salida del buque extranjero.

III. Cuando el buque extranjero deba conducir únicamente equipajes, mercancías en pequeña cantidad, cuyo transporte se haga por compañías de expreso en los términos del reglamento respectivo, moneda acuñada, cerveza nacional en barriles, hielo, animales vivos y todos aquellos artículos de fácil descomposición, que determine la Secretaría de Hacienda.

IV. Cuando por motivo de calamidad pública, sea de urgente necesidad llevar víveres ú otra clase de auxilios.

Art. 294. Las aduanas, para otorgar las franquicias á que se refieren las fracciones I y II del artículo anterior, se sujetarán á las siguientes reglas:

I. Si existe alguna línea nacional dedicada al cabotaje, que por lo

menos efectúe regularmente al mes dos viajes redondos, con itinerario fijo y salida precisa, únicamente podrá permitirse á buques extranjeros hacer el tráfico, cuando abran sus registros, pasados tres días de la salida del buque nacional, y zarpen, á más tardar, seis días antes de la fecha fijada en el itinerario de éste para su retorno.

II. Inmediatamente que un buque extranjero solicite permiso para conducir efectos de cabotaje, el administrador de la aduana requerirá á los armadores de los buques nacionales existentes en el puerto que tengan registro abierto y que, por su capacidad y demás circunstancias, se encuentren en aptitud de conducir carga que el buque extranjero pretenda embarcar, á fin de que digan si se comprometen á llevarla; y si obtuviere de alguno respuesta afirmativa, no permitirá el embarque al buque extranjero; pero tampoco le permitirá al nacional la salida si no tiene la carga á bordo. Si la respuesta fuere negativa, se permitirá el embarque en el buque extranjero.

III. Cuando, á juicio del administrador de la aduana, los armadores de buques nacionales á quienes les haya requerido, retarden su respuesta para dar tiempo á que el buque extranjero zarpe y la carga se quede en tierra, ordenará el administrador que sean visitados por el comandante del resguardo y el piloto mayor los buques nacionales, y, en el caso de que la carga no tenga cabida en ellos, lo informarán al administrador, quien autorizará al buque extranjero para que haga el cabotaje.

IV. En todos estos casos, y por el conducto debido, las aduanas pondrán el hecho en conocimiento de la Dirección del Ramo, á fin de que se exija, á quien corresponda, la responsabilidad que sobreviniere.

Art. 295. Los permisos con arreglo á los artículos anteriores y en los términos que en ellos se previene, serán otorgados por los administradores de las aduanas, salvo en el caso de calamidad pública, en que sólo podrán ser concedidos por la Secretaría de Hacienda.

Art. 296. Toda operación de cabotaje que con sujeción á esta Ordenanza practiquen los buques extranjeros, causará el derecho de tráfico marítimo interior establecido por el decreto de 1° de julio de 1898. En los respectivos documentos de embarque se hará constar, en letra, el peso bruto total de las mercancías que ha de servir de base para la aplicación del derecho mencionado. En las partidas parciales del pedimento, bastará que se exprese sólo en guarismo el peso bruto de cada partida; pero la suma total del peso de ellas se escribirá siempre en letra.

Art. 297. El cambio de destino y el transbordo de mercancías nacionales ó nacionalizadas, entre buques nacionales en los puertos mexicanos, se sujetará á los prevenciones siguientes:

I. Cuando un buque nacional, procedente de un puerto mexicano, conduzca mercancías nacionales ó nacionalizadas para otro puerto nacional, y en éste, en vez de descargarlas, solicite el capitán transportarlas á otro punto habilitado al comercio de cabotaje, sea en su mismo buque,

sea transbordándolas á otra embarcación nacional, podrá permitirlo el el administrador de la aduana y servirán los mismos documentos, convenientemente anotados, para amparar las mercancías hasta su final destino.

II. Cuando un buque nacional, procedente de un puerto mexicano, conduzca mercancías nacionales ó nacionalizadas para varios puertos del mismo litoral, y en alguno de los de escala solicite el capitán transportarlas á un puerto que no sea el designado en los documentos, ya en su mismo buque, ya transbordándolas á otra embarcación nacional, podrá permitirlo el administrador de la aduana, anotando debidamente los documentos de la de origen, los cuales servirán para amparar la carga hasta su final destino..

III. Cuando un buque nacional, procedente de un puerto mexicano, conduzca mercancías nacionales ó nacionalizadas para varios puertos del mismo litoral, y en uno de los de escala solicite el capitán transbordar á otra embarcación nacional la mercancía destinada á uno ó varios de los demás puertos, para que continúen á su destino, podrá permitirlo el administrador de la aduana, anotando debidamente los documentos de la de origen, los cuales servirán para amparar la carga hasta su final destino.

IV. Al conceder estos permisos, los administradores cuidarán de dar aviso á las aduanas de procedencia y de destino.

V. Las reglas precedentes son también aplicables para el transporte de mercancías entre dos ó más puertos de distinto litoral de la República, considerándose en este caso, puntos de escala, así la aduana donde se desembarquen las mercancías para seguir su trayecto por tierra, como la aduana que las reciba é intervenga su reembarque para el puerto ó los puertos de su destino.

ART. 298. La carga de mercancías en los buques de cabotaje se practicará como sigue:

I. El capitán ó el consignatario del buque presentará su solicitud al administrador de la aduana, por medio de un pedimento simple, con los timbres que con arreglo á la ley relativa le correspondan; en el cual, además del punto ó puntos para donde se pretenda conducir carga, se expresará el nombre del buque, el número de toneladas de su registro y el nombre del capitán.

II. El administrador de la aduana, al otorgar el permiso, lo acordará al pie de la solicitud y la pasará al comandante el resguardo para que vaya permitiéndose el embarque de los efectos, según se presenten los interesados con sus respectivos documentos en debida forma.

ART. 299. No se requerirá documento alguno aduanal cuando se trate del transporte de mercancías nacionales ó nacionalizadas en vapores dedicados exclusivamente al tráfico de cabotaje, pero los embarcadores deberán presentar al comandante del resguardo una copia del conocimiento que ampare sus bultos, y en la cual el capitán ó el consignatario

del vapor hayan puesto su firma ó sello en señal de su conformidad en recibir la carga á bordo. El comandante ó el empleado en quien delegue sus facultades, pondrá en el mismo documento y bajo su firma, el permiso para el embarque. El celador que vigile la toma de carga, á quien ese documento deberá entregarse, confrontará con él las marcas y números de los bultos que se le presenten para su embarque y anotará los que no fueren embarcados, así como las diferencias que advirtiere; y una vez que los bultos hayan sido recibidos á bordo, remitirá el documento á la contaduría de la aduana.

Las copias de conocimientos á que se refiere el párrafo anterior, deben presentarse con un timbre de 25 centavos, estar claramente escritas y contener los siguientes datos: Las marcas, número y cantidad de los bultos, el peso bruto, en junto, de cada partida, y el valor de los objetos que contengan.

El derecho de carga y descarga que causen las mercancías de cabo taje, se cobrará por la aduana á los capitanes ó á los consignatarios de los buques.

ART. 300. Se requerirá solamente copia del conocimiento de embarque, en los términos que establece el artículo precedente, cuando se trate de efectos nacionales que hayan de ser conducidos en buques de vela ó en embarcaciones con motor de gasolina ó de petróleo; pero deberá presentarse ese documento al administrador de la aduana, para que, bajo su firma, designe un vista ó un empleado competente que revise los efectos y ponga en el mismo documento, también bajo su firma, la nota de "Revisado." Sin este requisito, el resguardo no permitirá el embarque.

Cuando se trate de efectos nacionalizados que hayan de transportarse en las expresadas embarcaciones, los remitentes presentarán, además de las copias del conocimiento, un pedimento de embarque, por triplicado, con arreglo al modelo número 37, el cual contendrá los datos que á continuación se previenen: La marca, número y peso bruto de cada bulto; la designación en términos genéricos de la clase de mercancías que contengan, la cantidad de peso, medida ó número de piezas que deban servir de base para el ajuste de los derechos correspondientes á la clase de cada mercancía; la cuota según la tarifa y el monto total de los derechos. El administrador de la aduana designará, en el original del pedimento, un vista que proceda á la revisión interior de los bultos, y, practicada que sea, subscriba en el documento y en la copia del conocimiento presentado por el interesado, la constancia de haber efectuado la revisión y encontrado de conformidad las mercancías con lo declarado en el pedimento. Sin este requisito, el resguardo no permitirá el embarque de los bultos.

El original del pedimento será devuelto al interesado para que lo presente á la aduana de entrada; el duplicado formará parte del registro de salida del buque, y, el triplicado quedará en el archivo de la aduana.

Los interesados podrán evitar la revisión de los bultos en la aduana del puerto adonde los envíen si, al revisarse en la del puerto de salida, solicitaren que vayan sellados, y siempre que, al llegar á su destino, se encuentren los sellos intactos.

ART. 301. Cuando un buque haya concluído de tomar el cargamento que deba conducir á cada puerto, el capitán ó el consignatario del buque presentará á la aduana dos copias del sobordo ó manifiesto de la carga, con expresión de los datos que se previenen en seguida; el nombre, clase y nacionalidad del buque; su tonelaje bruto; el nombre del capitán ó del consignatario; las marcas, números y cantidad de los bultos de que se componga cada partida, conforme á los respectivos conocimientos; el peso bruto y el valor de cada una de ellas; el nombre del remitente y el del consignatario, y, en términos genéricos, la declaración de la mercancía.

Si en los conocimientos constaren diversas marcas, numeraciones y clases de bultos, podrán los capitanes ó los consignatarios de los buques, para ahorrar trabajo, expresar en los sobordos la cantidad total de bultos únicamente; pero, en este caso, deben agregar al sobordo una copia del conocimiento relativo.

Los sobordos serán admitidos por las aduanas, aunque además de los datos prevenidos contengan otros que sólo interesen al comercio, y serán confrontados con los conocimientos á que correspondan. Si la aduana los encuentra de acuerdo, la contaduría pondrá en los sobordos la anotación de "Confrontado," y el administrador la de "Despachado el ——— (la fecha)." De ambas copias así requisitadas se entregará una al capitán ó al agente del buque, y, si éste es de vela, se agregará á la copia un ejemplar del pedimento de embarque de efectos nacionalizados. El conjunto de estos documentos acredita el despacho del buque, y el capitán ó el consignatario que los recoja debe otorgar en la aduana el correspondiente recibo y conservarlos cuidadosamente en su poder, para entregarlos á la aduana del puerto á que lleve consignadas las mercancías.

Si al confrontarse en la contaduría de la aduana las copias del sobordo ó manifiesto con los conocimientos respectivos, se encontrare alguna diferencia, se anotará en el mismo documento, y sólo en el caso de que por la naturaleza de las diferencias que hubiere no fuere posible anotarlas en él, se le devolverá al interesado para que lo reponga.

ART. 302. Si á su llegada al puerto de destino el capitán ó el consignatario del buque no presentaren en la aduana los documentos de despacho á que se refiere el anterior artículo, la aduana pedirá á la del puerto de salida del buque una copia del manifiesto respectivo, para que por ella se haga la descarga de los efectos. Esta no podrá autorizarse mientras no llegue el documento requerido; pero el capitán ó el consignatario podrá subsanar la falta, siempre que al hacer su solicitud á la aduana, acompañen una copia del mismo manifiesto, otorgando, á la vez, una fianza á satisfacción del administrador de la aduana, sufi-

ciente para responder á las irregularidades que resultaren en la descarga. Asegurados así los intereses fiscales, y á reserva de confrontarse la copia del manifiesto presentada por el capitán, con la que debe remitir la aduana del punto de partida de los efectos, podrá permitirse la descarga.

El capitán que á su llegada al puerto de destino, en el acto de practicarse al buque la visita de fondeo, no presente los documentos de despacho que debe traer consigo, incurrirá en una multa que no excederá de $50; pero queda facultado el adminsitrador de la aduana para condonar la multa, en el caso de que se compruebe que la falta de tales documentos fué ocasionada por causa de fuerza mayor.

Art. 303. Todo buque que parta de un puerto con destino á otros para los cuales conduzca mercancías de las de que se trata, deberá llevar un despacho para cada puerto á que fueren destinadas. El despacho se compondrá de una copia del sobordo ó manifiesto, legalizada por la aduana; y, si el buque es de vela, se agregarán á la copia los ejemplares de los permisos para el embarque de los efectos nacionalizados que conduzca. Si en el puerto de partida el buque no tomare carga para el puerto inmediato á que se dirija, la aduana le expedirá un simple certificado que acredite esa circunstancia.

Art. 304. El ejemplar del registro de salida de un buque de cabotaje, que debe quedar en el archivo de la aduana, se compondrá de la solicitud de permiso para cargar el buque; de las copias de los permisos para el embarque de mercancía nacionalizada, á que se refiere el artículo 299; de las copias de los conocimientos presentadas por los embarcadores; de las del manifiesto, con la anotación del día y de la hora en que el buque fué despachado; del recibo de los documentos de despacho, otorgados por el capitán ó el consignatario del buque, y de las noticias que éstos rindan de los bultos que no fueren embarcados. La numeración de los registros de que se trata será correlativa, y principiará en cada año fiscal.

Art. 305. Las aduanas formarán y remitirán á la Dirección del Ramo, en los cinco primeros días de cada mes, una noticia de los buques entrados al puerto durante el mes anterior y otra de los despachados en tráfico de cabotaje. Estas noticias deberán contener, según su caso, los datos que siguen: la fecha de entrada ó de salida del buque; el nombre y clase del mismo; el punto de su procedencia ó el de su destino; el número de bultos que trajere del punto de su procedencia ó el de los que conduzca para cada uno de los puertos hacia donde fuere despachado; el peso, en junto, y el valor del cargamento. Las noticias relativas al tráfico de cabotaje en buques extranjeros se formarán separadamente de las otras.

Art. 306. Sólo por causa de fuerza mayor podrán los buques, cuando hagan el tráfico de cabotaje, arribar á otros puntos que no sean los de su destino.

En tales casos, si la arribada se efectúa en alguno de los puertos de la República, los capitanes recabarán de cualquiera de las autoridades locales, un certificado que justifique el motivo de la arribada; y si ésta sucediere en un puerto extranjero, el certificado deberá recabarse del cónsul mexicano que allí resida ó, en su defecto, del administrador de la aduana ó bien de alguna autoridad del lugar. Si el capitán del buque no cumpliere con este requisito, el administrador de la aduana del puerto donde llegue después de la arribada, previa la averiguación que en todo caso deberá instruir, le impondrá una multa que no excederá de cincuenta pesos, si de la averiguación resulta que la falta fué orginada por negligencia del capitán; pero si resultare que hubo dolo, la multa que deberá imponerle será de cincuenta á quinintos pesos.

Art. 307. Al arribar á un puerto un buque de cabotaje, tan luego como reciba la visita de sanidad y se le declare á libre plática, el comandante del resguardo, ó el empleado que lo represente, pasará á bordo y recogerá del capitán las listas de pasajeros, de equipajes y, de efectos explosivos que el buque trajere, y el despacho de la aduana del puerto de procedencia. En cuanto el comandante del resguardo tenga en su poder dichos documentos y el capitán se obligue á presentar el pedimento de descarga, en el plazo que el comandante fije, podrá éste autorizar la expresada operación.

Si, por cualquier circunstancia, el comandante no estimare conveniente permitirla, desde luego ordenará que sean selladas las escotillas del buque, ó dejará á bordo uno ó varios celadores con instrucción de no permitir que se lleve á cabo otra operación que la del desembarque de los pasajeros y sus equipajes, la cual, por ningún motivo, podrá detenerse.

Inmediatamente de su regreso de la visita de fondeo, el comandante del resguardo presentará al administrador de la aduana los documentos que haya recibido del capitán, anotando previamente en los manifiestos el día y la hora en que el buque entró al puerto y la hora en que los documentos le fueron entregados. Si al practicarse la visita el comandante encontró alguna novedad ó notó cualquiera irregularidad de que deba tener conocimiento el administrador de la aduana, le dará parte por escrito; y cuando hubiere juzgado conveniente suspender la descarga, lo manifestará en el parte, expresando los motivos que tuvo para suspenderla.

Art. 308. El capitán ó el consignatario deberá presentar á la aduana, dentro del plazo que le haya fijado el comandante del resguardo, el pedimento de descarga, acompañado con una copia del manifiesto ó sobordo. La contaduría confrontará esta copia con la que exista en poder de la aduana y, después de anotar en ella las diferencias que hallare la pasará al resguardo.

Los celadores que fueren designados para intervenir la descarga confrontarán las marcas, números y clase de los bultos, con los datos

que exprese el manifiesto, ó con los que contengan los conocimientos respectivos, anotando las diferencias que encuentren. Terminada la confrontación, si el buque es de vapor, se hará entrega de todo el cargamento al capitán ó al consignatario del buque, exigiéndose que uno ú otro firme el recibo en el mismo manifiesto.

Si el buque trajere además de mercancías de cabotaje, otras no nacionalizadas, que tomare directamente ó le hubieren sido transportadas en el puerto de su procedencia, será necesario, para que éstas puedan descargarse, la presentación de un pedimento con las estampillas que la ley de timbre fija para el desembarque de los efectos de importación. La descarga, despacho y entrega de las mercancías de que se trata, se hará en la forma que esta ley decida para las que procedan directamente de un buque de altura.

El recibo de cargamento de mercancías de cabotaje que contengan los bultos ya desembarcados de un buque de vapor, deberá quedar otorgado por el capitán ó el consignatario del buque, el mismo día en que fué terminada la confrontación, ó al siguiente día hábil, si el desembarque se practicó en la noche. Cuando el capitán ó el consignatario no cumplieren con ese requisito, incurrirán en una multa hasta de veinticinco pesos diarios, durante todo el tiempo que dejen transcurrir sin otorgar á la aduana el expresado recibo.

Los bultos desembarcados podrán permanecer en el recinto de la aduana ó en los lugares destinados al servicio aduanal, hasta cinco días de la fecha en que fueron desembarcados; y si al fenecer ese plazo los bultos no hubieren sido retirados, causarán el derecho de almacenaje que establece el artículo 275 de esta Ordenanza, el cual se cobrará desde el día inmediato posterior á los cinco que se conceden libres.

La aduana podrá detener la entrada de los bultos que hayan causado el derecho de almacenaje mientras no se satisfaga ó se garantice con fianza el importe de ese derecho, que continuará causándose por todo el tiempo que los bultos permanezcan ocupando el recinto de la aduana ó los lugares destinados á su servicio.

Art. 309. Cuando en la descarga de un buque resulten bultos sobrantes, el resguardo lo participará por escrito al administrador de la aduana y éste designará un empleado para que los reconozca. Si del reconocimiento resulta que los bultos contienen efectos nacionales, se entregarán desde luego al capitán ó al consignatario de buque; pero si contuvieren efectos extranjeros, la aduana los retendrá en su poder hasta que se justifique, á satisfacción del administrador, que los bultos proceden de un puerto nacional. Justificada esta procedencia, podrá el administrador ordenar que los bultos sean entregados al capitán, ó al consignatario del buque.

Los bultos sobrantes que contengan mercancías nacionalizadas, no causarán el derecho de almacenaje por el tiempo que dilate el capitán

ó el consignatario del buque en recibirlos, siempre que la dilación provenga de dificultades en el acopio de los documentos que exijan para justificar la procedencia de las mercancías.

La entrega de los efectos nacionales desembarcados de un buque de vela, se hará en idéntica forma y en los mismos plazos que para los efectos conducidos por buques de vapor señala el artículo 308. Los consignatarios de efectos nacionalizados, al solicitar el despacho, presentarán el pedimento que expidió la aduana de salida, y el administrador de la entrada, designará, en el mismo documento, un vista ú otro empleado competente que haga el despacho. Á falta de ese documento y para el mismo fin, la aduana expedirá copia del ejemplar que obre en su poder al interesado que la solicite.

Cuando los bultos que hubieren sido sellados por la aduana de procedencia, presenten intactos sus sellos, serán entregados sin que se les sujete á revisión interior; pero cuando los sellos aparezcan destruídos ó los bultos presenten huellas de haber sido violentados, se practicará una revisión minuciosa de los efectos, y si éstos resultaren ser los que exprese el documento aduanal, podrán entregarse á sus consignatarios.

En toda revisión interior de bultos que contengan mercancías nacionalizadas, siempre que se encuentre que éstas son de superior calidad ó vienen en mayor cantidad que lo manifestado, se considerará como infracción y quedarán afectas al pago de los derechos de tarifa y al de los adicionales que correspondan conforme á esta ley; á no ser que el consignatario compruebe, á satisfacción del administrador de la aduana, que la diferencia provino de simple error; pues, en tal caso, se le entregarán los bultos sin cobrarle derechos sencillos ni adicionales, y se sobreseerá en el expediente que se hubiere formado con tal motivo.

El empleado que practique la revisión de los bultos de que se trata, anotará el resultado en el documento de que se sirva para practicarla, y en seguida lo pasará al resguardo. El resguardo hará entrega de los bultos al consignatario y le recogerá en el mismo documento el correspondiente recibo.

Los consignatarios de mercancías nacionalizadas deberán retirarlas del recinto de la aduana ó de los lugares destinados á su servicio, dentro de los cinco días siguientes al de la fecha en que fueron desembarcadas. De no ser retirados los bultos causarán el derecho de almacenaje en los términos del artículo 308, salvo el caso de que fueren detenidos por la aduana, en virtud de diferencias encontradas al practicarse el despacho.

Art. 310. Las mercancías que se desembarquen por escala se depositarán en los almacenes de la aduana, en donde permanecerán hasta que las retire su dueño, ó continúen á su destino amparadas con los mismos documentos expedidos por la aduana de su procedencia, en los cuales la aduana de escala hará la anotación de que siguen á su destino.

Si la extracción de los bultos se verifica después de cinco días de su llegada al puerto, la aduana cobrará el derecho de almacenaje que establece el artículo 275 de esta Ordenanza.

Art. 311. Para el embarque, descarga y despacho de las mercancías que en tráfico de cabotaje conduzcan buques nacionales, haciendo á la vez el comercio de altura, y de las que fueren conducidas por buques extranjeros, se seguirán los mismos trámites que se fijan para los efectos transportados por buques de vela dedicados exclusivamente al comercio de cabotaje. En todos estos casos el derecho que tiene la aduana para reconocer interiormente los bultos es ilimitado.

Cuando en buques extranjeros autòrizados para el tráfico de cabotaje, ó en buques nacionales que á la vez que éste hagan el de altura, se remitan efectos nacionales cuya exportación cause derechos, el remitente está obligado á presentar á la aduana de salida, en un plazo prudente que le señalará el administrador, el certificado que debe expedir la de destino, de haberse recibido los efectos. Por no presentarse dicho certificado, la aduana hará efectivos los derechos de exportación y los adicionales que correspondan conforme á esta ley, para lo cual el remitente, al pedir el embarque de los efectos, otorgará una fianza que será cancelada por la aduana si se le presenta el certificado.

Art. 312. Los registros de entrada de los buques que hayan hecho el tráfico de cabotaje, se conservarán en el archivo de la aduana, numerados correlativamente, por años fiscales, y se compondrán del manifiesto legalizado par la aduana de salida, del permiso para la descarga, de los documentos que hubieren servido para el despacho de las mercancías nacionalizadas, en los casos en que son necesarios, y de la copia del manifiesto presentada por el consignatario con el recibo otorgado por éste, de los bultos de que se haya hecho cargo.

Art. 313. Los administradores de aduanas ó los jefes de las secciones aduaneras, cuando no encuentren grave inconveniente, podrán conceder á las embarcaciones nacionales cuyos capitanes ó consignatarios lo soliciten, permiso para hacer el tráfico de cabotaje entre un puerto y algún otro lugar de la costa no habilitado; á condición de que ese viaje lo consagren exclusivamente al expresado tráfico.

Los interesados presentarán las solicitudes para cargar sus embarcaciones, en la forma requerida para los buques que tomen carga de cabotaje; y el embarque se practicará con los documentos y trámites que establecen los artículos 299 y 300, según sea el caso; bastando que se presenten por duplicado los pedimentos de embarque de los efectos nacionalizados.

Para que las embarcaciones ya cargadas puedan efectuar su salida, sus capitanes ó sus consignatarios presentarán á la aduana dos copias del sobordo, una de las cuales se les devolverá requisitada. Cuando en los sobordos no consten detallados los datos en la forma prevenida

por el artículo 301, deberán presentarse acompañados con los conocimientos de embarque.

Los capitanes ó los consignatarios de las embarcaciones, al entregar las mercancías á quienes correspondan, en el lugar de su destino, les exigirán la constancia de recibo, subscripta en la copia requisitada del manifiesto que expidió la aduana de salida y que los capitanes ó consignatarios de los buques están obligados á devolverle en el plazo fijado al efecto.

Para que pueda otorgarse el permiso á que se refiere el primer párrafo de este artículo, será condición indispensable que los capitanes ó los consignatarios de las embarcaciones que lo soliciten, otorguen una fianza que garantice, á satisfacción del administrador de la aduana, el pago de las penas en que pudieran incurrir. Esa fianza se hará efectiva tan luego como se descubra alguna infracción.

Igualmente garantizadas las penas á que hubiere lugar, podrán los administradores de las aduanas ó los jefes de las secciones aduaneras, conceder permiso para que las embarcaciones nacionales dedicadas al tráfico de que se trata puedan tomar efectos del país en cualquier lugar de la costa para transportarlos á puertos habilitados. En este caso, el capitán ó el consignatario de la embarcación deberá formar una relación de las mercancías que tome, y presentarla á la aduana precisamente en el momento de su arribo al puerto á que las conduzca, y antes de solicitar su descarga.

Las aduanas darán parte á la dirección del ramo de todos los permisos que otorguen con arreglo á las prevenciones de este artículo, así como también de todos los casos en que, por creerlo conveniente, negaren el permiso, expresando, en estos casos, los motivos en que se fundaron para no concederlo. Las secciones aduaneras lo avisarán por conducto de las aduanas de que dependan.

Sólo previa la fianza y demás requisitos prevenidos, podrán los administradores de aduanas permitir el despacho de embarcaciones para cargar productos nacionales en los lugares de la costa no habilitados y transportarlos á otros que tampoco lo estén. La concesión del permiso se deja á la discreción de los administradores, quienes tomarán, además, para concederlos, todas las precauciones que estimen convenientes.

Las aduanas, al conceder el permiso para que las embarcaciones de que se habla puedan tomar carga de productos nacionales en lugares de la costa no habilitados, deberán proveer á los capitanes ó á los consignatarios de un certificado en el que conste el permiso, con expresión del lugar en que las embarcaciones hayan de tomar los productos, la clase de ellos y el punto adonde deban conducirlos.

Art. 315. Cuando de un lugar de la costa en que no exista sección del resguardo, salga una embarcación conduciendo directamente mercancías nacionales para un puerto habilitado, su patrón ó consignatario

deberán llevar formado una relación de los efectos que conduzca, legalizada con la firma de alguna autoridad del lugar, si la hubiere, y si no, subscripta por el remitente. En ambos casos el patrón, al arribar al puerto, la presentará á la aduana antes de solicitar la descarga.

Las pequeñas embarcaciones sin cubierta que se dediquen al tráfico entre los puertos y las fincas de campo, pueblos y rancherías inmediatos, se proveerán únicamente del permiso que á petición verbal de los patrones les expedirá el administrador de la aduana del puerto. En este documento deberá constar la clase de tráfico que pretendieren hacer y, en su caso, la clase de productos que habrán de conducir á su regreso; pero dichas embarcaciones sólo podrán transportar efectos nacionales y nacionalizados, en pequeña cantidad, suficiente, á la vista, para el consumo del lugar ó población á que los transporten. Los patrones quedarán obligados á presentar sus permisos á los comandantes del resguardo antes de la salida de las embarcaciones y en el momento de su llegada de retorno; y las mercancías, á su embarque ó desembarque, deberán sujetarse á la vigilancia fiscal.

Los administradores de las aduanas, cuando los dueños ó patrones de las embarcaciones se hagan sospechosos de traficar ilícitamente, podrán restringir y aun negar los permisos para el tráfico.

ART. 319. No se sujetarán forzosamente á revisión interior los equipajes de los pasajeros que viajen entre los puertos nacionales en buques que hagan á la vez los tráficos de altura y de cabotaje; pero los administradores de las aduanas están facultados para ordenar la revisión cuando la juzguen necesaria. Dichos pasajeros podrán conducir en los bultos que contengan sus equipajes, sin necesidad de proveerse de documento aduanal, muestras con valor ó pequeñas cantidades de artículos de comercio.

Quedan sujetos á la revisión interior que los administradores de las aduanas crean conveniente practicar, los equipajes de los pasajeros que viajen en buques extranjeros, entre los puertos de la República ó en buques nacionales que á la vez hagan los tráficos de altura y de cabotaje. Cuando los pasajeros lleven en los mismos bultos, con sus equipajes, muestras con valor ó artículos de comercio, deberán presentarlos para su revisión en la aduana de salida, con un pedimento de embarque, por duplicado, en la forma que establece el artículo 300. La aduana les devolverá uno de los ejemplares con la nota de "Revisado," el cual amparará los efectos, y el otro lo conservará en su archivo.

Los pasajeros que deseen evitarse en la aduana del puerto á que se dirijan, la revisión interior de sus bultos, ya sea que éstos contengan sólo equipajes ó lleven también mercancías en pequeña cantidad, podrán solicitar de la aduana del puerto en que los embarquen, que sean sellados á su costa, después de haberse revisado con vista del

documento prevenido en el artículo 300; pero será condición indispensable que al llegar los bultos al puerto de su destino, la aduana encuentre intactos los sellos. Si éstos aparecieren destruídos ó los bultos presentaren huellas de haber sido abiertos ó fracturados, se practicará la revisión interior minuciosa, y si el contenido de los bultos resultare de conformidad con el documento de embarque, expedido por la aduana de salida, podrán ser entregados á sus dueños; pero si resultare lo contrario, la aduana procederá como si se tratara de importación de efectos extranjeros.

ART. 322. Queda prohibida la exportación de antigüedades y objetos históricos mexicanos.

ART. 323. El capitán ó el consignatario de un buque que pretenda cargar efectos nacionales para su conducción al extranjero, presentará á la aduana un pedimento por duplicado, en el que exprese el nombre del buque, las toneladas que mida y el nombre del puerto adonde deba conducir los efectos. (Modelo núm. 32.) En el original del pedimento se fijarán las estampillas que cause con arreglo á la ley del Timbre.

ART. 325. Los cargadores ó remitentes de mercancías, al pretender embarcarlas, presentarán á la aduana, escrito en papel del tamaño legal y por duplicado, un pedimento en que deberá expresarse el nombre del buque, el de su capitán y el del puerto adonde las destine; las marcas, números, cantidad, clase y peso bruto (éste en letra) de los bultos que las contengan, y, por último, su clase y valor. (Modelo núm. 33.)

ART. 326. La contaduría de la aduana confrontará entre sí los ejemplares de cada pedimento y les pondrá el número correlativo que corresponda, anotando el contador, en el ejemplar que tenga adheridas las estampillas y bajo su firma, la palabra "Conforme;" en seguida el administrador designará el Vista que deba practicar el despacho, agregando en el pedimento "Permítase el embarque." El Vista hará constar su intervención subscribiendo la razón de "Despachado" y, terminados estos requisitos, podrá el remitente proceder al embarque de los efectos, mediante el "Pase" del comandante del resguardo y el "Cumplido" del celador que asista á la operación.

Los exportadores podrán manifestar el número aproximado de piezas, peso ó medida de los efectos; pero en este caso expresarán claramente en sus declaraciones que los datos no son exactos.

Las mercancías así manifestadas se sujetarán forzosamente á la verificación que haga el Vista de la aduana de los expresados datos, y las diferencias que hubiere no ameritarán pena alguna; pero los derechos de exportación, en las mercancías que los causen, se ajustarán por el resultado del despacho.

Cuando los embarcadores declaren que los datos de peso, medida ó cantidad que expresan sus pedimentos son exactos, no quedarán sujetas

forzosamente á revisión las mercancías, sino en la parte que el Vista estime conveniente practicarla, y si resultaren diferencias tratándose de efectos que causen derechos de exportación, éstos se liquidarán agregándoles el importe de los derechos adicionales que correspondan. Cuando las diferencias no afecten el pago de derechos, se considerarán simplemente como faltas, penándose con una multa hasta de cinco pesos cada una.

Cuando los remitentes de efectos que vayan á exportarse y causen derechos de exportación, expresen en los pedimentos que sus datos son exactos, y al practicarse el despacho resulte menor cantidad de efectos, ó bien cuando una parte de ellos no llegare á embarcarse, el Vista lo avisará al administrador de la aduana para que se haga la comprobación á que hubiere lugar, y ambos subscribirán la anotación en el mismo documento. En este caso se liquidarán los derechos sobre lo realmente exportado, y si por no haber otorgado fianza el exportador los hubiere satisfecho, la aduana le devolverá el excedente.

Art. 327. Terminado el embarque de los efectos, el comandante del resguardo pasará al buque una visita, de cuyo resultado dará cuenta verbal al administrador y le entregará los documentos de embarque. El administrador expedirá al buque, para que pueda efectuar su salida, un certificado en la forma que indica el modelo núm. 34.

Art. 328. Todos los pedimentos de embarque presentados á las aduanas se numerarán correlativamente por años fiscales, formándose con los ejemplares timbrados de los relativos á efectos que hubieren causado derechos, un ajuste general que, acompañado con esos documentos, se remitirá como comprobante de la cuenta; y de los ejemplares timbrados relativos á efectos que no hubieren causado derechos, se formará simplemente una relación que, junta con ellos, será remitida á la Dirección de Aduanas.

Art. 329. Si en los tres días anteriores al en que deba llegar un buque al puerto, según su itinerario, se presentaren á la aduana pedimentos de embarque de mercancías que deban ser transportadas por él, podrán las aduanas admitirlos, siempre que las mercancías queden bajo su dominio entretanto se verifica el embarque.

Art. 330. Los registros de salida de embarcaciones, que la aduana debe conservar en su archivo, los formará, numerándolos correlativamente por años fiscales, con un ejemplar del pedimento á que se refiere el artículo 323 y con los duplicados de los pedimentos de embarque.

Art. 332. Siempre que al pasar visita al buque, el comandante de celadores encuentre uno ó más bultos que no consten en los pedimentos de embarque, en los manifiestos de carga de tránsito ó en las listas de rancho y efectos para el uso económico del buque, los desembarcará desde luego y los depositará en los almacenes de la aduana, participándolo al administrador para que se proceda á lo que hubiere lugar.

ART. 333. Sólo por la Secretaría de Hacienda podrá autorizarse que se reexporten, sin pago de derechos, efectos de importación, siempre que los interesados lo soliciten antes de que la aduana practique el despacho; si la solicitud se hiciere después, por ningún motivo se devolverán los derechos causados.

ART. 334. Para que la reexportación de efectos extranjeros que, con arreglo á lo prevenido en esta Ordenanza, hubieren sido depositados en los almacenes de la aduana ó estén bajo su cuidado, pueda llevarse á efecto sin pago de derechos según el artículo anterior, será requisito indispensable que la exportación tenga lugar por el mismo puerto en que fueron importados y previa identificación de los bultos y pago de los derechos de almacenaje que hubieren causado.

ART. 336. Cuando un buque nacional ó extranjero haya concluído la descarga de las mercancías que hubiere traído para uno ó varios puertos de la República y el capitán ó el consignatario pida se le permita pasar á tomar carga en algún lugar de la costa donde no exista sección aduanera que presencie el embarque, podrá concedérsele con sujeción á las reglas que siguen:

I. El capitán ó el consignatario del buque solicitará el permiso del administrator de la aduana por medio de un escrito, con la estampilla que cause conforme á la ley del Timbre.

II. Concedido el permiso el embarcador presentará un pedimento, con la estampilla de ley, y la aduana, procediendo con arreglo á lo que ordena el artículo 331, al expedirle el certificado hará constar en él, además de lo indicado en dicho artículo, el punto adonde el buque se dirige y el objeto que lo lleva.

III. La aduana del puerto de donde el buque zarpe avisará desde luego á la aduana ó sección aduanera más próxima al lugar en que el buque deba tomar cargamento, y ésta mandará vigilarlo á fin de evitar que abuse del permiso; y dará cuenta á la primera de lo que con tal motivo ocurriere, haciéndole saber el número, clase y contenido de los bultos que el buque hubiera tomado, con la designación del valor y peso ó medida de los efectos que contuvieren.

IV. El administrador de la aduana cuidará de no otorgar el permiso á que se refiere este artículo, cuando los efectos que el buque haya de cargar causen derechos de exportación, si antes no fueren pagados ó garantizados satisfactoriamente.

V. En ningún caso se otorgará el permiso de que se trata, cuando se pretenda embarcar metales que causen derechos, pues la exportación de éstos únicamente podrá hacerse por las aduanas de altura.

VI. Cuando los efectos nacionales que se destinen á la exportación tengan que ser transportados en cabotaje del puerto de su procedencia al puerto mexicano en que deban ser transbordados directamente ó desembarcados para después reembarcarse en el buque que haya de conducirlos al extranjero, podrán solicitar los remitentes que las for-

malidades para la exportación, así como, en su caso, el pago de los derechos, se verifiquen en la aduana del primero de los citados puertos. En este caso, se cumplirán, en la mencionada aduana, todos los requisitos que establece este capítulo y se exigirá al capitán ó al consignatario un pedimento conforme al artículo 323 y al remitente, pedimentos de embarque, por triplicado, con el fin de enviar un ejemplar de cada uno de ellos á la aduana en que deba hacerse el trasbordo ó reembarque de los efectos.

Los efectos que se despachen con arreglo al párrafo que antecede no serán anotados en el manifiesto de la carga de simple cabotaje que tomen los buques, sino que serán declarados en un manifiesto especial en el que harán constar las aduanas que esos efectos son de exportación.

Cuando en la aduana del puerto en que haya de tener lugar la exportación sean desembarcados los efectos para después reembarcarse, si fueren de los que causen derechos de exportación permanecerán sujetos á la vigilancia fiscal mientras se verifica el reembarque, y si transcurridos cinco días de su llegada á la aduana no se ha verificado, comenzarán á causar el derecho de almacenaje en la forma y términos que establece el artículo 275.

Llegado el momento de la conducción de los efectos á su destino, el consignatario de ellos presentará á la aduana su pedimento de transborde ó de reembarque, haciendo en él referencia á la póliza de exportación, expedida por la aduana de que proceda.

En las balanzas de exportación de la aduana del puerto donde tengan lugar el transbordo ó el reembarque, no se harán figurar las exportaciones que expresen los manifiestos especiales, enviados por las aduanas de procedencia, á los cuales se refiere el segundo párrafo de esta regla.

ART. 338. Los efectos nacionales y nacionalizados que para transportarse de un punto á otro de la República tengan que salir de ella y ser conducidos á través de territorio extranjero hasta volver á introducirse en el país por cualquiera de las aduanas marítimas ó fronterizas, podrán introducirse libres de derechos siempre que se observen las siguientes reglas:

I. Los interesados presentarán al administrador de la aduana del lugar de donde salgan los efectos, un pedimento sin timbres, por cuadruplicado y con arreglo al modelo número 36.

II. El administrador pasará los cuatro ejemplares á la contaduría para que los confronte unos con otros, y, en seguida, si resultaren conformes, designará un vista que revise los efectos en presencia del comandante del resguardo. Si fuere posible tomar muestras, y el administrador estimare necesario su envío á la aduana de entrada para la identificación de los efectos, dispondrá que se tomen tres muestras de cada artículo que lo requiera y remitirá una de ellas á la mencionada, á la que enviará igualmente y en todo caso un ejemplar del pedimento de exportación.

III. Llenados estos requisitos, el administrador de la aduana suscribirá en el pedimento el "Permítase," y ordenará que se precinten y sellen los bultos que contengan los efectos. Hecho esto, y una vez que el comandante haya suscrito el "Cumplido," los bultos, bajo la vigilancia del resguardo, serán puestos á bordo de la embarcación ó del ferrocarril que vaya á transportarlos.

ART. 340. Los plazos que para la reimportación fijen los administradores de las aduanas, no excederán de tres meses, y deberán estar en relación con la distancia que tengan que recorrer los efectos en su tránsito por el extranjero y con los medios que para la conducción se empleen.

Cuando se trate de efectos que causen derechos de exportación, las aduanas no procederán á despacharlos sin previa fianza que garantice el importe de esos derechos.

ART. 341. Llegados los efectos á la aduana del punto por donde hayan de introducirse nuevamente al país, el consignatario presentará al administrador una solicitud, por triplicado, con los datos que sean indispensables para la identificación del ejemplar del pedimento expedido por la aduana de procedencia, tales como el número y la fecha del documento, el nombre de la aduana que lo expidió, el nombre del remitente, la cantidad de bultos que contienen los efectos, y si éstos se introducen para internación inmediata ó para su consumo en el lugar. La aduana reconocerá los bultos, y si encuentra quo los sellos puestos por la de procedencia se conservan intactos y los bultos no presentan huellas de haber sido abiertos ó fracturados, los entregará al consignatario, sin practicarles reconocimiento interior, é inmediatamente comunicará el resultado del despacho á la aduana de donde proceden.

ART. 342. Si por el contrario los bultos al llegar á la aduana resultaren abiertos ó fracturados ó aparecieren rotos los sellos, sufrirán un reconocimiento interior minucioso; si lo contenido en los bultos se hallare de acuerdo con los datos del pedimento remitido por la aduana de donde salieron, se entregarán al consignatario, comunicándose á dicha aduana el resultado del despacho; pero si al practicarse la revisión interior se encontraren diferencias, se considerarán como suplantaciones y se cobrarán los derechos sencillos así como los adicionales que correspondan.

ART. 343. Podrán los administradores de las aduanas ampliar los plazos concedidos para la reimportación de los efectos exportados con ese fin, cuando los interesados comprueben que imprevistos y graves inconvenientes demoraron la llegada de los efectos. También están facultados para autorizar el cambio de ruta y que la introducción se efectúe por otra aduana que la designada en el pedimento expedido con arreglo al artículo 338; pero á condición de que los interesados lo soliciten oportunamente. Cuando á éstos no les fuere posible presentar

el pedimento, por haberse extraviado, podrán los administradores conceder que el despacho de los efectos se haga con vista de una copia del ejemplar remitido por la aduana de procedencia.

Art. 344. Las mercancías nacionales ó nacionalizadas que hayan permanecido menos de un año en el extranjero podrán ser reintroducidas en el país, libres de derechos, siempre que se cumpla con los requisitos que en este capítulo se establecen y previa autorización de la Secretaría de Hacienda.

Art. 345. La autorización de la Secretaría de Hacienda, tratándose de efectos nacionales, sólo podrá concederse en los casos siguientes:

I. Cuando al ser exportadas las mercancías los interesados soliciten del administrador de la aduana que sean reconocidas, reseñadas ó marcadas á fin de que en el permiso de exportación òbre la constancia de las marcas puestas á las mercancías ó los datos necesarios para identificarlas á su retorno.

II. Cuando las mercancías hayan sido exportadas sin reseñar ni marcar, si los interesados presentan un certificado de los directores de almacenes de depósito, de los administradores de aduanas ó de cualquiera otra institución ó autoridad extranjera, que compruebe que las mercancías no han salido al comercio sino que han permanecido en depósito desde su llegada hasta su reembarque para retornar á la República. Estos documentos serán visados por el Cónsul mexicano del lugar de procedencia, ó, á falta de este funcionario, por el Cónsul de alguna nación amiga.

III. En los casos en que no se presente el certificado á que alude la fracción anterior, la reimportación libre de derechos sólo se permitirá si los interesados justifican que las mercancías son de origen nacional y que son las mismas y se conservan en igual forma que en la fecha en que fueron exportadas, sin que hayan sufrido ninguna alteración, salvo aquella que pueda provenir de la naturaleza de la mercancía ó de la influencia del lugar en que estuvo almacenada. La comprobación de que se trata podrá hacerse con la exhibición de la correspondencia particular de los copiadores de cartas, de las facturas de compraventa y del dictamen de peritos nombrados por las aduanas por donde se haga la reimportación, y, en general, de todos los documentos que á juicio de la Secretaría de Hacienda sean necesarios para comprobar la procedencia originaria y la exportación de la mercancía.

Art. 346. Para que pueda gozarse de la franquicia otorgada por el artículo 344, tratándose de mercancías nacionalizadas, será indispensable la identificación. Con este fin, los interesados solicitarán de la aduana que, antes de la salida de sus efectos, queden reconocidos y reseñados ó marcados, haciéndose constar en el permiso las señas ó marcas que se considere necesario ponerles para identificarlos. Sin estos requisitos, al volver al país las mercancías, no podrán introducirse libres de derechos, sino que deberán pagarse los que causaren como efectos de importación.

ART. 347. Los administradores de las aduanas están facultados para permitir la reimportación, sin pago de derechos, de costales que hayan sido exportados conteniendo productos nacionales, siempre que para la exportación y la reimportación de esos envases se haya cumplido con los requisitos fijados en los artículos 346 y 351 de esta Ordenanza.

En las mismas condiciones se admitirá la reimportación, libre de derechos, de las cajas refrigeradoras que se hayan utilizado para la exportación de frutas, y de los aparatos, envases y vehículos que la Secretaría de Hacienda incluya en esa franquicia, siempre que dichas cajas, aparatos, envases y vehículos estén destinados al transporte de productos de exportación y que, al ser introducidos la primera vez al país, se hayan pagado los derechos que hubieren causado.

ART. 348. El plazo de un año que para la reimportación, sin pago de derechos, señala el artículo 344, podrá prorrogarlo por otro año la Secretaría de Hacienda, pero sólo en circunstancias excepcionales.

ART. 350. Si del reconocimiento pericial que se practique, resulta que la mercancía es de origen extranjero, causará los derechos de tarifa y otro tanto adicional del importe de esos derechos.

ART. 351. La entrada de los efectos nacionales ó nacionalizados, que vuelvan del extranjero, deberá hacerse por la misma aduana de donde salieron exportados; pero cuando la Secretaría de Hacienda lo juzgue conveniente, podrá autorizar la entrada por otra aduana cualquiera. Los efectos, en todo caso, deberán venir amparados con una factura consular, expedida exclusivamente para ellos, en la cual conste la fecha de su salida del país y la de su arribo al punto del extranjero á que fueron destinados.

ART. 352. Importadas ya en la República las mercancías extranjeras, y siempre que no se encuentren en la zona de vigilancia de la frontera del Norte ni vengan á ser despachadas por la aduana de importación de la capital, podrán transitar libremente en el interior del país, sin estar sujetas á presentación de documentos aduanales ni á ser inspeccionadas ó fiscalizadas.

ART. 360. Los administradores de las aduanas situadas en puntos ligados por vías férreas con la capital de la República, podrán permitir que sean introducidos para su despacho en la aduana de importación de México, los equipajes de pasajeros, el vestuario y equipo de las compañías de espectáculos públicos y los efectos destinados para el Gobierno Federal, siempre que vengan consignados á alguna de sus oficinas.

El despacho de los efectos que lleguen dirigidos á los ministros ó agentes diplomáticos extranjeros residentes en el país, se practicará con sujeción al reglamento de 11 de septiembre de 1901; y el de los efectos consignados á los Almacenes de Depósito, se hará con arreglo á las prevenciones del capítulo XV de esta Ordenanza.

En los demás casos, sólo mediante permiso expreso de la Secretaría de Hacienda, podrá permitirse la introducción de mercancías extranjeras para su reconocimiento y despacho en el interior de la República.

Art. 361. Obtenido el permiso para la introducción de las mercancías y su despacho en la capital del país, se llenarán los requisitos que siguen:

I. El consignatario presentará á la aduana de entrada una solicitud por duplicado, con la factura consular y las relaciones de los bultos que contengan la mercancía, para que sean remitidos á la aduana de importación de México. Si los bultos vinieren del extranjero con flete directo hasta la capital, la solicitud con la factura y relaciones mencionadas podrá presentarse á la aduana de entrada, por la empresa porteadora que los conduzca, ó bien, en México, por el dueño de las mercancías á la Dirección del Ramo, á fin de que ordene la remisión y envíe los documentos á la aduana que corresponda.

II. Recibida en la aduana la solicitud con la factura y relaciones antedichas, el administrador las pasará á la contaduría para que confronte la factura con el manifiesto y, si resulta de acuerdo, anote al calce de ella su conformidad con el número de bultos declarados, ó bien las observaciones procedentes en el caso de que resulten diferencias.

III. Practicada la confrontación de dichos documentos, la contaduría pasará la solicitud con las relaciones al comandante del resguardo para que, bajo la vigilancia de los celadores que designe, se proceda al embarque de los bultos en los carros ó furgones que hayan de conducirlos, los cuales serán sellados y asegurados con candados especiales, de que deben estar provistas todas los aduanas.

IV. Cuando la cantidad de bultos que vaya á conducir un carro ó furgón no sea bastante para ocuparlo por entero, podrá formarse en el interior del carro un compartimento aislado con tabique ó rejas, que preste todas las seguridades necesarias, el cual quedará sellado; y de no ser posible formarlo, se precintarán y sellarán los bultos.

Art. 362. Luego que los bultos queden embarcados, con las seguridades que previene el artículo anterior, en el tren que deba conducirlos á la capital, la aduana entregará en pliego cerrado al empleado fiscal encargado de custodiarlos ó al conductor del tren, en el caso de que los bultos no hubieren de venir custodiados, el oficio de remisión en el que la aduana hará constar las observaciones y explicaciones necesarias, acompañado con la factura consular presentada por el consignatario y las relaciones de los bultos, debidamente legalizadas; documentos que el empleado ó el conductor mencionados tienen la obligación de llevar consigo para entregarlos á la aduana de la capital.

Art. 363. Toda empresa porteadora que se encargue del transporte de efectos á la Aduana de Importación de México, deberá tener otor-

gada en la Tesorería General de la Federación, ó bien otorgarla en la aduana en el acto de tomar á su cargo el transporte, una obligación ú otra garantía suficiente para responder del pago de los derechos que causen los efectos y de las penas en que pudiera haberse incurrido. La responsabilidad de las empresas cesará desde el momento en que la Aduana de Importación de México reciba de conformidad los efectos.

Cuando á una empresa porteadora no le conviniere garantizar el pago de los derechos y penas correspondientes á una partida de mercancías, podrán el remitente ó el consignatario de ellas otorgar la fianza en la aduana de entrada ó en la Importación de México; y si resultare infracción, se hará efectiva la fianza por el importe de los derechos que se causen y de la indemnización y penas á que hubiere lugar.

Los administradores de las aduanas están facultados para no permitir que el embarque de los efectos sujetos á la custodia fiscal se haga en carros ó furgones que, á juicio de la aduana, no se hallen en buen estado ó no presten las seguridades requeridas para la conducción; y las compañías ferrocarrileras cuidarán de no destinar á ese servicio furgones ó carros que no reúnan las condiciones necesarias.

Los bultos de mercancías que, por su forma ó clase, no sean susceptibles de ser sellados, se colocarán dentro de un envase á propósito para que se precinte y selle.

Cuando se trate de la introducción de efectos que por su naturaleza no sea conveniente conducir en carros cerrados, ni sean susceptibles de venir sellados, la aduana de entrada tomará nota del número y pesos de los bultos, la clase arancelaria de los efectos y demás datos que sirvan para identificarlos en la Aduana de Importación de México; pudiendo en tal caso, los administradores proceder discrecionalmente en la forma exigida por las circunstancias.

También podrán los administradores de las aduanas, cuando lo estimen conveniente, disponer que en los trenes ó furgones que deban conducir efectos sujetos á la vigilancia fiscal, vengan empleados de las aduanas comisionados para custodiarlos hasta donde fuere necesario. En este caso, las empresas proveerán á los empleados del pasaje de ida y vuelta, y les abonarán, por conducto de la aduana y por cuento del dueño de las mercancías, la cantidad que con el administrador de la misma convinieren de antemano, como suficiente para cubrir los gastos extraordinarios que los empleados tengan que hacer mientras dure el desempeño de su comisión.

La presencia de dichos empleados á bordo de los trenes no releva á las empresas porteadoras de las obligaciones que les imponen las leyes y reglamentos vigentes, ni las exime de las responsabilidades en que pudieran incurrir.

ART. 364. Cuando los efectos deban ser transbordados en su camino, la empresa que los conduzca deberá avisarlo á la aduana de salida, indicándole el lugar en donde hayan de transbordarse, á fin de que si

en él no existiere sección fiscal y los efectos no vinieren custodiados por empleados de la aduana, envíe los que considere necesarios para intervenir el transbordo.

Los empleados que lo intervengan examinarán, primeramente, si se conservan intactos los sellos puestos en los bultos por la aduana; y, en seguida, vigilarán el transbordo, cuidando de confrontar con los documentos las marcas y número de los bultos, conforme vayan transbordándose, y de que todos ellos queden colocados dentro de los furgones en que haya de continuarse el transporte, los cuales sellarán tan luego como se concluya el transbordo. Si al examinar los bultos encontraren alguno abierto ó fracturado ó con los sellos rotos, lo precintarán y sellarán de nuevo, dando aviso inmediatamente á la aduana, así como también de cualquiera otra novedad que adviertan durante el transbordo.

Sólo por causa de fuerza mayor que deberá comprobarse, podrán abrirse en el camino los carros y furgones sellados por las aduanas. Si lo fueren por otra causa cualquiera, y al llegar los efectos á la aduana se descubre en ellos algún cambio ó alteración en perjuicio de los derechos fiscales, la empresa porteadora será la responsable y se le aplicarán las penas á que hubiere lugar.

El transbordo no será permitido por los administradores de las aduanas, si no se les justifica la necesidad ó conveniencia de emplear en el trayecto otros furgones que los que se utilicen para la salida de los efectos. Cuando fueren transbordados sin el permiso correspondiente, si no mediare un caso de fuerza mayor justificado, se aplicará á las empresas porteadoras, por cada vez que infrinjan esta disposición, una multa hasta de quinientos pesos; sin perjuicio de hacerse efectiva su responsabilidad al pago de los derechos que correspondan y de las penas á que sean acreedoras, si faltaren bultos ó resultaren mermados ó su contenido hubiere sido alterado.

En los casos en que, por causa imprevista, sea necesario, durante el trayecto, transbordar las mercancías que se transporten en carros ó furgones sellados, si no fueren custodiadas por empleados fiscales, el conductor del tren dará aviso al jefe de cualquiera de las oficinas federales que hubiere en el lugar, ó bien á alguna de las autoridades locales, para que autorice y presencie el transbordo. Si no existiere oficina federal cercana ó no hubiere autoridad local, la operación será intervenida únicamente por el jefe de la estación donde se efectúe. En todo caso se levantará una acta consignándose en ella lo ocurrido y la causa que motivó el transbordo.

Art. 365. Es obligación de las empresas porteadoras, cuando las mercancías que transporten deben ser despachadas en la capital, entregarlas á la Aduana de Importación de México en un plazo que se computará, en relación con la distancia recorrida entre el lugar de la aduana de donde procedan y la capital, á razón de 100 kilómetros ó fracción por cada día transcurrido; no debiéndose incluir en el cómputo

el día en que la empresa recibió las mercancías de aquella aduana, ni el día en que las entregó á la de la capital.

Es también obligación de las empresas porteadoras que conduzcan mercancías para su despacho en la Aduana de Importación de México, descargarlas en el lugar que ésta designe y bajo su inmediata intervención; y si en la misma aduana, y con su anuencia, existiere establecida una cuadrilla para maniobras de bultos, todas las operaciones que se originen de la descarga le serán exclusivamente encomendadas.

Si al recibir la Aduana de Importación las mercancías encontrare que los sellos puestos á los furgones por la de procedencia, han sido rotos y los candados forzados, se practicará una minuciosa revisión exterior de los bultos, y si faltare alguno ó resultare substituído ó abierto, la empresa quedará sujeta á las penas correspondientes.

Los bultos que presenten huellas de haber sido abiertos ó fracturados, deberán sellarse inmediatamente por la aduana, antes de ser introducidos en los almacenes de la misma.

Las empresas porteadoras serán las responsables directas del pago de los derechos correspondientes á los bultos que falten ó resulten substituídos al hacerse la descarga de los efectos en la aduana de importación, y pagarán, además, como indemnización al fisco por los perjuicios que pudieran ocasionársele, otro tanto adicional del importe de los derechos causados por los efectos que debían contener los bultos. El cálculo para la liquidación de los derechos, se hará sobre los datos que proporcionen las facturas consulares; y si surgiere duda ó hubiere discrepancia en los datos, se tomará por base la cuota más alta de las que correspondan á las mercancías declaradas.

El mismo procedimiento se seguirá cuando falten mercancías en el interior de un bulto que presente señales de haber sido abierto durante su transporte.

Cuando en uno ú otro caso no sea posible calcular el monto de los derechos, la aduana impondrá á la empresa porteadora una multa hasta de quinientos pesos por cada bulto que no se le presente ó cuyo contenido resulte incompleto.

El importe del derecho adicional, cuando en esta forma se indemnice al Fisco, se abonará á la Hacienda Pública; y el de la multa, cuando proceda imponerla, se aplicará, por mitad, á la Hacienda Pública y á la cuenta de derechos de importación.

En todos los casos en que resulten faltas ó alteraciones en el cargamento de un tren de mercancías que no tengan pagados sus derechos, serán consignados á la autoridad judicial, para lo que haya lugar, el conductor del tren y los empleados fiscales encargados de custodiarlas.

La Secretaría de Hacienda podrá retirar la franquicia de conducir efectos para su despacho en el interior del país, á toda empresa porteadora que se haga culpable ó sospechosa de abusar de ese privilegio, ó se muestre negligente en el cumplimiento de las obligaciones que con-

trae al encargarse de la conducción de efectos que tengan adeudos pendientes con el Fisco.

Art. 366. Se tendrá por consignatario en la capital á la persona designada por el consignatario en el puerto de entrada, al solicitar de la aduana del lugar el envío de las mercancías para su despacho por la aduana de importación de México.

Si las mercancías se introdujeren por alguna aduana marítima, el consignatario en México presentará á la aduana de importación sus pedimentos de despacho; y si la entrada se efectuare por alguna de las aduanas fronterizas, el consignatario presentará únicamente, con la estampilla que corresponda, una solicitud de despacho en la que manifieste que acepta la consignación.

La confrontación de los pedimentos, el despacho de las mercancías y el cobro de los derechos, se harán por la aduana de importación de México, conforme á la tramitación que para las mercancías que se introduzcan por las aduanas marítimas ó por las fronterizas establece esta Ordenanza, según sea el caso.

El ingreso de los derechos que causen las mercancías de que se trata, lo considerará la aduana de importación de México como recaudación propia, y lo aplicará á los ramos correspondientes. Las multas impuestas con motivo de la confrontación de los documentos ó del despacho de las mercancías, corresponderá percibirlas á los empleados que hubieren practicado las respectivas operaciones.

Los consignatarios en México solicitarán de la aduana de importación el despacho de las mercancías dentro de los plazos fijados en el artículo 152, y quedarán sujetos á las demás obligaciones y á las penas que señala el mismo artículo. Los plazos comenzarán á contarse desde el día de la llegada de las mercancías á la mencionada aduana, y si á la terminación de ellos no le hubieren sido presentados los pedimentos de despacho, lo avisará al consignatario de las mercancías en el puerto de entrada, para que determine lo que estime conveniente.

Las mercancías que no se retiren de los almacenes ó terrenos de la aduana, en los plazos que marca el artículo 152, causarán el derecho de guarda en los términos que establece el artículo 153.

Los consignatarios de mercancías en los puertos de entrada podrán revocar el nombramiento que hicieren de consignatario en México en sus solicitudes de envío y conferir el cargo á otra persona, siempre que la substitución tenga lugar antes de que en la aduana de importación se haya solicitado el despacho de las mercancías.

No serán aplicables las prevenciones relativas al cambio de consignatario, cuando se trate de efectos que vengan consignados á las oficinas del Gobierno Federal, ni se causará el derecho de guarda, sea cual fuere el tiempo que permanezcan los efectos en los almacenes ó terrenos de la aduana.

ART. 367. Cuando los consignatarios residan en el interior del país, y no se trate de mercancías enviadas con flete directo, al solicitar la internación deberán nombrar consignatario en el puerto de entrada; y si no lo hicieren, la aduana lo nombrará de oficio, siendo por cuenta de los interesados la comisión y gastos que se ocasionen.

Las empresas porteadoras ó los remitentes de las mercancías en los puertos de entrada, cuando se les adeude alguna cantidad por fletes, descarga, comisión ó gastos de transporte, podrán pedir á la aduana de importación de México, conforme al artículo 109, que suspenda la entrega de las mercancías, y la aduana procederá en tales casos con arreglo á lo dispuesto en el citado artículo.

ART. 370. En todo bulto que contenga mercancías destinadas al tránsito, se indicará esta condición por medio de un rótulo escrito con gruesos caracteres; y cuando los bultos se introduzcan por alguna aduana marítima, además de traer la expresada indicación, deberán constar en el manifiesto del buque que los transporte, con la anotación de "Tránsito."

ART. 371. Para el reembarque de mercancías de tránsito, su consignatario presentará á la aduana de entrada una solicitud por triplicado en la que exprese la marca, numeración y peso bruto, escrito en letra, de cada bulto; la clase, en términos genéricos, y el valor de la mercancía que contenga. En el ejemplar principal de la solicitud se fijará la estampilla que corresponda con arreglo á la ley del Timbre. El duplicado se pasará al comandante del resguardo para que los celadores, que al efecto designe, intervengan el reembarque y precinten y sellen cada bulto ó sellen y aseguren los furgones; lo cual deberán hacer con sujeción á las reglas establecidas en el capítulo XIII de esta Ordenanza, al tratarse de mercancías que se internen para su despacho en la capital. El triplicado de la solicitud se confiará al conductor del tren que transporte las mercancías ó al jefe de los empleados fiscales, si fueren custodiadas, para que la entreguen á la aduana del punto por donde deba tener lugar la salida.

ART. 372. Las empresas porteadoras que tomen á su cargo la conducción de mercancías de tránsito, deberán tener otorgada en los términos del artículo 363, una obligación suficiente para garantizar el total valor de las mercancías que conduzcan y el pago de las multas que fueren de aplicarse por causa de infracción.

ART. 373. Para el transporte y entrega á la Aduana de salida de los bultos que contengan mercancías de tránsito, las empresas porteadoras se sujeterán á las reglas establecidas por esta Ordenanza en su capítulo XIII; cesando la responsabilidad de las empresas tan luego como la Aduana de salida reciba los bultos de conformidad.

ART. 374. Las mercancías de que se trata causarán por su tránsito, á través del territorio nacional, el derecho que establezcan las leyes ó el que fijen, en cada caso, los contratos especiales celebrados por el

Gobierno. El derecho de tránsito podrá pagarse en la aduana de entrada ó en la de salida, á elección de los interesados; pero es condición indispensable, para que las mercancías puedan salir del país, que el pago de derechos se haya verificado.

Art. 376. La conducción de las mercancías de tránsito, en su trayecto por el territorio nacional, deberá hacerse por vías férreas; pero en circunstancias excepcionales, la Secretaría de Hacienda podrá autorizar que la conducción se haga por otro medio, según la clase de las mercancías, y con arreglo á las disposiciones que en cualquier caso estime conveniente dictar.

Art. 377. Tan luego como lleguen las mercancías á la aduana por donde deban salir del país, el administrador, en compañía del comandante del resguardo, recogerá del conductor del tren ó del empleado que vino custodiándolas, el documento remitido por la aduana de donde procedan y examinará los sellos y candados puestos en los furgones. Si los encuentra intactos, expedirá al portador del documento la certificación correspondiente; si los hallare destruídos ó violentados, revisará los bultos que contengan la mercancía, y resultando de conformidad con lo que exprese el documento, la aduana se dará por recibida de los bultos.

Cuando al practicarse la descarga faltare algún bulto ó apareciere substituído ó variado su contenido, se hará efectiva desde luego la fianza á la empresa porteadora, en la parte que alcance á cubrir, como indemnización al Fisco por los derechos que debieron pagársele, el valor en que hubiere sido declarado el bulto, siempre que ese valor exceda de quinientos pesos, cantidad que se fija como mínimum de la indemnización; y serán consignados á la autoridad judicial competente, para los efectos á que hubiere lugar, el conductor del tren en que llegaron las mercancías á la aduana y los empleados que vinieron encargados de custodiarlas. De igual modo se procederá cuando las mercancías vengan en bultos sellados que hayan sido transportados en carros abiertos.

Art. 378. Recibidas por la aduana de salida las mercancías del tránsito, quedarán bajo la vigilancia fiscal hasta el momento de su reexpedición al extranjero; y cuando hayan sido depositadas en los almacenes ó terrenos de la aduana, si dentro de los ocho días, contados desde la fecha de su llegada, no hubieran salido del país, causarán el derecho de almacenaje en los términos del artículo 275.

Art. 379. Cuando los introductores de mercancías de tránsito deseen destinar el total ó parte de ellas para su consumo en el país, podrán obtener el permiso de las aduanas de entrada ó de salida, sujetándose al cumplimiento de las formalidades que establece esta Ordenanza y previo el pago de los derechos de importación correspondientes y de los consulares que habría originado la factura.

ART. 393. Las mercancías extranjeras que vengan á la República podrán ser depositadas, sin que para ello se requiera el previo pago de los derechos de importación, en los almacenes de depósito establecidos para ese objeto por el Gobierno Federal ó por empresas concesionarias.

Los almacenes de depósito pertenecientes al Gobierno se denominarán "Almacenes Federales de Depósito;" los que se establezcan por compañías concesionarias se titularán "Almacenes Generales de Depósito;" y las mercancías que se depositen en ellos, se designarán con el nombre de "Mercancías en depósito fiscal."

ART. 394. El permiso para la introducción de mercancías extranjeras en los almacenes de depósito se concederá por las aduanas, siempre que las mercancías no hayan salido del dominio fiscal y una vez practicado su reconocimiento y fijado el monto de los derechos que deban pagarse; sin que sea requisito indispensable que en las facturas ó en los pedimentos venga de antemano la constancia de que en las mercancías se introducen para el depósito. Cuando éste deba tener lugar en almacenes establecidos en lugares distintos de donde existan las aduanas de entrada, sólo se concederá el permiso en el caso de que el transporte pueda hacerse por ferrocarril, en las condiciones fijadas en el capítulo XIII de esta Ordenanza.

ART. 295. El máximum de tiempo que las mercancías podrán permanecer en los almacenes de depósito no excederá de un año; durante el cual podrán ser reexportadas libres de derechos de importación, ó extraídas para su consumo en el país, previo el pago de dichos derechos y de los demás que causaren, conforme al ajuste practicado á su arribo por la aduana; sin que ese ajuste pueda modificarse, á no ser por causa de error aritmético, por errónea aplicación de la ley ó por suplantación en cantidad ó calidad de las mercancías, descubierta con posterioridad al reconocimiento que les practicó la aduana.

La extracción de las mercancías de los almacenes de depósito, ya sea para su reexportación al extranjero ó para su consumo en el país, podrá hacerse parcialmente; pero en este caso no podrá extraerse menor cantidad de mercancía que la contenida en un bulto completo y siempre que, por los términos en que hubiere sido declarada á la aduana, pueda precisarse con toda exactitud y sin necesidad de nuevo reconocimiento el monto de los derechos correspondientes al bulto ó bultos que se pretenda extraer. Las mercancías almacenadas á granel sólo podrán extraerse en proporciones menores de una tonelada.

ART. 396. La translación de mercancías en depósito fiscal, de un almacén á otro, no podrá tener efecto sin previa autorización de la Secretaría de Hacienda, á solicitud de los interesados. Si los almacenes estuvieren comunicados directamente por ferrocarril, la translación se sujetará á los trámites establecidos en el capítulo XIII de esta Ordenanza; y si no lo estuvieren, la Secretaría de Hacienda, cuando

juzgue conveniente autorizarla, determinará las condiciones en que la translación deba llevarse á cabo.

No obstante la translación de las mercancías de un almacén á otro, el plazo de un año concedido para el depósito deberá contarse desde la entrada de las mercancías al primero de los almacenes en que hubieren sido depositadas; sin que se tenga en cuenta interrupción de tiempo por causa de transporte ú otra cualquiera.

ART. 397. Al vencimiento del año de plazo concedido para el deposito, las mercancías deberán extraerse para su consumo; haciéndose efectivo, en los términos del artciulo 395, el pago de los derechos y de los gastos causados. Si durante los quince días siguientes al del vencimiento de dicho plazo, las mercancías no hubieren sido extraídas por los interesados, se tendrán por abandonadas y la aduana procederá á venderlas en pública subasta, en la forma que establece el capítulo XX de esta Ordenanza.

Si el depósito hubiere tenido lugar en los almacenes federales de depósito, se sacará á remate únicamente la parte de mercancías bastante para cubrir el importe de los derechos y de los gastos que se adeudaren, y las mercancías sobrantes ingresarán á los almacenes comunes de la aduana, donde permanecerán por seis meses, pasados los cuales, si no las recogieren los interesados, la aduana las rematará en subasta pública.

Cuando el depósito se hubiere efectuado en almacenes generales de depósito, y las empresas concesionarias lo soliciten, las aduanas podrán concederles la facultad de recoger las mercancías para su consumo, previo el pago de los derechos y gastos que adeudaren al Fisco.

ART. 398. Las muestras destinadas para exposición en los almacenes generales de depósito autorizados al efecto, si fueren de las que causan derechos á su importación, podrán permanecer en depósito durante dos años, en los cuales podrán también ser total ó parcialmente exportadas sin pago de derechos, extraídas para su consumo ó transladadas á otros almacenes de depósito. Si durante los quince días siguientes al vencimiento del plazo de dos años, las muestras no hubieren sido retiradas por los interesados, la aduana procederá con arreglo á lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior.

ART. 399. En el caso de que por la Secretaría de Hacienda se declare la caducidad de la concesión otorgada á una empresa que tenga establecidos almacenes generales de depósito, las mercancías depositadas en ellos serán transladadas por sus dueños ó consignatarios en el plazo que señale la mencionada Secretaría y con intervención de la aduana, á otros almacenes de depósito de cualquiera empresa concesionaria. Si dentro del plazo señalado no fueren transladadas las mercancías, pasarán á los almacenes comunes de la aduana, donde causarán el derecho de almacenaje desde el día de su ingreso y con arreglo á lo establecido en el artículo 421 de esta Ordenanza.

ART. 400. Los almacenes generales de depósito estarán sujetos á la vigilancia é inspección de la aduana del punto en que se hallaren establecidos, y todos sus edificios y dependencias reunirán las condiciones que, á juicio de la Secretaría de Hacienda, fueren necesarias para la facilidad y eficacia de la intervención fiscal; la cual deberá extenderse á todas las operaciones de que sean objeto las mercancías que en ellos se depositen.

Los departamentos ó bodegas en que se guardan las mercancías en depósito fiscal, deberán estar consagradas exclusivamente á ese fin y encontrarse independientes de los destinados á las demás operaciones.

La vigilancia y la inspección fiscales en los almacenes generales de depósito se ejercerán por los empleados que nombre el Ejecutivo en número suficiente, á juicio de la Secretaría de Hacienda, para el mejor desempeño de sus functiones. Dicho empleados se denominarán "Guardalmacenes fiscales y Vigilantes fiscales" y dependerán de la aduana del lugar en que se hallen establecidos los almacenes.

Los guardalmacenes fiscales llevarán la cuenta del movimiento de entrada y salida de mercancías en los almacenes, con absoluta independencia de los empleados de la empresa concesionaria; y rendirán mensualmente un informe á la aduana de que dependan, la cual lo transcribirá á la Dirección del Ramo.

El administrador de la aduana, cuando lo estime conveniente, podrá en persona, ó por medio de un delegado especial, practicar ó mandar practicar visita de inspección á los almacenes generales de depósito; y la empresa pondrá desde luego, á disposición del administrador ó su delegado, los libros de movimiento de mercancías llevados por sus empleados y los demás datos necesarios.

ART. 401. Los representantes legales de los almacenes generales de depósito podrán tomar de las aduanas las notas que estimen convenientes, respecto de las declaraciones aduanales y del ajuste de los derechos correspondientes á las mercancías depositadas ó que se pretenda depositar en los almacenes.

ART. 402. Las aduanas llevarán á los almacenes generales de depósito, establecidos en sus respectivas jurisdicciones, una cuenta corriente en la que cargarán el monto de los adeudos fiscales de las mercancías depositadas, y abonarán el importe de los adeudos que por cualquiera causa se hicieren efectivos, y los que representen las mercancías que se reexporten. El saldo que mensualmente arroje esa cuenta, será comunicado por las aduanas á la Dirección del Ramo, en los primeros cinco días del siguiente mes, para conocimiento de la Secretaría de Hacienda.

ART. 403. Los almacenes generales de depósito permanecrán abiertos y practicarán sus operaciones durante las horas de despacho de las aduanas; pero los administradores, cuando lo juzguen conveniente, podrán autorizar la introducción de mercancías en los almacenes de

depósito, en horas extraordinarias y en días feriados no nacionales, previo el pago de una indemnización equivalente al sueldo diario de que disfruten los empleados fiscales, indispensables para vigilar las operaciones extraordinarias que hayan de practicarse. y entre los los cuales será distribuída.

ART. 404. Cada una de las puertas de los locales sujetos á la intervención fiscal en los almacenes generales de depósito, tendrá dos cerraduras ó candados con llaves diferentes, una de las cuales quedará en poder del administrador de la aduana, al cerrarse diariamente los almacenes. Cuando los locales tengan varias puertas, sólo una de ellas podrá abrirse por el exterior; las demás únicamente por el interior.

Los almacenes federales de depósito se cerrarán con tres llaves diferentes; una la conservará el administrador de la aduana, otra el contador y la tercera el guardalmacén. Si algún departamento tuviere más de una puerta, sólo una de ellas podrá abrirse por la parte exterior; las demás no lo podrán ser sino por la parte interior del departamento.

SECCIÓN 2ª.—*Depósito fiscal de mercancías extranjeras.*

ART. 405. La admisión de mercancías extranjeras en depósito fiscal, no las exime de los procedimientos aduanales que son comunes á toda importación, y quedan sujetas al pago de las penas que fueren de aplicarse por infracciones de esta Ordenanza, aun cuando las mercancías se destinen á la reexportación.

ART. 406. Para la admisión de mercancías extranjeras en depósito fiscal, los consignatarios presentarán á la aduana, con sus pedimentos comunes de despacho, una solicitud por triplicado, en la forma que indica el modelo número 40. Si las mercancías se destinan á los almacenes generales de depósito, la solicitud deberá traer al pie ó en documento adjunto, la constancia de que la empresa concesionaria está conforme en depositarlas en sus almacenes.

La aduana confrontará el pedimento con el manifiesto y con las facturas consulares como en los casos de importación ordinaria y, concedido por el administrador el permiso para el deposito, el Vista que designe para el reconocimiento lo practicará en la forma común, y una vez terminado, se seguirán, según sean los casos, los procedimientos que indican los artículos siguientes.

Los permisos para la admisión de mercancías en depósito fiscal, serán numerados progresiva y especialmente por años fiscales.

ART. 407. Cuando la solicitud se refiera á todas las mercancías declaradas en un pedimento de despacho común, bastará que en ella se mencione este documento con el que se harán las operaciones del depósito, y que se presente acompañada de un ejemplar de la relación de bultos, pero cuando se trate del depósito de sólo una parte de las mercancías comprendidas en un pedimento, la solicitud deberá contener,

según lo expresa el modelo núm. 41, la copia exacta de las especificaciones relativas del pedimento, y presentarse en unión de tres ejemplares de la relación de bultos.

ART. 408. En el primero de los casos previstos en el artículo que antecede, la aduana agregará á cada uno de los ejemplares de la solicitud, uno del pedimento de despacho y, autorizado el depósito, pasará al vista el pedimento para que reconozca las mercancías, si no las hubiere reconocido ya, y comunique el acuerdo al alcaide de los almacenes de la aduana, quien asentará en las relaciones de bultos el número y la fecha del permiso de depósito.

En el segundo caso, la aduana hará la confrontación entre los ejemplares de la solicitud de depósito y los del pedimento de despacho con que se practicó el reconocimiento común de las mercancías, come si este documento fuera una factura consular ya perfeccionada por el resultado del despacho, y anotará en los ejemplares del pedimento cuáles son las mercancías que pasan en depósito fiscal, expresando, además de esa circunstancia, el número y la fecha del permiso para el depósito.

ART. 409. Una vez satisfechos los requisitos fijados en el artículo anterior, el administrador de la Aduana designará en la solicitud, para que intervenga el depósito, el vista que practicó el primer reconocimiento de las mercancías y á quien se le entregará la solicitud con las nuevas relaciones de bultos. Si no se hubiere presentado algún incidente que motivare ampliar el reconocimiento, el vista suscribirá en la solicitud la nota de "Reconocido con pedimento de importación núm ——" y en caso de que existiere razón para hacer extensivo el reconocimiento de la mercancía, anotará en la misma solicitud los bultos en los cuales practique esa operación, suscribiendo en las nuevas relaciones de bultos, siempre que no tuviere alguna observación que hacer, la indicación de "Entréguese para el depósito." En seguida remitirá las relaciones de bultos al alcaide de los almacenes de la Aduana para que se proceda á la entrega de las mercancías y devolverá el permiso á la contaduría.

ART. 410. Las mercancías que se despachen para su depósito no deberán ser objeto de ningún cambio ó alteración, sino que se conservarán en el mismo estado y condiciones en que llegaren, y sólo por causa de deterioro de los envases en que vinieren, sea necesario cambiarlas á otros para su mejor conservación, podrá autorizarse el cambio bajo la vigilancia de la aduana, cuidándose de que el contenido de cada bulto no sufra modificación y de que los nuevos envases que se empleen para el resguardo de los efectos queden marcados y numerados con iguales marcas y números que los primeros.

Cuando los bultos carezcan de marcas para su identificación, el consignatario deberá rotularlos y numerarlos distintamente para su entrada al depósito, de manera que nunca pueda haber lugar á con-

fusión entre ellos. Se exigirá también la imposición de número distinto para cada bulto, cuando éstos contengan diversas mercancías, ó bien la misma, pero en diverso cantidad cada uno, y sólo se permitirá que se les ponga igual numeración á los bultos de una partida cuando todos los que la compongan contengan exactamente la misma clase y cantidad de efectos.

Siempre que tenga lugar la imposición de nuevas marcas en los bultos, se harán constar éstas en la solicitud de depósito con el resultado del reconocimiento; y se cobrará desde luego, como derecho adicional, el tanto que corresponda sobre la diferencia que arroje la liquidación.

Cuando el reconocimiento tenga lugar al salir de los almacenes de depósito las mercancías para su consumo, y aparezca que corresponden á una cuota menor ó vienen en menor cantidad que la declarada, se causarán los derechos con arreglo á la declaración; pero si la cantidad de mercancías ó la cuota que corresponda aplicar fueren mayores, se procederá como en los casos análogos del despacho ordinario.

Si el reconocimiento se practica á la salida de las mercancías del depósito para su reexportación y resultan de menor cuota que la declarada, se cobrarán en el acto los derechos correspondientes á la declaración, quedando en libertad el interesado para introducir las mercancías al consumo mediante ese pago, ó para reexportarlas sin devolución de derechos. Si resultan con menor cantidad que la declarada, se cobrará sobre la diferencia, además de los derechos de tarifa, el derecho adicional que corresponda, excepto en el caso en que la diminución de peso no exceda del 15 por ciento de lo declarado, y provenga de merma natural por sequedad ó derrame.

Art. 411. Los interesados podrán evitar que sus bultos sean reconocidos nuevamente á su salida del depósito, si en la solicitud relativa piden que la aduana los precinte y selle antes de su ingreso en los almacenes y siempre que los bultos en esas condiciones garanticen á juicio de la aduana la inviolabilidad de las mercancías que contengan.

Art. 412. Al ingresar los bultos á los almacenes de depósito, el guardalmacen fiscal que los reciba fijará en cada uno un marbete ó etiqueta con la expresión del nombre del consignatario, el número del permiso, la aduana de donde el bulto proceda y la fecha de su entrada en los almacenes; revisando, al mismo tiempo, el precinto de los bultos que lleven sellos fiscales.

Art. 413. Si la aduana lo juzga necesario podrá mandar reconocer los bultos de mercancías en depósito fiscal, á su entrada en los almacenes ó á su salida para el consumo ó la reexportación; así como también durante su permanencia en ellos, si los bultos, á su ingreso, no hubieren sido precintados y sellados, ó cuando se encuentren rotos los sellos.

Si al ser reconocidos para su entrada en los almacenes de depósito resulta que los bultos contienen mercancías gravadas con menor cuota

ó en menor cantidad que la declarada, se hará la anotación en el permiso y la aduana procederá en la forma que establece el artículo 265 de esta Ordenanza, ajustándose la liquidación de los derechos por el resultado del reconocimiento.

Si por el contrario, las mercancías aparecen con mayor peso ó de clase arancelaria superior á la declarada, se hará en el pedimento la anotación consiguiente, de manera que el ajuste de los derechos quede conforme.

ART. 414. Podrán los interesados, mediante una solicitud por duplicado y en la forma del modelo número 42, obtener permiso del administrador de la aduana para extraer muestras de las mercancías que vayan á depositarse ó estén ya depositadas. El administrador concederá el permiso y las muestras serán extraídas con intervención del vista ó del empleado que al efecto designe, el cual anotará en la solicitud los datos necesarios para el ajuste de los derechos que causen las muestras, y fijará sobre los bultos de que se extraigan, un rótulo que diga: "Tomada muestra, con permiso, de fecha ——."

Si las muestras se extrajeren de mercancías que hayan de salir para su reexportación, al solicitarse la salida deberán reintegrarse á la aduana ó hacerse el pago de los derechos que causen; y si hubieren sido extraídas de mercancías que se introduzcan para el consumo, se tomarán en cuenta como si existieren en los bultos de que formaron parte.

ART. 415. Para la translación de mercancías de la aduana á los almacenes de depósito situados en la misma población ó lugar, el administrador de la aduana designará el trayecto que deba seguirse, los medios de conducción que á su juicio convengan y los empleados fiscales que deberán custodiar la operación.

El alcaide de la aduana hará la entrega de las mercancías, para su conducción á los almacenes de depósito, al empleado fiscal encargado de custodiarlas; extendiendo, en el acto, por cada vehículo que haya de emplearse, una papeleta por duplicado, conforme al modelo número 43. En un ejemplar de cada papeleta, que conservará el alcaide en su poder, recogerá del empleado el recibo correspondiente y le entregará el otro ejemplar, para que, á la introducción de las mercancías en los almacenes, recabe el recibo del guardalmacén del establecimiento y la constancia de intervención del guardalmacén fiscal.

Con la primera remisión de cada envío de mercancías, se entregerán al guardalmacén dos ejemplares de la relación de bultos, y cuando esté terminada la conducción de la totalidad de los efectos que formen el envio, el guardalmacén devolverá al empleado fiscal uno de esos ejemplares, en el que suscribirá el recibo y estampará el sello de la empresa concesionaria, recabando, además, del guardalmacén fiscal, la constancia de su intervención.

El ejemplar así requisitado se devolverá al alcaide de la aduana y servirá de comprobante definitivo de la entrega de las mercancías; quedando sin valor las papeletas provisionales, que podrán remitirse al guardalmacén del depósito.

Cuando en la conducción de los bultos que contengan la mercancía comprendida en una solicitud de depósito se emplee más de un día, se hará constar esta circunstancia en la relación de bultos; expresándose, además, en qué fecha comenzó la conducción y en cuál quedó terminada, y el número de la partida de ingreso en los libros del almacén de depósito.

Art. 416. Para la introducción de las mercancías en los almacenes generales de depósito, de la Ciudad de México, se observarán las siguientes reglas:

I. Los introductores presentarán á la aduana una solicitud conforme al modelo número 40, con las constancias de conformidad de la empresa concesionaria y de la empresa porteadora. En defecto de ésta, se acompañará con la solicitud la fianza á que se refiere el artículo 363.

II. La introducción de las mercancías en los almacenes generales de depósito se hará en el plazo que señale la aduana en que se encuentren las mercancías; el cual se computará, en relación con la distancia que medie entre la aduana y la capital, á razón de 100 kilómetros, ó fracción, por día, concediéndose dos días más para su extracción de la aduana y otros dos para su ingreso en los almacenes.

III. Si ya hubiere sido presentado á la aduana el pedimento de despacho común, se procederá con arreglo á los artículos 407 y 409, y la entrega de las mercancías á la empresa porteadora se hará en la forma establecida en el artículo 415.

IV. Cuando hayan sido ya entregadas las mercancías á la empresa porteadora, cuidándose de que los bultos que las contengan guarden las condiciones requeridas en el capítulo XIII, y cuando la aduana tenga ya en su poder el conocimiento extendido á su favor por la empresa, lo remitirá en pliego certificado á la aduana de importación de México, acompañado con tres ejemplares del pedimento y uno de la relación de bultos. En su oficio de remisión hará la aduana las observaciones que juzgue convenientes.

V. Si antes de la presentación del pedimento de despacho común, el consignatario deseare que, sin previo reconocimiento en la aduana de entrada, ingrese en los almacenes generales de depósito de la capital el conjunto de los bultos que comprenda una partida de mercancías, presentará á la aduana una solicitud, por duplicado, en la forma que indica el modelo número 44, con las constancias de conformidad de la empresa concesionaria de los almacenes y de la empresa porteadora, agregados á la solicitud la factura consular y tres ejemplares de la relación de bultos. En defecto de la conformidad de la empresa porteadora, se acompañará la fianza á que se refiere el artículo 363.

VI. Luego que la aduana haya practicado la confrontación de la factura con el manifiesto, anotado en él que las mercancías pasan en depósito fiscal, y otorgado el permiso, se procederá á precintar y sellar los bultos que sean susceptibles de ello y, en la forma ya indicada, se entregarán las mercancías al porteador, remitiéndose á la aduana de importación de México la factura consular presentada por el consignatario, el original de la solicitud, un ejemplar de la relación de bultos y el conocimiento extendido por la empresa porteadora.

VII. Si después de tramitado el pedimento de despacho común quisiere el consignatario destinar al depósito sólo una parte de las mercancías que consten en ese documento, presentará á la aduana una solicitud por triplicado, con arreglo al modelo número 41, en la que copiará la parte del pedimento de despacho que se refiera únicamente á las mercancías que destine al depósito, sin que, en este caso, pueda ser fraccionada una partida. El pedimento de despacho primitivo, después de que lo anote la aduana, surtirá sus efectos en la importación común, pero solamente por las mercancías cuyo depósito no se haya solicitado.

VIII. Si antes de la presentación del pedimento de despacho ordinario, resolviera el consignatario destinar al depósito una parte de las mercancías que hubieren llegado á su consignación, constando en una sola factura consular, presentará á la aduana un juego de pedimentos comunes para las mercancías cuyo despacho inmediato le convenga, y un juego de solicitudes de depósito, en las que sólo se mencionarán las mercancías que hayan de ser depositadas. En este caso se permitirá el fraccionamiento de las partidas declaradas en la factura consular, pero no en porciones menores de un bulto.

ART. 417. A la llegada de las mercancías á la capital, serán recibidas por la aduana de importación de México, en la forma prevenida en el capítulo XIII de esta Ordenanza.

Si la aduana de entrada hubiere reconocido ya las mercancías y practicado el ajuste de los derechos, la aduana de importación las entregará á los almacenes generales de depósito, observándose lo dispuesto en el artículo 415.

En el caso de que la aduana de entrada remitiere con las mercancías la factura consular únicamente, la de importación de México lo avisará al dueño ó al consignatario en la capital para que presente su solicitud de depósito, conforme al modelo número 45, cumpliéndose con las disposiciones de esta Ordenanza en lo relativo á la presentación de los pedimentos de despacho, reconocimiento de las mercancías y ajuste de los derechos en las aduanas marítimas, y con las demás formalidades requeridas, hasta quedar depositados los bultos.

ART. 418. Otorgado el permiso para el depósito, terminados los trámites y puestas las mercancías á disposición de los porteadores, éstos procederán desde luego á conducirlas á su destino, advertidos de que si al siguiente día hábil no lo hicieren, causarán las mercancías el

derecho de guarda con arreglo al artículo 153, hasta que se dé principio á la conducción, la cual no podrá interrumpirse durante los días y horas hábiles que para ello fuere necesario emplear.

Art. 419. El año de plazo concedido por esta Ordenanza para el depósito de mercancías comenzará á correr desde el día en que se dé principio á su introducción á los almacenes. Vencido el plazo, la aduana procederá con arreglo á lo dispuesto en el artículo 397.

Art. 420. Las aduanas de que dependan los almacenes federales de depósito serán las responsables del valor declarado á cada bulto en la factura consular, si durante el tiempo legal del depósito fueren extraviadas las mercancías; pero de ninguna manera podrá exigírseles responsabilidad por las mermas ó el deterioro que sufran los efectos, ya sea por su propia naturaleza ó la de sus envases, ó bien por la acción del tiempo, ni por roturas interiores, ni por destrucción producida por insectos ú otros animales dañinos, ni por falta en los bultos de contenidos cuya existencia no se hubiere comprobado antes del depósito, ni, en general, por las averías ó pérdidas que sufran, debidas á causa imprevista ó de fuerza mayor.

Art. 421. Las mercancías que se introduzcan en los almacenes federales de depósito causarán el derecho de almacenaje con arreglo á las siguientes cuotas:

Durante los dos primeros meses del depósito, por cada cien kilogramos de peso, ó fracción de cien, un centavo diario.

Durante los meses tercero y cuarto, por igual cantidad de kilogramos, ó fracción, dos centavos diarios.

Durante los meses quinto y sexto, por igual cantidad de peso, tres centavos diarios.

Durante los meses del séptimo al duodécimo en que termina el plazo para el depósito, por igual cantidad de peso, cuatro centavos diarios.

Este derecho no se aplicará aisladamente á cada una de las partidas declaradas, sino al conjunto de peso que arrojen todos los bultos comprendidos en cada operación.

Art. 422. Las aduanas llevarán un registro especial, según el modelo número 46, en el que asentarán todas las operaciones que autoricen ó intervengan, relativas al depósito de mercancías.

Sección III.—*Extracción de mercancías de los almacenes de depósito para su consumo.*

Art. 423. La extracción de mercancías en depósito fiscal, para su consumo, se autorizará siempre que se trate de todos los bultos comprendidos en cada permiso, ó bien de partidas parciales que se compongan, cuando menos, de un bulto cuyo contenido pueda precisarse con toda exactitud, en vista de la declaración que conste en los documentos que sirvieron para el depósito.

Cuando la extracción se refiera á todos los bultos correspondientes

á un permiso, el consignatario presentará una solicitud por triplicado, arreglada al modelo número 48, y cuando solamente se refiera á determinadas partidas, la solicitud se ajustará al modelo número 51 y se insertará en ella la declaración de las mercancías, que se copiará con toda exactitud de los documentos de depósito. En uno y otro caso, se acompañará á la solicitud una relación de bultos escrita por duplicado.

Art. 424. La aduana tramitará la solicitud como en los casos de importación común, y después de anotar en ella la liquidación de los adeudos fiscales que reporten las mercancías, la pasará al vista que hubiere sido designado para practicar el reconocimiento el cual quedará limitado al examen exterior de los bultos, salvo que, por razones excepcionales que motiven una orden expresa del administrador, sea necesario reconocer también las mercancías. El vista, al terminar su examen y mediante la presentación del comprobante de entero de las cantidades que adeuden al fisco las mercancías autorizará la entrega de éstas á quien corresponda.

Art. 425. Las mercancías extraídas del depósito para su consumo se entregarán al representante legal de la compañía concesionaria, si estuvieren depositadas en almacenes generales; pero si se hallaren en almacenes federales de depósito, la aduana las entregará directamente á los interesados.

Sección IV.—*Reexportación de mercancías en depósito fiscal.*

Art. 426. La reexportación de mercancías en depósito fiscal, podrá hacerse, ya sea que se trate de todas las comprendidas en cada permiso de depósito ó bien de partidas parciales que reunan las condiciones que establece el artículo 395. La salida de las mercancias para el extranjero será intervenida por la aduana marítima ó fronteriza que elija el interesado, siempre que el transporte hasta el puerto ó lugar de la frontera pueda efectuarse por ferrocarril, y que la empresa porteadora se sujete á las reglas que previene el capítulo XIII de esta Ordenanza.

La responsabilidad de los almacenes generales de depósito, cuando de ellos se extraigan las mercancías para su reexportación, no cesará hasta que la aduana de salida las haya recibido de entera conformidad.

Art. 427. Para la reexportación de las mercancías de que se trata, cuando los interesados deseen extraer en su totalidad el número de bultos comprendidos en un permiso de depósito, presentarán á la aduana que tenga á su cargo la vigilancia de los almacenes en que se hallen depositadas las mercancías, una solicitud por triplicado, arreglada al modelo número 52. En caso de que los interesados pretendan la reexportación de sólo una parte del número de los bultos, presentarán su solicitud, también por triplicado, ajustada al modelo número 53 y en la forma que señala el artículo 423.

Las solicitudes se acompañarán de los ejemplares correspondientes de la relación de bultos y de las constancias de la empresa concesionaria de los almacenes, en su caso, y de la empresa porteadora en todos, de estar conforme en que se lleve á cabo la reexportación.

ART. 428. La aduana tramitará la solicitud como en los casos de extracción de mercancías para su consumo, y después de asentar en ella el ajuste de los derechos, señalará el plazo dentro del cual deban ser conducidas las mercancías, computándolo á razón de un día por cada 100 kilómetros ó fracción menor de la distancia que deba recorrer el ferrocarril, y agregando dos días para el recibo de los efectos y otros dos para su entrega. La solicitud pasará al vista para que practique el reconocimiento exterior de los bultos ó la revisión de su contenido si para esto último mediare orden expresa del administrador.

ART. 429. Al terminar la operación que le está encomendada y cerciorado de que han sido cubiertos los adeudos fiscales de las mercancías, el Vista autorizará su entrega al pié de las relaciones de bultos con que el guardalmacén verificó la extracción, y éste las pondrá en posesión del empleado fiscal encargado de la custodia de los efectos. El empleado fiscal subscribirá el recibo en las mismas relaciones y acompañará las mercancías hasta dejarlas á bordo del buque ó del tren en que tengan que salir del país; pero si la reexportación se efectúa por otra aduana, la conducción de las mercancías al tren que haya de transportarlos se hará con las formalidades que establece el artículo 415, en todo aquello que sea aplicable.

En este caso una de las relaciones de bultos servirá al empleado fiscal para la custodia de las mercancías, y cuando éstas hayan quedado embarcadas en el tren y asegurados con candados fiscales el furgón ó el departamento que ocupen, el empleado anotará en la relación el número del furgón, el de los candados fiscales, el que señalaron éstos al cerrarse y si los bultos van precintados y sellados, y la devolverá al guardalmacén comunicando inmediatamente á la aduana los expresados datos.

ART. 430. La aduana remitente enviará por correo, bajo pliego certificado, á la del punto de salida de las mercancías, un ejemplar del pedimento de reexportación, ajustado y anotado con todos los datos que sean procedentes, así como un ejemplar de la relación de bultos y el conocimiento que la empresa porteadora haya otorgado á favor de la primera y á la consigación de la segunda.

En caso de que la aduana, por considerarlo conveniente, enviare un empleado fiscal para custodiar las mercancías durante su transporte hasta el punto de salida, este empleado llevará en pliego cerrado los documentos antes indicados, con excepción de la relación de bultos, la cual llevará en sobre abierto para poder servirse de ella, si fuere necesario, durante el transporte.

ART. 431. Llegadas las mercancías á la aduana de salida y encontrados en buen estado los furgones y sus candados fiscales, se hará la

revisión de marcas y numeración de bultos, y hallándolos conformes, se procederá á su embarque con intervención del resguardo; pero si el tren ó buque en que deban salir del país no estuviere á la carga, permanecerán las mercancías en los furgones sellados hasta que se efectúe el embarque, pudiendo depositarse en la aduana sólo cuando los bultos estén precintados y sellados.

La aduana receptora dará aviso á la remitente, de la llegada y del embarque de las mercancías, devolviéndole el ejemplar del pedimento de reexportación con el "Cumplido" y demás datos procedentes.

ART. 432. Si del examen practicado resultare que los bultos han sido violentados, se procederá como lo determina el capítulo XIII de esta Ordenanza, y si del reconocimiento que se haga resultan diferencias en la clase ó cantidad de las mercancías, quedarán sujetas á lo dispuesto en el artículo 413, y la empresa porteadora á la responsabilidad que le resulte.

ART. 433. Cuando la reexportación de mercancías remitidas á una aduana para ese objeto, no se efectuare dentro de los treinta días siguientes á la expiración del plazo de un año señalado para la duración máxima del depósito fiscal, y la Secretaría de Hacienda no lo hubiere prorrogado, quedará sin efecto el permiso y se procederá conforme á lo dispuesto en el artículo 397.

ART. 434. Si la reexportación de mercancías en depósito fiscal se debe efectuar por otro punto que aquel en que han sido depositadas, y no fuere posible al consignario designar en su solicitud el tren ó buque en que han de salir del país, se concederá que después de llegadas al punto de salida, el interesado presente allí la solicitud de embarque, en el concepto de que, transcurridos quince días después de la llegada de las mercancías sin que hayan sido embarcadas para su reexportación, comenzarán á causar el derecho de guarda que establece el artículo 153, hasta que sean embarcadas ó se cumpla el plazo que señala el artículo 433.

ART. 435. Cuando para el transporte de mercancías en depósito fiscal sea necesario el uso de vías pertenecientes á distintas empresas, aquélla á que se haga la entrega será la que asuma, durante todo el tránsito, la responsabilidad que establece la ley. Si el transporte en estas condiciones exigiere forzosamente el transbordo de las mercancías, así lo manifestará la empresa porteadora, para que los bultos sean precintados y sellados, si de ello fueren susceptibles, y para que sean custodiados durante el tránsito por un empleado fiscal que intervenga el transbordo y remueva los candados fiscales.

EL IMPUESTO SOBRE ALCOHOLES EN EL TERRITORIO DE TEPIC.

Se ha publicado el siguiente decreto:

"ARTÍCULO 1°. Desde el 1° de julio próximo, las fábricas de aguardiente, en el Territorio de Tepic, pagarán el derecho de Patente á razón

de $1.20 por cada barril que no exceda de 70 kilos de peso bruto, en vez de la cuota de $2.50 por barril que, por concepto del expresado derecho, fija la fraccíon VI del artículo 2° del decreto sobre abolición de impuestos alcabalatorios en el Territorio de Tepic, promulgado el 12 de mayo de 1896.

"ART. 2°. Para el efecto del pago, los dueños ó encargados de dichas fábricas agregarán á la manifestación que ordena el artículo 63 de la ley general de Contribuciones directas, la noticia que previene la citada fraccíon VI del artículo 2° del decreto sobre abolición de impuestos alcabalatorios.

"Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento.

"Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México, á 26 de mayo de 1904.

PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

"Al Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público.

"Lic. JOSÉ YVES LIMANTOUR."

NICARAGUA.

CONCESIÓN QUE AUTORIZA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE DOS MUELLES.

La Asamblea Nacional Legislativa, decreta:

Unico. Aprobar el contrato celebrado entre Don JOSÉ DOLORES GÓMEZ, Ministro de Fomento, en representación del Gobierno, por una parte, y JULIO WIEST, Ingeniero Civil, por sí, en los términos siguientes:

I.

WIEST se compromete á construir dos muelles, uno en el lugar que el Gobierno habilite como puerto en la Costa Atlántica y en el extremo del ferrocarril proyectado, y el otro en el Gran Lago en el extremo del ferrocarril aludido, ambos á propósito para efectuar á su costado la carga y descarga de las embarcaciones mayores.

II.

Si el Gobierno habilitare otro puerto ya sea en la del Gran Lago, el contratista gozará del derecho de prelación para construir estos muelles, previa licitación.

III.

La forma, resistencia y dimensiones del muelle ó de los muelles serán adecuadas á su objeto y á las peculiaridades del lugar, de la bahía ó bahías donde se construyan, determinadas por el Señor WIEST, de acuerdo con el Ingeniero que al efecto designe el Gobierno.

IV.

Los trabajos de construcción deberán empezarse desde la fecha en que el Gobierno habilitare el nuevo puerto aduanero y lo abra al servicio ó cuando este lo crea conveniente, siempre que el ferrocarril proyectado esté concluído y en explotación, en armonía con lo que se estipula en la cláusula I, y se concluirán dichos trabajos dieciocho meses después de comenzados, debiendo abrirse los muelles inmediatamente al servicio público.

V.

El contratista WIEST recibirá la carga de importación al costado del buque y la trasportará por su cuenta á la bodega de la Aduana. Los artículos de exportación los recibirá en el lugar que se designará al efecto en el muelle, pero cuando por el volumen ó naturaleza de los artículos no puedan ser llevados ó depositados allí, los recibirá en la costa.

VI.

En contratista WIEST hará la carga y descarga de los buques de vela conforme á la carta partida; y si no se efectuase en tiempo, estando la mercancía en el muelle, será responsable de los perjuicios de sobre estadía y demás que se establecen en aquel documento, salvo los casos fortuitos ó de fuerza mayor.

VII.

Cuando se junten varias embarcaciones con carga ó por carga se arreglará con la empresa el orden de prelación, conforme las fechas de su arribo.

VIII.

Los empleados del Gobierno y sus equipajes no pagarán derecho alguno, ni tampoco los representantes del pueblo y sus equipajes. Por toda clase de carga perteneciente al Gobierno di Nicaragua, el contratista Señor WIEST cobrará solamente el 50 por ciento de los precios de tarifa.

IX.

El Gobierno de Nicaragua, otorga á favor del contratista Señor WIEST, las siguientes concesiones:

1ª. Podrá expropiar de acuerdo con la ley, los edificios particulares y el área de terreno que necesite para su empresa por razón de este contrato, y con ese fin queda la obra declarada de utilidad pública.

2ª. Introducción libre de todos los derechos de aduana y exención de cualesquier a otros impuestos fiscales y locales, ordinarios y extraordi-

narios, establecidos ó por establecerse, con excepción de los de ornato y beneficencia, de los materiales y maquinarias ó cualquiera otra cosa que se necesite para la construcción del muelle y los útiles para uso de escritorio y bodega, cemento, hierro, clavos, pinturas, hierro galvanizado y alquitrán que necesite para la administración y que entretenimiento de los aludidos muelles.

3ª. Exención de taxa y de impuestos fiscales, establecidos ó por establecerse, sobre el capital de la empresa y todos sus accesorios.

4ª. Derecho de explotar el muelle durante el término de treinta años que se empezarán á contar desde el día en que el muelle se abra al servicio del comercio. Durante ese tiempo deberán pasar por el muelle todas las mercancías de importación y exportación, las que pagarán por el simple derecho de tránsito y de muellaje, con arreglo á la siguiente tarifa:

	Oro.
Por cada tonelada de peso ó medida	$1.60
Por media tonelada de peso ó medida	1.10
Por un solo quintal ó un bulto mínimum	.60
Por cada pasajero	.25
Por cada bulto de equipaje	.25
Por cada tonelada de maderas de tinte	.60
Por cada tonelada de madera de construcción	.85
Por cada cabeza de ganado mayor	.25

No pagarán muellaje los niños menores de seis años, ni tampoco los pasajeros de tránsito que entran de paseo al puerto ó ciudad. No se cobrará muellaje por las aves ni por el ganado caballar, lanar, cabrío y demás animales que se introduzcan para el mejoramiento de las razas del país.

X.

Los precios de la tarifa inserta en la cláusula anterior representan por ahora el máximun que el empresario puede cobrar. Pero si en el curso del tiempo las condiciones económicas y mercantiles sirvieren de causa á un aumento de la expresada tarifa, el contratista Señor Wiest podrá verificar el aumento de tarifa, previa solicitud al Gobierno y de acuerdo con éste.

XI.

Las embarcaciones no podrán cargar ni descargarse sino al costado del muelle. El orden de preferencia será reglamentado por el contratista Señor Wiest con la aprobación del Gobierno.

XII.

Durante los treinta años de que trata el párrafo primero del inciso 4° de la cláusula IX, no se podrá construir otro muelle en el puerto que el Gobierno habilite conforme á la cláusula I, á una distancia menor de cinco kilómetros á cada lado del muelle á que se refiere este contrato.

XIII.

El contratista Señor WIEST podrá traspasar todos los derechos y obligaciones que resultan de este contrato á otra persona ó compañía que se encargue de la ejecución y explotación de la empresa, la cual en todo caso estará sujeta á las leyes y tribunales de la República de Nicaragua.

XIV.

Trascurridos los treinta años á que se refieren las cláusulas novena y duodécima (IX y XII), el Gobierno de Nicaragua podrá comprar el muelle por su valor y con un 25 por ciento de rebaja, estimado por dos peritos nombrados uno por cada parte, los cuales designarán un tercero antes de dar su aprobación, que dirima todo punto de discordia. En caso que alguna de las partes se negase á nombrar el árbitro, se procederá de conformidad con la ley.

XV.

El contratista Señor WIEST podrá construir por su cuenta, ramales de ferrocarril en el puesto que se hace referencia para facilitar la carga y descarga, y tanto para estos trabajos como para los demás de instalación y de entretenimiento del muelle, los materiales que se trasporten por el ferrocarril nacional pagarán por el servicio el cincuenta por ciento menos de los precios de tarifa.

XVI.

La presente concesión caducará por falta de cumplimiento á cualquiera de las cláusulas sustanciales conforme el Código Civil á que se refiere este contrato.

XVII.

El contratista Señor WIEST no podrá vender los artículos que introduzca libre de derecho aduanero para los fines de este contrato, y la infracción de lo estipulado se castigará de conformidad con las leyes de defraudaciones fiscales, sin perjuicio de declarar caducado el presente contrato.

XVIII.

La concesión de 14 de marzo de 1902 entre el Gobierno y el Doctor don FERNANDO SÁNCHEZ, sobre construcción de muelle, queda rescindida y sin efecto por el desistimiento espontáneo del expresado Doctor SÁNCHEZ en nota de 16 de diciembre de 1903.

XIX.

Toda cuestión que se suscite entre el Gobierno de Nicaragua y la empresa del contratista Señor WIEST, será resuelta por un Tribunal de

Arbitradores, amigables componedores, con arreglo á las leyes de la República.

XX.

El presente contrato se someterá á la aprobación del Congreso. Y en fe de lo estipulado firman el presente contrato en el Ministerio de Fomento, en la ciudad de Managua, á los veintiún días del mes de abril de mil novecientos cuatro.

José D. Gómez.
J. Wiest.

El Presidente de la República, acuerda: Aprobar el contrato que antecede.

Managua 21 de abril de 1904.

Zelaya.

El Ministro de Fomento,

Gómez.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones de la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa, á los veintinueve días del mes de abril de mil novecientos cuatro.

José D. Gómez, D. P.
Adolfo Vivas, D. S.
Félix P. Zelaya M., D. S.

Publíquese. Managua, 30 de abril de 1904.

J. S. Zelaya.

El Ministro de Fomento,

José D. Gómez.

Acepto las enmiendas hechas al presente contrato por la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa, 30 de abril de 1904.

Julio Wiest.

PERÚ.

COMERCIO EN 1903.

[Superintendencia General de Aduanas—Oficina de Estadística Comercial, Callao.]

	lib.	*s.*	*c.*
Importación	3,783,380	6	05
Exportación	3,840,476	7	92
Total	7,623,857	3	97

Resumen por naciones.

Naciones.	Importación.			Exportación.		
	lib.	*s.*	*c.*	*lib.*	*s.*	*c.*
Alemania	448,315	1	13	327,207	2	89
República Argentina	12	2	79	188	4	91
Australia	17,152	4	32	.....		
Bélgica	231,071	8	59	1,493	2	00
Bolivia	12,679	0	20	192,599	9	05
Brasil	.....			452	0	00
China	62,753	9	37	735	8	46
Chile	220,112	1	81	523,716	4	68
Colombia	1,529	0	78	13,748	1	06
Costa Rica	706	4	12	138	8	16
Cuba	6,289	8	04	1,622	4	00
Ecuador	15,675	1	49	40,902	6	18
Estados Unidos de Norte América	576,901	8	59	492,290	7	08
España	24,169	2	05	36,030	6	58
Francia	187,219	1	18	100,429	3	87
Gran Bretaña	1,486,438	1	13	1,538,360	9	44
Guatemala	438	7	50	2,438	0	20
Holanda	.....			2,300	0	00
Italia	147,812	7	40	12,296	4	64
India Inglesa	10,334	3	82	.....		
Islas Azores	.....			16,307	9	88
Islas Barbadas	4	5	00	21,196	8	00
Japón	1,073	1	65	.....		
México	1,800	5	30	2,102	0	40
Nicaragua	296	0	00	.....		
Panamá [2]	816	0	09	144	4	40
Portugal	1,817	0	10	16,541	9	36
Salvador, El	7,142	4	90	9	6	30
Santo Tomás	.....			645	0	00
Siam	11,792	0	20	.....		
Tacna {Arica	2,317	0	25	16,470	1	92
Tacna {Tacna	1,570	3	66	9,692	1	99
Uruguay	1,350	6	97	1,662	5	66
Vancouver (parte inglesa)	5,504	8	00	29,843	3	11
Por declarar la nación Iquitos	298,284	5	62	438,909	3	70
Total	3,783,380	6	05	3,840,476	7	92

SALVADOR.

LA MEMORIA DE HACIENDA Y CRÉDITO PÚBLICO.

[Del "Diario de El Salvador," No. 2,495.]

Del importante documento leído ante la Asamblea Nacional en el mes de marzo de 1904, por el Subsecretario del Ramo, Señor LÓPEZ MENCÍA, se extractan los siguientes datos:

La deuda actual de la Nación asciende á $11,157,153.71.

Si la amortización de esta deuda continuara con la misma regularidad hasta hoy observada, se puede calcular la disminución del pasivo, de aquí á diciembre de este año, en una suma no menor de $2,771,724, así:

Bonos de El Salvador	$617,100.00
Contratas y otros créditos pendientes	2,007,715.45
Deuda Burrell, primer contado de $56,503.29, inclusos los intereses, al cambio de 160 por ciento	146,908.55
	2,771,724.00

Calculando la entrada probable que producirán las rentas durante el año y deducido el importe de los gastos administrativos, habrá un déficit no menor de $829,024 y sobre esto se llama fuertemente la atención de la Asamblea.

Á este propósito hace notar que el año pasado entre las cantidades gastadas y las presupuestas, hubo un exceso en aquéllas de $1,595,481.39.

Refiriéndose al movimiento de fondos consulares dice:

"En los presupuestos que se han sucedido desde que rige la Ley de Misiones Consulares, no figura ninguna partida que comprenda los gastos de las oficinas de esa naturaleza existentes en el exterior, y no obstante que una contabilidad ordenada y bien dispuesta lo exige así, tal cosa no ha podido llevarse á cabo por la razón apuntada. Es, pues, de urgencia una reforma en el sentido que dejo dicho, y para el efecto me permito insinuar á la Honorable Asamblea uno de los medios que mejores resultados podrían dar, y es que los Cónsules hagan constar, por medio de estampillas, en cada documento que expidan ó visen, el importe de los emolumentos que perciban."

El total de ingresos durante el año fué de $6,792,045.69, distribuídos así:

Rentas aduaneras	$4,273,133.92
Rentas de licores	1,945,706.19
Rentas diversas	297,028.33
Correos, telégrafos, teléfonos, Imprenta Nacional y otros servicios	276,177.25
Total	6,792,045.69

El producto de rentas aduaneras fué de $4,273,133.92, de los cuales corresponden $3,620,977.09 á la importación, y á la exportación $652,656.83.

La renta de licores produjo $1,945,706.19, habiéndose expendido 1,714,127 botellas de aguardiente, quedando una existencia el 31 del pasado diciembre, de 165,022 botellas.

El número de puestos de venta, abiertos en la República, fué de 7,230.

El número de aparatos destilatorios que funcionaron en los 15 centros de fábricas establecidas actualmente en la República, fué de 73, con capacidad para destilar 20,104 botellas cada doce horas.

La persecución del contrabando dió por resultado las aprehensiones que á continuación se expresan:

Fábricas de aguardiente, 313; fábricas de chicha, 561; ventas decomisadas, 44; botellas de aguardiente decomisadas, 228.

De los Bonos del Salvador se amortizaron $592,087.83, de cuyo importe corresponden al primer trimestre $268,357.80, amortizados en las Aduanas y Administraciones de Rentas conforme al anterior sistema, y $323,730.03 al segundo semestre, amortizados por el sistema de subastas; quedando para el presente año un saldo de $4,987,452.26 por capital, y $853,186.29 por intereses, ó sea el total de $5,883,163.90 ya expresado.

Se emitieron por diversos títulos, en el año, bonos por valor de $4,868,728.22.

Según informa el Tribunal Superior de Cuentas, se glosaron durante el año 212 cuentas y se hicieron reparos en las mismas por valor de $73,789.02. Una parte de estos reparos quedó desvanecida con los comprobantes, órdenes, etc., que los empleados respectivos presentaron, ascendiendo á $22,638.46 el importe de los cargos así desvanecidos.

De las resultas que quedaron en pie, se han cobrado sin necesidad de ejecución judicial $5,710.09, y se hicieron ingresar, por medio del Juzgado General de Hacienda, $1,816.76.

El valor de las Especies Fiscales, numeradas y selladas por aquella oficina durante el mismo año, ascendió á $90,973.16, sin incluir $8,550 en timbres de los llamados de Instrucción Pública Primaria.

Las cantidades que ingresaron á la Tesorería General, en todo el año, ascendieron á $3,920,614.57, y las salidas á $3,832,747.06, quedando para este año una existencia de $87,867.51.

Según aparece de los informes suministrados por el Juzgado General de Hacienda, se pronunciaron durante el año 38 sentencias definitivas y 314 interlocutorias. El mismo Juzgado hizo ingresar á la Tesorería General las cantidades siguientes: por ejecuciones que entabló el Fiscal de Hacienda contra varios empleados públicos, en virtud de reparos hechos por la Contaduría Mayor, $4,853.80; por venta de efectos públicos, $1,217.30, y por multas que pagaron algunos contrabandistas de aguardiente, $935.17, incluyendo en esta última cantidad $76 que fueron remitidos el 2 de enero del presente año.

EL CAFÉ SALVADOREÑO.

[Del "Diario del Salvador" de junio 20 de 1904.]

Por los puertos de la República, durante la cosecha de 1903–4, hasta el 31 de mayo último, habíase embarcado café así:

	Quintales.
Acajutla	358,148.35
La Libertad	121,864.00
La Unión	154,725.60
Total	634,737.95

Quedaron listos para ser embarcados en el mes de junio, algo más de 25,000 quintales.

URUGUAY.

COMERCIO DEL PUERTO DE MONTEVIDEO EN ABRIL DE 1904.

Las salidas de buques y las exportaciones del puerto de Montevideo durante el mes de abril de 1904 fueron como sigue:

BUQUES.

Vapores	48

EXPORTACIONES.

Artículos.	Cantidad.
Estados Unidos:	
Cueros vacunos secos...número..	4,500
Cerda ....fardos..	30
Tasajo....id....	3,587
Id ....toneladas..	215
Alemania:	
Cueros vacunos secos...número..	1,000
Cueros vacunos salados ....id....	52,299
Lana....fardos..	1,532
Cueros lanares ....id....	2
Afrecho ....sacos..	29,466
Afrechillo ....id....	567
Lino....id....	1,737
Francia:	
Cueros vacunos secos....número..	500
Cueros vacunos salados ....id....	11,695
Lana....fardos..	7,037
Cueros lanares ....id....	352
Cueros varios....id....	7
Huesos y ceniza ....toneladas..	121
Id ....sacos..	1,058
Astas ....sacos..	82,248
Sangre seco ....sacos..	379
España:	
Cueros vacunos secos...número..	5,112
Cueros vacunos salados ....id....	187
Tasajo ....fardos..	200
Id ....toneladas..	30
Sebo ....pipas..	25
Id ....bordalesas..	600
Italia:	
Cueros vacunos secos..números..	2,533
Cueros vacunos salados ....id....	499
Cerda ....fardos..	38
Lana ....id....	22
Cueros lanares ....id....	377
Cueros varios....id....	58
Tasajo....id....	150
Sebo....pipas..	713
Id ....bordalesas..	100
Astas ....sacos..	2,300
Bélgica:	
Cueros vacunos secos..números..	267
Cueros vacunos salados....id....	32,873
Cerda ....fardos..	15
Lana ....id....	1,926

Artículos.	Cantidad.
Bélgica—Continúa.	
Cueros lanares ....fardos..	11
Sebo ....bordalesas..	300
Harina....sacos..	171
Lino....id....	2,616
Lenguas ....cajones..	1,700
Portugal:	
Cueros vacunos secos..números..	3,300
Tasajo....toneladas..	44
Inglaterra:	
Lana....fardos..	283
Tasajo....id....	50
Id ....toneladas..	12
Sebo ....pipas..	226
Id ....bordalesas..	2,454
Maíz ....sacos..	1,214
Trigo....id....	704
Lino....id....	15,155
Lenguas ....cajones..	2,597
Huesos y ceniza....sacos..	11
Carne conservada ....cajones..	40
Sangre, seca ....sacos..	1,727
Brazil:	
Tasajo ....fardos..	43,675
Id ....toneladas..	3,497
Sebo ....pipas..	50
Id ....bordalesas..	130
Harina....sacos..	9,000
Apecho....id....	200
Maíz ....id....	8,576
Alpiste ....id....	100
Lenguas ....cajones..	6
Ovejas....	830
Cuba:	
Tasajo ....fardos..	28,833
Id ....toneladas..	1,731
Chile:	
Sebo ....pipas..	50
Id ....bordalesas..	300
Harina....sacos..	730
Maíz ....id....	150
Alpiste ....id....	50
Grasa....cuarterolas..	650
Id ....cajones..	250
Islas Malvinas:	
Maíz ....sacos..	33

VENEZUELA.

COLONIZACIÓN DE LAS ISLAS "LA TORTUGA" Y "LOS ROQUES."

El Congreso de los Estados Unidos de Veñezuela decreta:

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Se aprueba en todas sus partes el contrato celebrado por el Ejecutivo Nacional con el ciudadano General JOSÉ ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ, para la administración de la isla "La Tortuga" y el grupo denominado "Los Roques," y cuyo tenor es el siguiente:

"El Ministro de Fomento de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, suficientemente autorizado por el Ejecutivo Federal, por una parte, y por la otra el ciudadano General JOSÉ ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ, mayor de veintiún años, domiciliado en esta ciudad y en capacidad legal para contratar, han convenido en celebrar el siguiente contrato:

"ARTÍCULO 1°. El Ejecutivo Federal cede á MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ, sus herederos ó causahabientes, por el término de quince años, la administración de la isla "La Tortuga" y la del grupo denominado "Los Roques," todas pertenecientes al Territorio Federal Colón, bajo las condiciones expresadas en el presente contrato.

"ART. 2°. MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ, sus herederos ó causahabientes se comprometen á fundar en dichas Islas el cultivo de árboles frutales de acuerdo con las condiciones del terreno, y á establecer la cría de ganado lanar, cabrío, de cerda y de aves de corral. Para el debido cumplimiento de esta obligación, MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ fomentará la colonización en dichas Islas, llevando á ellas colonos que se domicilien allí y se consagren á la agricultura y á la cría.

"ART. 3°. El Ejecutivo Federal preferirá en igualdad de condiciones á MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ, sus herederos ó causahabientes, en caso de llegar á contratarse la explotación de las sustancias fertilizadoras ó minas de cualquier clase que se descubran en las prenombradas islas, siempre que dichas concesiones no hayan sido hechas á otras personas ó compañías.

"ART. 4°. El Ejecutivo Federal cede al contratista MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ la propiedad exclusiva de toda la madera que sea necesario talar para la implantación de árboles frutales, entre los cuales será preferido el coco, por adaptarse dicha siembra mejor á las condiciones de clima y de terreno.

"ART. 5°. Si antes de trascurridos los quince años fijados para la duración de este contrato, fuere suspendido en sus efectos por Resolución Ejecutiva, el Gobierno resarcirá al contratista ó á sus causahabientes con 10 bolívares por cada árbol de coco que haya plantado. Para el mejor cumplimiento de esta obligación, el Gobierno ordenará al Gobornador del Territorio Federal Colón que forme una cuenta exacta del número de árboles que existan actualmente, á fin de que dicho

número sea deducido del que se presente para el pago que se estipula, entrando ahora en posesión de ellos el contratista MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ.

"ART. 6°. Terminada la duración del presente contrato, la propiedad de todas las plantaciones que existan en las mencionadas Islas, junto con todos los beneficios quo de ellas se deriven en lo sucesivo, pasará al Gobierno Nacional, el cual dictará las medidas conducentes á su mejor administración.

"ART. 7°. Un año después de firmado este contrato, MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ ó sus causahabientes pagarán como arrendamiento al Gobierno Nacional la cantidad de mil quinientos bolívares (B. 1,500) por año, debiendo efectuar el pago por anualidades vencidas.

"ART. 8°. El cumplimiento de las obligaciones del contratista MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ comenzará dentro de los primeros seis meses después de firmado este contrato, plazo que podrá ser prorrogado por un tiempo igual en caso de fuerza mayor.

"ART. 9°. Este contrato no podrá ser traspasado á Gobierno extranjero, y para ser traspasado á cualquiera otra persona ó compañía requiere la previa participación al Ejecutivo Federal.

"ART. 10. Las dudas y controversias de cualquier naturaleza que puedan suscitarse sobre este contrato, serán resueltas de conformidad con el artículo 139 de la Constitución Nacional vigente.

"Hechos dos de un tenor á un solo efecto, en Caracas, á veintidos de mayo de mil novecientos tres, año 92° de la Independencia y 45° de la Federación.

[L. S.] "JOSÉ T. ARRIA.

"J. A. MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ."

Dado en el Palacio Legislativo á los siete días de abril de 1904—Año 93° de la Independencia y 46° de la Federación.

El Presidente de la Cámara del Senado,

[L. S.] SANTIAGO BRICEÑO.

El Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados,

[L. S.] JOSÉ IGNACIO LARES.

El Secretario de la Cámara del Senado,

R. CASTILLO CHAPELLÍN.

El Secretario de la Cámara de Diputados,

VICENTE PIMENTEL.

Palacio Federal en Caracas, á ocho de abril de 1904—Año 93° de la Independencia y 46° de la Federación.

Ejecútese y cuídese de su ejecución.

[L. S.] CIPRIANO CASTRO.

COMERCIO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA CON AMÉRICA EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1904.

Los "Informes relativos al tráfico y navegación del Reino Unido," publicados en junio de 1904, contienen los siguientes datos referentes al comercio de dicho Reino con las naciones de América en el primer semestre de 1904. Todos estos datos están comparados con los del 1902 y de 1903.

Artículos y países.	1902.	1903.	1904.
IMPORTACIONES.			
Animales vivos.			
Ganado vacuno:			
República Argentina	.....	£455,671	.....
Estados Unidos	£3,205,585	2,532,061	£3,733,592
Ganado lanar:			
República Argentina	.....	134,239	.....
Estados Unidos	236,985	114,370	278,698
Comestibles y bebidas.			
Trigo:			
República Argentina	1,186,347	2,646,970	4,221,436
Chile	28,632	16,541	80,048
Estados Unidos	7,130,615	5,027,435	1,809,940
Harina de trigo:			
Estados Unidos	3,436,982	3,523,612	3,005,764
Cebada:			
Estados Unidos	669,133	663,172	991,306
Avena:			
Estados Unidos	111,514	106,619	17,930
Maíz:			
República Argentina	763,270	446,403	1,390,402
Estados Unidos	286,774	3,586,521	1,558,845
Carne de vaca, fresca:			
República Argentina	800,523	928,140	999,115
Estados Unidos	2,783,926	2,900,850	2,969,954
Carne de carnero, fresca:			
República Argentina	1,075,666	1,277,560	1,185,122
Carne de puerco, fresca:			
Estados Unidos	392,648	182,663	158,772
Tocino:			
Estados Unidos	4,249,431	3,787,797	3,286,470
Carne de vaca, salada:			
Estados Unidos	124,600	133,725	96,561
Jamones:			
Estados Unidos	1,738,400	1,308,477	1,356,721
Café:			
Brasil	202,964	332,032	101,158
Centro América	469,913	462,030	632,141
Azúcar sin refinar:			
República Argentina	189,898	44,176	.....
Brasil	161,278	25,505	31,039
Cuba	.....	86,363	.....
Perú	25,169	59,393	234,828
Tabaco en rama:			
Estados Unidos	816,029	815,437	972,219
Tabaco elaborado:			
Estados Unidos	730,131	641,231	584,454
Metales.			
Cobre:			
Chile	143,460	136,836	117,468
Estados Unidos	9,517	3,576	530
Régulo y precipitado:			
Chile	150,098	155,983	94,437
Perú	50,446	62,710	62,336
Estados Unidos	281,706	77,744	107,545
Forjado y no forjado:			
Chile	474,645	283,905	466,459
Estados Unidos	1,645,984	565,876	1,303,675
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos	37,458	8,952	36,195
Plomo en lingotes y láminas:			
Estados Unidos	322,936	220,944	202,284

Artículos y países.	1902.	1903.	1904.
IMPORTACIONES—continúa.			
Materias primas para fábricas de tejidos.			
Algodón en rama:			
Brasil	£764,767	£639,822	£551,936
Estados Unidos	15,800,629	16,408,046	17,212,340
Lana de carnero:			
Sud América	369,821	367,983	431,564
Lana de alpaca, llama y vicuña:			
Chile	16,337	42,559	58,420
Perú	136,949	102,863	117,467
Materias primas para varias industras.			
Cueros crudos:			
Repúblicas Argentina y Uruguay	39,810	4,357	.....
Brasil	15,142	14,977	33,825
Sebo y estearina:			
República Argentina	300,329	241,964	261,138
Estados Unidos	122,663	110,531	231,932
Artículos manufacturados.			
Papel:			
Estados Unidos	169,090	165,488	174,503
Miscelánea.			
Caballos:			
Estados Unidos	201,936	79,364	53,176
Linaza y semilla de linaza:			
República Argentina	1,553,608	1,168,805	1,640,724
Estados Unidos	128,446	30,358	1,320
EXPORTACIONES.			
Sustancias alimenticias y bebidas.			
Aguas gaseosas:			
Estados Unidos	101,747	109,326	116,925
Sal, gema y cristalizada:			
Estados Unidos	45,187	24,398	26,915
Espíritus:			
Estados Unidos	150,204	170,194	190,468
Materias primas.			
Carbón de piedra, coke, etc.:			
República Argentina	425,787	400,110	477,416
Brasil	338,926	322,295	352,889
Chile	154,624	99,313	119,444
Estados Unidos	50,240	608,882	53,863
Uruguay	293,946	234,565	158,022
Lana de carnero:			
Estados Unidos	216,890	314,051	352,241
Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte.			
Artículos de algodón de todas clases:			
República Argentina	474,617	749,962	1,129,110
Brasil	583,841	735,182	720,161
Centro América	145,523	127,933	207,952
Chile	275,805	420,036	450,733
Colombia	162,894	192,454	199,897
México	154,488	113,007	159,348
Perú	195,465	145,366	179,177
Estados Unidos	948,700	1,025,761	792,854
Uruguay	165,871	194,066	207,991
Venezuela	105,616	108,561	268,008
Hilaza de jute:			
Brasil	164,133	172,519	96,918
Estados Unidos	3,978	17,150	24,758
Artículos de jute:			
República Argentina	51,968	136,050	109,924
Brasil	12,161	2,535	2,070
Estados Unidos	569,724	474,822	507,354
Hilaza de lino:			
Estados Unidos	31,986	25,751	29,500
Géneros de hilo en piezas:			
República Argentina	26,287	29,744	42,913
Brasil	24,043	27,091	33,039
Colombia	5,718	8,024	9,007
México	25,045	15,958	17,557
Estados Unidos	1,139,414	1,115,239	1,115,433
Tejidos de lana:			
República Argentina	48,258	72,441	171,721
Brasil	41,674	55,495	63,197

Artículos y países.	1902.	1903.	1904.
EXPORTACIONES—continúa.			
Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte—Continúa.			
Tejidos de lana—Continúa.			
Chile	£56,754	£67,395	£113,245
México			20,432
Perú	36,268	27,635	40,744
Estados Unidos	192,053	191,265	144,197
Uruguay	11,977	20,366	39,874
Tejidos de estambre:			
República Argentina	73,692	91,070	181,000
Brasil	48,422	43,179	39,015
Chile	75,626	73,454	55,009
México			26,231
Perú	12,790	9,170	15,700
Estados Unidos	436,521	516,667	491,381
Uruguay	22,822	30,918	26,120
Alfombras:			
República Argentina	26,513	17,405	26,074
Chile	13,544	14,538	19,229
Estados Unidos	30,837	31,797	18,018
Metales y artículos de metal.			
Cuchillería:			
República Argentina	8,089	12,039	14,048
Brasil	12,841	16,726	15,727
Chile	7,509	7,623	10,795
Estados Unidos	34,042	46,029	38,930
Ferretería, no enumerada:			
República Argentina	11,101	10,739	27,512
Brasil	12,195	16,954	42,030
Chile	9,483	9,112	14,770
Estados Unidos	24,738	18,571	16,055
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos	331,203	949,740	121,572
Hierro en barras, varillas, etc.:			
República Argentina	16,989	14,036	14,862
Brasil	16,725	16,529	13,440
Chile	18,020	16,599	12,440
Estados Unidos	40,991	49,622	30,888
Hierro galvanizado en hojas:			
República Argentina	110,907	192,173	319,673
Centro América	13,732	6,075	10,297
Chile	18,569	37,664	38,628
México	42,790	51,745	41,882
Uruguay	20,197	20,887	14,121
Hoja de lata:			
Estados Unidos	496,845	384,520	430,746
Maquinaria.			
Locomotoras:			
Sud América	56,987	133,779	157,403
Estados Unidos	6,845	431	25
Maquinaria agrícola:			
Sud América	8,116	17,536	14,645
Estados Unidos	195	23	1,928
Maquinaria de las demás clases:			
Sud América	59,409	68,822	104,121
Estados Unidos	4,202	10,013	9,559
Instrumentos de agricultura:			
Sud América	23,257	27,947	47,611
Estados Unidos	475	148	494
Máquinas de coser:			
Sud América	19,525	29,653	29,438
Maquinaria de minas:			
Sud América	19,332	10,482	20,769
Estados Unidos	215	2,340	494
Máquina textil:			
Sud América	79,887	78,936	115,039
Estados Unidos	228,455	290,583	190,827
Miscelánea.			
Cimiento:			
República Argentina	15,174	19,562	12,642
Brasil	6,285	2,104	4,183
Estados Unidos	12,638	27,884	3,522
Loza:			
República Argentina	18,560	39,018	44,102
Brasil	31,054	36,419	44,747
Estados Unidos	253,474	276,896	304,846
Aceite de semilla:			
Brasil	34,817	23,442	26,782

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

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THE SECOND GENERAL INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The Second General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republic will be held in Santiago de Chile in March or April, 1905, the exact date to be announced in the September BULLETIN.

The first convention was held in Washington on December 2, 1902, and before adjournment it was agreed that the next meeting should be held in Santiago de Chile in March, 1904. As, however, throughout the summer of 1903 yellow fever prevailed upon the Texas-Mexican border of the United States and at various points in Mexico, demanding upon the part of the sanitary authorities of the United States and of the Republic of Mexico vigorous repressive measures during that summer and fall and much vigilance during the early spring of 1904 to prevent a recurrence, it was impossible, for representatives of the public health authorities of the United States and of the Republic of Mexico to absent themselves from their respective fields of duties for the length of time necessary to proceed to Santiago de Chile and return. By and with the unanimous consent of the International Sanitary Bureau, therefore, it was decided to postpone the convention for one year.

It should be stated here that this convention is quite distinct from any other International Medical Congress. It is official in character and is to be held in accordance with resolutions adopted by the Second International Conference of the American States, held in the City of Mexico, October, 1901, to January, 1902, the said resolutions formulating an international sanitary policy.

It is understood that active preparations are being made in the United States to insure a full representation, and it is expected that the meeting in Santiago de Chile will be of great interest.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

EXPORTS, FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1904.

The principal exports from the Argentine Republic for the first five months of 1904, as compared with 1903, according to figures published in the "Review of the River Plate" of June 18, 1904, were as follows:

Articles.	1904.	1903.	Articles.	1904.	1903.
Oxhides:					
Dry.....number..	823,186	915,096	Linseed.....tons..	666,287	399,645
Salt..... do....	605,950	592,692	Flour.....do....	34,187	26,367
Horsehides:					
Dry..... do....	25,512	62,676	Bran..... do....	50,445	43,641
Salt..... do....	50,967	72,064	Quebracho..... do....	119,823	119,656
Sheepskins.....bales..	30,172	32,276	Sugar..... do....	5,232	7,033
Hair..... do....	1,421	1,328	Oilseed.....bags..	80,191	71,577
Tallow.....pipes..	12,479	10,082	Pollards.....do....	113,653	104,409
Do.....casks..	29,317	42,243	Hay.....bales..	246,632	529,739
Do.....hogsheads..	8,361	11,984	Tobacco.....do....	7,818	5,504
Goatskins..... bales..	1,984	1,187	Butter..... cases..	120,126	129,850
Wool.....do....	277,483	328,098	Carcases, mutton	1,594,985	1,396,124
Wheat..... tons..	1,588,003	1,159,649	Quarters, beef	414,009	340,451
Maize.....do....	434,054	305,977			

PORT MOVEMENTS IN APRIL, 1904.

The following figures, published in the Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*), indicate the commercial movement of the principal ports of the Argentine Republic for the month of April, 1904:

BUENOS AYRES.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Corn.....tons..	36,303	Butter.....boxes..	10,626
Wheat.....do....	70,327	Quebracho.....tons..	3,469
Linseed.....do....	47,036	Quebracho extract.....sacks..	14,370
Flour.....do....	7,664	Minerals.....do....	1,520
Wool.....bales..	47,067	Intestines.....hogsheads..	1,237
Sheepskins.....do....	4,792	Cattle.....head..	1,277
Oxhides:		Horses.....do....	623
Dry.....number..	129,818	Mules.....do....	1,149
Salted.....do....	123,923	Tallow.....pipes..	3,100
Horsehides:		Do.....hogsheads..	5,063
Dry.....do....	88,850	Jerked beef.....bales..	11,343
Salted.....do....	7,260	Frozen mutton.....do....	48,959
Calfskins.....do....	3,648	Conserved meat.....boxes..	13,896
Hair.....bales..	138	Tongues.....do....	737
Various hides.....do....	256	Hay.....bales..	38,837
Flax cakes.....sacks..	13,552	Frozen sheep.....quarters..	19,000
Barley.....tons..	557	Frozen meats.....do....	28,932
Bran.....do....	9,451	Various meats.....packages..	4,107
Seeds.....do....	342	Tobacco.....bales..	450
Bones and bone ash.....do....	1,177	Frozen lamb.....quarters..	2,500
Horns.....number..	148		

BAHIA BLANCA.

During the month of April, 1904, 21 steamships cleared from the port of Bahia Blanca, carrying the following merchandise to the countries enumerated:

Belgium.—Wheat, 16,545 tons.

Germany.—Wheat, 11,798 tons; wool, 643 bales.

England.—Wheat, 12,582 tons; linseed, 29 tons; sheepskins, 398 bales.

France.—Wool, 3,437 bales.

Brazil.—Wheat, 3,115 tons; flour, 66 tons; oxen, 298 head.

Spain.—Wheat, 4,822 tons.

Holland.—Wheat, 10,059 tons.

SAN NICOLAS.

Nine steamships cleared from the port of San Nicolas during the month of April, 1904, carrying the following merchandise to the destinations given:

England.—Wheat, 1,315 tons; corn, 367 tons.

Belgium.—Wheat, 500 tons; wool, 124 bales.

Germany.—Wheat 272 tons; linseed, 1,820 tons; wool, 731 bales.

Holland.—Linseed, 765 tons.

Orders.—Wheat, 2,748 tons; corn, 184 tons; linseed, 6,471 tons.

LA PLATA.

During the month of April, 1904, 25 steamships and 2 sailing vessels cleared from the port of La Plata, carrying the following merchandise: Corn, 14,729,416 kilos; wheat, 12,570,300 kilos; linseed, 3,449,645 kilos; birdseed, 10,019 kilos; bran, 1,714,470 kilos.

MEAT TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN 1903.

The "National Provisioner" of July 23, 1904, reproduces a statement from the "Chicago Live Stock World," in which it is noted that Argentine chilled beef is the most formidable rival of American dressed beef. There is a popular notion to the effect that South America sends only frozen meat to London. That is erroneous, as are many more of the popular expressions.

The Argentine Republic sends beef both frozen and merely chilled, and the latter system is rapidly growing in favor, though there are great obstacles to overcome in a five weeks' voyage and passing through the tropics.

The Republic has three-fourths to seven-eighths bred English cattle in large quantities, and the number of good cattle is being steadily increased. There are now 22,500,000 cattle in the Argentine Republic, and about 90,000,000 sheep. As the country only has a population of 4,500,000, these figures indicate that the Argentine Republic has the largest number of meat-producing animals of any country in the world, population considered.

Analysis of the official statistics of the imports of food products into the United Kingdom for the past two years reveals the fact that the consumption of meats and provisions in Great Britain is increasing at a steady pace, in spite of industrial depression and supposed hard times in that kingdom. England's imports of food products for the past two years increased in nearly every line; in fact, with the single exception of hams, the demand for which fell off from 166,016,144 pounds in 1902 to 127,829,184 pounds in 1903. On the other hand, there was a slight increase in bacon imports and a large call for fresh beef and mutton, the imports of fresh beef advancing over 50,000,000 pounds and those of mutton increasing by more than 40,000,000 pounds.

The United States led all other countries in supplying beef and pork products to the United Kingdom in both years. The increase in 1903 over the previous year was most marked in the fresh-beef imports, the United States supplying most of the increased demand, with Argentina second. The United States also increased its mutton exports to Great Britain by nearly 1,000,000 pounds, but here its totals were of course insignificant as compared to the frozen mutton sent in from New Zealand and the Argentine Republic. The United States consumes all the mutton and lamb it can raise within its own borders.

In pork products the United States fell off in its sales to Great Britain, though still outdistancing all competitors. Denmark and Canada increased their exports of bacon, but the former fell off on hams, while Canada gained. The official figures for the two years are as follows:

IMPORTS.

Country of origin.	1902.	1903.
Fresh beef:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
United States	256,532,080	301,719,040
Argentina	103,459,776	129,047,632
All other countries	55,238,448	35,062,160
Total	415,230,304	465,828,832
Bacon:		
United States	367,791,760	324,072,784
Denmark	140,630,224	167,563,312
Canada	51,798,544	74,507,888
Russia	3,888,752	5,147,968
All other countries	5,737,568	6,289,704
Total	569,846,848	577,581,656

IMPORTS—Continued.

Country of origin.	1902.	1903.
Hams:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
United States	146,931,248	105,186,928
Canada	18,360,160	22,119,664
Denmark	197,466	147,616
All other countries	527,270	374,976
Total	166,016,144	127,829,184
Mutton:		
New Zealand	183,124,144	227,968,608
Argentina	151,480,112	166,406,240
United States	3,897,600	4,688,656
All other countries	70,373,222	50,798,160
Total	408,875,078	449,861,664

GERMAN PAPER IN THE REPUBLIC.

According to the official statistics, the Argentine Republic imported $1,689,698.60 worth of paper during the year 1903, which is $97,465 more than in 1902. Paper was imported for the most part from Germany, England, France, and the United States. Printing paper comprised the most important part of the German trade.

Germany's exports of paper to the Argentine Republic during the first four months of 1904 were more than twice as large as they were in the first four months of 1903, or in any previous year, and the Republic ranks now only after England, Holland, and Belgium as a purchaser of German paper.

MAIZE CROP FOR 1903–4.

An official report for the agricultural year 1903–4, issued by the Minister of Agriculture and published in the "South American Journal" of July 16, 1904, shows the following résumé of the crop yields in the various provinces of the Argentine Republic:

Provinces.	Hectares sown.	Average of harvest per hectare.	Amount harvested, tons.
Buenos Ayres	1,006,219	2,073	2,086,219
Santa Fe	639,899	2,539	1,624,530
Cordoba	145,012	1,780	258,144
Entre Rios	105,370	55,272	44,218
Santiago del Estero	20,010	2,200	46,222
Tucuman	26,499	2,000	52,998
Mendoza	10,988	3,000	32,964
San Juan	5,650	2,000	11,300
Rioja	18,883	1,900	35,878
Catamarca	7,643	2,000	15,286
Salta	23,320	2,000	46,640
Jujuy	8,441	2,000	16,882
Formosa Territory	242	2,100	508
Chaco Territory	3,397	2,300	7,913
Misiones Territory	6,941	2,000	13,882
Pampa Central	18,791	2,050	38,522
Neuquen	138	2,000	276

CEREAL STATISTICS.

Mr. FRANK W. BICKNELL, special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, has compiled an interesting and valuable article on wheat and flour in the Argentine Republic, from which the following extracts have been taken:

"The Argentine Republic has been for nineteen years a surplus producer of wheat. In 1873 she exported her first 5 tons of wheat. In 1876 this had increased to 2,100 tons, but it was not until 1884 that she was able to satisfy her own demands from her own crop and still have a surplus for export. In that year she exported 3,986,623 bushels, though the assertion was still being made that wheat could not be successfully grown in the Argentine Republic. In 1903 her exports amounted to about 75,000,000 bushels, worth in the Argentine market during that year 75 to 80 cents United States currency per bushel, or $56,000,000 to $60,000,000, besides all that is consumed at home and the flour and bran exported. The amount of flour exported in 1902 was 439,120 barrels, a falling off from the previous year of nearly 50 per cent. In 1903 it was 807,628 barrels. The amount of bran exported in 1902 was 104,677 metric tons, of which 64,003 tons went to Germany and 11,399 tons to the United Kingdom, chiefly South Africa. In 1902 the wheat crop was light and the exportation amounted to only 23,696,070 bushels. It was distributed as follows:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Germany	669,941	United Kingdom	2,587,723
Belgium	2,952,180	Uruguay	37
Brazil	4,771,746	Other destinations	1,507,138
Spain	88,515	For orders	10,290,852
United States	35,494	Total	23,696,070
France	224,245		
Italy	568,199		

"The exportation of wheat from the Argentine Republic for twenty-four years, beginning with 1880, has been as follows:

Exports of wheat from Argentina, 1880–1903.

[Values in United States currency.]

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bushels.			*Bushels.*	
1880	48,829	$45,111	1892	174,273,394	$14,181,726
1881	5,772	10,772	1893	37,042,314	22,638,829
1882	62,658	64,524	1894	59,092,429	26,169,007
1883	2,232,329	2,345,128	1895	37,120,655	18,790,144
1884	3,986,623	4,188,071	1896	19,547,489	12,380,976
1885	2,884,109	3,029,845	1897	3,742,125	3,348,889
1886	1,391,265	1,457,515	1898	23,705,374	21,585,989
1887	8,739,987	9,181,623	1899	62,957,093	36,745,601
1888	6,574,431	7,959,913	1900	70,902,728	46,925,685
1889	837,982	1,540,570	1901	33,226,592	25,322,307
1890	12,047,924	9,492,535	1902	23,696,070	17,934,423
1891	14,534,016	22,902,646	1903	75,000,000	58,000,000

"When wheat growing began to develop, in 1880, the milling industry developed along with it, and more than 300 mills, an increase of nearly 100 per cent, were built during the next fifteen years. They were divided in location as follows:

"River Provinces, including the Federal capital, Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, and Corrientes, 80 mills in 1880, 270 mills in 1895; Central Provinces, including Cordoba, San Luis, and Santiago del Estero, 60 mills in 1880, 93 mills in 1895; Andine Provinces, including Mendoza, San Juan, La Rioja, and Catamarca, 119 mills in 1880, 160 mills in 1895; Northern Provinces, including Tucuman, Salta, and Jujuy, 84 mills in 1880, 117 mills in 1895; National Territories, Neuquen and Rio Negro, 10 mills in 1880, 19 mills in 1895; total, 353 mills in 1880, 659 mills in 1895.

"These 659 mills were divided as to power as follows: Steam, 234; water, 303; steam and water combined, 17; animal, 105; total, 659.

"The total horsepower was estimated at 10,500 and the capital invested, $11,880,000.

"The producing capacity of the mills in the Argentine Republic was stated by the Argentine Department of Agriculture for the year 1901 at 13,497,551 barrels, the internal consumption at 5,061,582 barrels, while the exportation was only 806,951 barrels. In 1902 the exportation had fallen to 439,120 barrels.

"This production of flour was increased in 1903 by the erection of new mills in the ports. A Belgian company has recently completed a mill in the port of Buenos Ayres with a daily capacity of 2,500 barrels, the capacity of which will soon be doubled. This mill works in connection with large steel elevators in the port, owned by the same company, which has just been granted a concession to build elevators in country stations and ports. Several large mills are working profitably in the large centers, where shipping facilities are good and the local consumption large. These mills are fitted with the best modern machinery from England, the United States, Germany, France, and Austria.

"Flour is put up for domestic use in canvas sacks, made in the country from imported material, and holding 90 kilograms, or 198.41 pounds. For exportation to Brazil, the Argentine Republic's chief foreign market for flour, it is put up in lighter cotton sacks holding 22 or 44 kilograms, equal to 48.5 or 97 pounds.

"Bran and other by-products are disposed of chiefly by exportation to Europe, England, and South Africa to good advantage.

"Brazil is the only important export market for Argentine flour at present, and in this she is hampered in various ways. Transportation, which is entirely by sea, is high. The Brazilian Government is

inclined to put obstacles in the way of the trade as a protection to Brazilian mills. Brazilian sanitary regulations, prohibiting the importation of flour in bags on the ground that it might bring disease, have at times stopped the business altogether. But the Argentines make up for this by selling large quantities of wheat to Brazil. Most of the flour made in Brazil is from Argentine wheat, though it is often mixed with wheat from the United States."

COTTON CULTIVATION.

The Daily Consular Report No. 1964 of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States contains the following interesting article on the cultivation of cotton in the Argentine Republic, by United States Minister JOHN BARRETT, at Buenos Ayres, under date of March 26, 1904:

"In view of the increasing interest being taken throughout the United States and Europe in the future raw-cotton supply of the world, I have endeavored to make some investigations of the possibilities of cotton cultivation in the Argentine Republic. After carefully studying all responsible data obtainable and discussing the subject with those competent to pass an opinion, I am fully convinced that there is a section of the Argentine Republic and Paraguay as large as the combined area of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina equally well suited in climate and soil for raising the best qualities of cotton. In Paraguay and the northern Argentine provinces there is a section of country that is regarded by experts as possessing the best general conditions, together with good transportation facilities, for cotton production. This vast extent is drained by the great river systems of the Uruguay and Parana, and is traversed by railroads already in operation or about to be constructed.

"Cotton cultivation has never been attempted on a large scale in this part of South America, first, because there has up to the present time been little reason in trying to compete with the United States, Egypt, and other cotton-producing sections of the world, and, secondly, because the population has been too small or occupied entirely with other lines of agriculture, like cattle and sheep raising, sugar growing, and small farming.

"There are at present in the Argentine Republic several of the best European experts on cotton growing, who have been traveling all over the northern portion and who have begun numerous experiments in cotton growing. These men previously visited the cotton-growing sections of the United States, Egypt, and India, and are therefore competent to make comparisons. Several of them have informed me that they fully believe that in the course of a few years the Argentine

Republic can be made one of the chief cotton-producing countries of the world. One of the confidential agents of the Argentine Department of Agriculture, who has been quietly investigating this matter, tells me that while all present reports published must naturally be conservative a result will be presently realized that will attract the attention of the world. A prominent shipping man of this city writes me that the time is not far distant when ships will be loading cotton at Buenos Ayres, Rosario, and other ports on the River Plata system just as they now do at New Orleans, Mobile, and Galveston.

"I have not, however, depended on hearsay alone. On the contrary, I have personally visited and traveled through many of the provinces suited to cotton growing and made my own comparisons with what I have repeatedly seen in the Southern States at home. I do not think, therefore, in the light of all the information I have been able to obtain, that I am far from the truth when I state that the Argentine Republic has the area, the soil, the climate, and the transportation facilities to make it a great cotton-growing country and so become a serious competitor of the United States in the cotton markets of the world. There will, however, be a certain advantage to the United States in providing the necessary machinery of cotton gins, cotton presses, and mills for making cotton-seed oil.

"In conclusion, I would recommend that the cotton merchants and manufacturers of the United States should keep in mind the possibilities of this new field, and that the cotton growers of the Southern States should devote their energy more than ever before to the perfection and improvement of cotton growing, and so be able to meet this future competition, while the machinery manufacturers should watch the market which is sure to develop here in their line."

BOLIVIA.

NEW PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

The inauguration of the new constitutional President of Bolivia in the person of Col. Ismael Montes has been officially reported to the International Bureau of the American Republics, his election having been proclaimed by the National Congress of the Republic.

Among the many auguries for a worthy development of the progress of the country under the new Executive are the facts that the election was carried out in a most pacific and liberal manner; that the new

President was one of the most active and learned collaborators of his distinguished predecessor, General PANDO; that daily progress is being made in the mining industry of the country, to be further facilitated by a complete system of railway construction; and, above all, the spirit of order which prevails.

President MONTES is a young man and a lawyer by profession, in which career he has gained renown of a high order. On the outbreak of war with Chile he took up arms in the national defense and was afterwards appointed Minister of War, serving always with distinction and valor. His popularity in the country is evidenced by the fact that more than two-thirds of the suffrage was cast for him, and it is confidently anticipated that the progress and enterprise for which the administration of General PANDO was noteworthy will be continued under his successor.

President MONTES has inaugurated his Cabinet with the following personnel:

Señor Don CLAUDIO PINILLA, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Señor Don ANIBAL CAPRILES, Minister of the Interior; Señor Don J. M. SARACHO, Minister of Justice; Señor Don DANIEL CASTILLO, Minister of Finance, and Gen. CLODOMIRO MONTES, Minister of War.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN THE REPUBLIC.

In Daily Consular Report No. 2010, issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, Minister W. B. SORSBY, representing the United States at La Paz, under date of June 9, 1904, states that the Peruvian corporation owning and operating the Southern Railway of Peru from Mollendo on the Pacific to Puno on Lake Titicaca, and operating lake steamers in connection therewith between Puno and Guaquai, has acquired control and taken possession of the Guaquai-La Paz Railway from Guaquai, the Bolivian Lake Titicaca port of entry, to the city of La Paz, for the term of seven years from June 1, 1904, under a contract or lease.

The corporation lends the Government £50,000 ($243,335), at 6 per cent interest, for the completion of the extension of the Guaquai-La Paz line from the Alto to the city of La Paz, and the Government recognizes its present indebtedness to the corporation of something more than £23,000 ($111,930), which, with the £50,000 loan and the cost of the permanent improvements that may hereafter be bought and made, will be charged against an amortization fund of 40 per cent, to be reserved from the revenues of the railway, and if at the end of the seven years the total obligation has not been covered by this amortization fund, the Government will extend the lease or pay to the cor-

poration such balance as may then be found to exist. The corporation will retain 60 per cent of the revenues of the railway for operating expenses during the term of its lease.

The extension from the Alto (the present terminal of the Guaquai-La Paz Railway), for which the £50,000 ($243,335) loan was made, will be an electric line, 8 kilometers (4.97 miles) in length, with a 6 per cent grade and 1 meter (39.37 inches) gauge (the same gauge as that of the main line), and will be completed within about twelve months. All of the material and equipment for the construction and operation of this extension will be obtained from the United States.

Thus it will be seen that by the acquisition of the Guaquai-La Paz Railway the Southern Railway of Peru secures a continuous service from Mollendo, Peru, to La Paz, Bolivia.

In this connection Minister SORSBY further reports that it now seems probable that the Peruvian corporation will also be given a concession for the construction of the proposed railway from Viacha, on the Guaquai-La Paz line, to Oruro, on the Antofagasta-Oruro line, under a fifty years' lease and with a guarantied interest of 6 per cent on £550,000 ($2,676,575), the estimated cost of its construction and equipment. The length of the line will be 220 kilometers (136.6 miles), and it will be level, except for a few rises and falls, the grade of which will not exceed 2 per cent. It is to be completed within three years after the final acceptance of the lease by the Peruvian corporation and the Bolivian Government, through the Executive. The interest will be guaranteed for the term of the concession by the alcohol tax.

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS FOR 1903.

The third volume of the publication entitled "*Sinopsis Estadística y Geográfica de la República de Bolivia*" (Statistical and Geographical Synopsis of the Republic of Bolivia), published in 1904 by the National Bureau of Immigration, Statistics, and Geographical Propaganda of the Republic, contains a great number of valuable statistics and data. One of the most important subjects of which the book treats is the railway system of Bolivia, the following information being compiled therefrom: At the close of the year 1903 the Republic of Bolivia had 1,129 kilometers of railways, made up as follows:

	Kilometers.
1. From Tocopila to Toco	93
2. From Antofagasta to Oruro	924
Branch to Pulacayo	25
3. From Guaquia to La Paz	87
Total	1,129

The first of these lines—that is to say, from Tocopilla to Toco—is the Anglo-Chilian Nitrate Railway, incorporated in London in 1888. It is a narrow-gauge line, the gauge being 1.067 meters, and is 53¾ miles, or 93 kilometers, long. The line was completed in 1890. There is a good steel wharf at the port, 400 feet long by 33 feet wide, and vessels drawing 30 feet of water can load and unload from this wharf.

The first steps taken toward the construction of a railway from Antofagasta to Oruro was in 1887, and in the following year the building of the road was commenced by the Huanchaca Company. The principal stations of this line are the port of Antofagasta, Cuevitas, Sierra Gorda, Calama, Ascotán, Ollagüe, Uyuni, Challapata, Poopó, and Oruro. The maximum velocity of trains over this line is 40 kilometers per hour. The Bolivian section of the road has the following equipments and rolling stock: Six locomotives, 6 tanks, 99 freight warehouses, 1 warehouse for baggage, 25 box cars, 9 platforms, 65 box cars, 3 powder cars, 4 first-class passenger coaches, 6 second-class passenger coaches, 2 sleeping cars, 1 caboose.

The receipts and expenditures of the Bolivian section of this road are shown in the following table:

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Net receipts.
	Bolivianos.	*Bolivianos.*	*Bolivianos.*
1898	950,456.39	611,047.27	339,409.12
1899	1,048,740.94	538,939.23	509,801.71
1900	1,227,017.91	516,649.46	710,368.45
1901	1,158,480.59	564,700.22	594,140.37
1902	1,183,255.30	599,937.44	583,319.86
1903 (first half)	612,614.87	317,870.49	294,744.38

A detailed statement of the receipts is as follows:

Years.	Passengers.	Baggage.	Freight.	Other receipts.	Totals.
	Bolivianos.	*Bolivianos.*	*Bolivianos.*	*Bolivianos.*	*Bolivianos.*
1898	104,582.64	17,636.59	813,160.46	15,076.70	950,456.39
1899	106,570.25	24,606.90	894,231.35	23,342.35	1,048,740.94
1900	138,967.55	27,480.58	1,074,683.72	21,886.06	1,227,017.91
1901	139,203.30	19,838.15	986,442.90	13,357.14	1,158,480.59
1902	149,142.30	19,828.43	986,012.18	28,272.39	1,183,255.30
1903 (first half)	78,059.34	9,188.44	520,424.80	4,942.29	612,614.87

The passenger and freight traffic on the Bolivian section from 1899 to 1901, inclusive, was as follows:

Years.	Number of passengers.	Baggage.	Freight.
		Metric quintals.	*Metric quintals.*
1899	38,938	10,100.73	507,692.86
1900	57,243	13,102.81	580,939.03
1901	59,767	8,878.17	567,988.85

The branch line from Uyuni to Huanchaca penetrates the high mountain range of the Frailes and terminates in the mining zone of Huanchaca, at an elevation of 4,114 meters above the level of the sea. This line has steep grades, sharp curves, and a tunnel 3,307 meters long. It is the property of the Huanchaca Company and is operated entirely in the interest of that corporation.

The railway from Guaqui to La Paz is 87 kilometers long. It was constructed by the Bolivian Government and is one of the most important lines of the Republic. The Guaqui terminus of the line is 3,813 meters above the level of the sea. From this point the grade gradually rises until an elevation of 4,160 meters is attained, and then almost imperceptibly falls until La Paz is reached at an elevation of 4,085 meters. The gauge of the line is 3½ meters. This road has 3 locomotives, 1 first-class coach, 1 mixed coach, 1 second-class coach, 2 baggage cars, 12 box cars, 16 platforms (uncovered freight cars), and 8 freight warehouses. The cost of the line was £170,000.

Bolivia has a great network of rivers, the larger ones of which are navigable, as are also some of the branches or tributaries. Many of these streams are now being navigated with steam launches, and canoes and rafts are gradually being displaced in the larger rivers as means of transportation. Some of the Bolivian rivers contain rapids which impede navigation, especially during the dry season when the water is low, but it is contended that many of these obstacles could be removed with but little trouble by dredging and blasting. Lakes Titicaca and Poopó are navigable bodies of water, and a large commerce is borne upon their waters. Water communication to the Atlantic can be had from parts of Bolivia via the Amazon region, and from other portions of the Republic by way of the Paraguay River.

The following table shows the receipts of the Government from postal operations during the years 1900, 1901, and 1902:

Years.	Stamps.	Post-office boxes.	Totals.
	Bolivianos.	*Bolivianos.*	*Bolivianos.*
1900	112,713.96	3,687.20	116,401.16
1901	122,240.51	3,887.35	126,127.86
1902	133,963.40	2,999.30	136,962.70

The number of pieces of mail received and forwarded during the period mentioned was as follows:

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Domestic service:			
Received	570,284	1,137,615	1,275,338
Forwarded	611,397	1,157,760	1,249,637
Foreign service:			
Received	328,796	561,570	516,977
Forwarded	136,236	243,572	228,866

Telegraph service was inaugurated in Bolivia in 1880. Since that time the telegraph system has gradually grown until the length of the lines number 5,013 kilometers. Nearly all of these belong to the state, a few, however, are the property of private companies. The annual cost of the telegraph lines belonging to the nation is 176,000 *bolivianos*. The receipts of the federal telegraphs during the years 1900 to 1902, inclusive, were as follows:

	Bolivianos.
1900	44,517.67
1901	53,035.18
1902	68,927.87

The length of the different telegraph lines is shown in the table which follows:

STATE TELEGRAPH LINES.

	Kilometers.
La Paz to Yungas	166
La Paz to Desaguadero	106
La Paz to Sorata	150
La Paz to Oruro	295
Oruro to Cochabamba	200
Cochabamba eastward to Santa Cruz	617
Oruro to Challapata and Uyuni	321
Challapata to Potosi	350
Colquechaca to Sucre	170
Sucre to Pilcomayo	50
Potosi to La Quiaca	346
Tupiza to Tarija	335
Total	3,116

PRIVATE TELEGRAPH LINES.

	Kilometers.	
La Paz to Corocoro	208	
Oruro to Antofagasta	924	
Pulacayo to Sucre	765	
Total		1,897
Grand total		5,013

The following table shows the telegrams forwarded and received in 1901 and 1902:

Year.	Forwarded.		Received.	
	Telegrams.	Words.	Telegrams.	Words.
1901	66,895	1,469,980	69,574	1,490,605
1902	90,985	1,897,114	94,852	1,931,675

The population of Bolivia on September 1, 1900, according to the census, in the eight departments of the Republic and the national territory of the colonies was 1,555,818. If 5 per cent be added to this number to cover omissions the total will be 1,633,610, as is shown in the following table:

Department.	Population according to census.	Increase of 5 per cent.	Total.
National territory of the colonies	6,883	345	7,228
La Paz	406,600	20,330	426,930
Beni	24,457	1,223	25,680
Oruro	81,982	4,099	86,081
Cochabamba	310,632	15,531	326,163
Santa Cruz	163,420	8,172	171,592
Potosi	310,110	15,505	325,615
Chuquisaca	187,080	9,354	196,434
Tarija	64,654	3,233	67,887
Total	1,555,818	77,792	1,633,610

BRAZIL.

EXPORTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1904.

The British "Board of Trade Journal" of July 21, 1904, publishes the statistics of the exports of Brazil during the first quarter of 1904, as compared with those of the corresponding period of 1903, as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Cotton ..... kilos	13,055,188	7,561,731	£552,745	£503,604
Rubber ..... do	11,079,075	12,094,400	3,419,952	4,090,337
Cocoa ..... do	5,197,144	4,145,457	252,245	195,960
Coffee ..... bags	2,950,112	1,697,318	4,379,722	3,477,327
Hides and skins ..... kilos	6,381,088	10,487,639	392,329	623,050
Tobacco ..... do	6,763,268	3,804,472	295,882	137,060
Maté ..... do	10,193,825	7,922,334	189,733	167,785
Other articles			454,367	413,369
Total value			9,936,975	9,608,492
Bullion and specie			194,614	121,889
Grand total			10,131,589	9,730,381

The principal decrease is shown in the exportation of the staple products of the country, namely, coffee, tobacco, sugar, cotton, and yerba maté, amounting together to £200,343. The only considerable increase is in the value of the export of rubber, as the increase in quantity is relatively small. The increase during the first quarter of 1904 over the corresponding period of 1903 amounted to £670,395. The export of hides also showed an increase of £194,997 in 1904.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, MAY, 1904.

The "South American Journal" of July 9, 1904, gives the following table showing the customs receipts at various Brazilian ports during the month of May, 1904, the values being in *contos* of *reis:*

Rio de Janeiro	5,683	Paranaguá	156
Santos	2,354	Florianopolis	132
Para	1,943	Corumbá	144
Pernambuco	1,210	Uruguayana	108
Bahia	955	Parnahyba	99
Porto Alegre	370	Livramento	45
Maranhao	322	Espirito Santo	36
Ceara	253	Natal	23
Jaragua	181	Aracajú	16

CAMETÁ RUBBER OF BRAZIL.

United States Consul L. H. Aymé, at Para, gives the following valuable information relative to rubber in his report forwarded to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States under date of June 7, 1904, and published in Consular Report No. 2004:

"The india-rubber production of the Amazon Valley presents a problem of the very greatest interest. Much is known to-day about the Hevea tree, its latex, the methods of collection and coagulation of the latex, and the subsequent handling of the rubber, but doubtless much more is still to be learned. It is very difficult to obtain any information from the Indians except concerning the regular routine work. The Indian can not, or at least does not, make generalizations, and does not note the causes of the phenomena he scarcely observes. Much of the data for the solution of the problem is therefore still lacking.

"In the special grade of rubber known as cametá I think an important indication leading to a solution of the rubber problem may be found. Cametá rubber is a special grade of 'entrefino' or 'sernamby' rubber, chiefly the latter. I am informed that small quantities of cametá are beginning to come from some of the older districts that were exploited after the Tocantins, as the trade increased. This would seem to indicate the probable duration, under present conditions, of the production of fine rubber from any given field as from twenty to thirty years at the most. Cametá rubber is merely self-coagulated latex; at least such is the opinion of a very intelligent rubber collector. He said that even to-day there is much carelessness in tapping the trees to get the 'milk.' In the early days this carelessness was greater still. The constant wounding of the bark causes the trunk of the tree to swell very greatly, a tree that has been much tapped assuming bottle form, tripling and guadrupling its diameter. As the

tapping goes on scar is inflicted on scar and there comes a time when the milk no longer flows, but merely trickles or oozes out. Then it is no longer practicable to collect the milk from the hundreds of small cups into a single receptacle, and it is allowed to slowly ooze and coagulate in the cups. The result is cametá rubber, or, as my informant put it, 'Cametá rubber is the kind of rubber you get from old tired-out trees.'

"It is this man's belief that if those same trees were allowed to remain quiet for some years they would recover much of their former productiveness, except where they have been injured beyond remedy. He believes that if trees are carefully tapped, so that the minimum of injury is inflicted, and are not too heavily drawn on, they will continue to give practically the same amount of latex annually for an indefinite time.

"If it should be found hereafter that districts which now yield both fine and coarse rubber come to yield only cametá, a positive factor in the determination of the probable future of rubber production would be attained. The whole question is of great interest and should be studied."

COFFEE MOVEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1904.

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of May, 1904, compared with the same month in 1903, was as follows:

	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.
	Bags.	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
Entries	132,840	218,681	176,796	384,223
Shipments	157,186	156,259	355,698	509,128
Sales	116,000	182,000	324,000	391,000
Daily average of entries	4,285	7,054	5,799	12,394
Daily average of shipments	5,266	4,900	11,474	16,423
Entries from July 1	3,748,759	3,596,469	6,172,562	7,913,704
Shipments from July 1	3,804,076	3,876,116	6,186,519	7,929,651
Stock on hand May 30	648,003	561,641	623,459	841,339

CHILE.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

EXTRADITION CONVENTION BETWEEN CHILE AND BELGIUM, NEGOTIATED, CONCLUDED, AND SIGNED ON MAY 29, 1899, AND PROMULGATED BY THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE ON MARCH 30, 1904.

[From the *Diario Oficial* of April 5, 1904.]

ARTICLE I. The Governments of Chile and Belgium mutually agree to deliver to each other persons who may have taken refuge in one of

the countries on account of having been accused or sentenced in the other country for any of the following crimes:

1. Parricide, infanticide, felonious homicide, assassination, and poisoning.

2. Voluntary injuries that may have been caused by any serious malady which seems incurable, permanent incapacity for work, the absolute loss or mutilation of one of the important organs of the body, and death without the intention of causing it.

3. Associations of malefactors.

4. Abortion.

5. Abandonment of children under 7 years of age in uninhabited places by their parents or guardians.

6. Subtraction, suppression, substitution, and supposition.

7. Rape, or attempts against chastity committed with force; attempts committed without force against the chastity of a minor under 14 years of age, regardless of sex, and attempts against chastity without force committed with the assistance of a minor of the conditions described.

8. Violation of good morals, encouraging or continually aiding the prostitution or the corruption of minors for the purpose of satisfying the desires of a third person.

9. Abduction of female minors of at least 12, but under 20 years of age, by force, cunning, or threat.

10. Bigamy.

11. Sequestration of persons.

12. Robbery or theft.

13. Fraudulent bankruptcy.

14. Arson.

15. The total or partial destruction of ships, buildings, bridges, dikes, highways, railways, and telegraph lines.

16. The falsification or fraudulent circulation of coin or paper money, coupons, shares, bonds, or other evidences of credits, lawfully issued by the State, the municipalities, public establishments, corporations, or private persons of either country.

Falsification or fraudulent circulation of stamped paper, revenue, or postage stamps.

Falsification or circulation of the things or documents already enumerated by persons who have them in custody in the offices where they are deposited.

17. Falsification or fraudulent use of dies, seals, punches, molds, and labels intended for use in the manufacture of coin and other articles already mentioned.

18. Falsification or fraudulent substitution of deeds, writs, or the official documents of the Government or of the public authority (including the courts of justice).

19. The extortion of signatures or bonds, the improper use of blank signatures, deceit, or other fraud.

20. False testimony or perjury in criminal cases, and also in cases of simple misdemeanors, when the declaration has been made against the accused.

21. Bribery.

22. Embezzlement by public officers.

23. Corruption of public officers and the false testimony of experts or interpreters.

24. Abandonment by the captain, except in the cases prescribed by law, of a man-of-war, a commercial vessel, or a fishing smack.

25. Stranding, loss, or destruction of a vessel by the captain or the officers and members of the crew; embezzlement by the captain of a war ship or of a commercial vessel or of a fishing smack; jetson or the destruction, without the necessity therefor, in whole or in part, of the cargo, provisions, or goods on board; false destination; loan, without the necessity therefor, on the hulk, supply, or equipment of the ship, pledging or selling the merchandise or provisions, or entering in the accounts fictitious damages or expenses; sale of the ship or vessel without a special power of attorney, except where it is unfit for navigation; unloading of merchandise without a previous notification, except in case of imminent danger, robbery committed on board, decomposition of provisions or merchandise occurring on board due to the mixture of injurious substances; attack or forcible resistance and actual violence against the commander by more than one-third of the crew; disobedience with blows and wounds to the orders of the captain or official on board in order to save the ship or the cargo; complot against the security, liberty, or authority of the captain; seizure of the ship by the crew, by the crew or passengers, or by fraud or violence to the captain.

Attempts are included in the foregoing classification, provided they are covered by the laws of the two countries.

In no case, whether it be for a crime or a misdemeanor, shall the extradition take place, except where a like act is penal according to the laws of the country to which the extradition petition is directed.

Whenever the crime or misdemeanor which occasions the request for extradition shall have been committed in the territory of a third country, the petition shall not be granted unless the laws of the country petitioned authorize the prosecution of like infractions committed outside of its territory.

ART. II. The extradition shall not take place unless the sentence, the prevenient arrest, or the accusation shall have been occasioned by a crime or a misdemeanor that, according to the laws of the two countries, is punishable by more than one year's imprisonment.

ART. III. Extradition shall not be granted for any of the offenses specified in Article I in the following instances:

1. When the person shall have been condemned or acquitted in the country where he has taken refuge for the same offense which occasioned the petition for extradition, except in case of delay in the proceedings on account of the existence of the crime or the culpability of the accused not being proved.

2. When in conformity with the law of the country petitioned the penal action or the penalty have expired by limitation at the time the delivery could take place.

It is expressly agreed that the person whose extradition has been granted shall not be prosecuted or punished for any political offense prior to the extradition, nor for any law connected with a crime of that nature, nor for any of the crimes or misdemeanors not specified in the present convention.

An attempt against the person of the chief of a foreign state or against that of the members of his family, when such attempt constitutes homicide, assassination, or poisoning, shall not be considered a political crime nor an act connected with a crime of that nature.

The person extradited may, nevertheless, be prosecuted or punished in a separate trial in the following cases for a different offense than that which may have occasioned the extradition:

1. If he has requested that he be tried or that a penalty be imposed upon him, in which case his petition shall be communicated to the government which has delivered him.

2. If he should not have abandoned, during the month following that of his definite release, the country to which he was delivered.

3. If the offense should be included in the convention and if the government to whom delivery was made should have previously obtained the adhesion of the government which has granted the extradition. The latter may, if it deems proper, demand the production of some of the documents enumerated in Article V of the present convention.

The extradition to a third country is subject to the same rules.

ART. IV. In no case and for no reason shall the High Contracting Parties be obliged to deliver their own citizens, except in case of actions that may be renewed against them in their own country in conformity with existing laws.

ART. V. The request for extradition shall be made through diplomatic channels, and in the absence thereof through the consul or some other person duly authorized for that purpose.

The request should be accompanied by a certified copy of the writ of arrest issued by the competent authority, or of the final sentence or judgment.

The condemnation sentence shall render unnecessary the presentation of any other document which may have for its object the establishment of the justice of the demand.

In case of the nonexistence of a condemnatory sentence, the authority which should have issued the writ of arrest shall indicate all the steps that have been taken up to the moment of requesting the extradition, establishing:

1. The precise act which constitutes the crime which has occasioned the prosecution, setting forth the character of the crime or the simple attempt.
2. Whether the person is prosecuted as principal or as accomplice.
3. The aggravating circumstances that may seem to affect the responsibility of the person.
4. The known or supposed age of the person accused.
5. The known or alleged date of the crime.
6. The description of the accused person and all the particulars that may facilitate his search and the proof of his personal identification.

Requirements 1 and 5 are essential. The omission of requirements 2, 3, 4, and 6 shall not cause the rejection of the demand when, notwithstanding the investigations made, it was impossible to learn the same.

ART. VI. In urgent cases and where there is a writ of arrest or a condemnatory sentence, one Government may request of the other Government, by telegraph, to arrest the fugitive, on the condition that the demand be made in the form established by the preceding article within a period of seventy days, and if this condition is not fulfilled the person detained shall be set free.

ART. VII. If the request for extradition should be denied, the accused shall be set free, and shall not be again detained for the same cause.

If the crime or misdemeanor which is the subject of the prosecution should be doubtful and be among those specified in the present convention, explanations shall be requested, and after the same have been examined the Government on which the requisition was made shall decide with respect to the request for extradition.

In no case shall the detention of the accused or the condemned be prolonged for more than seven months, counting from the date of the arrest made by virtue of the demand of the power which requests the extradition.

ART. VIII. The delivery of the accused shall be made to the person the extraditing Government designates at a maritime port of the place of detention.

ART. IX. The civil duties that the person may have contracted in the country where he has sought an asylum shall not prevent the extradition.

ART. X. All the objects that constitute the *corpus delicti*, or which may have been used in committing it, as well as any other evidence of guilt that may have been hidden or found in the possession of the accused or of third persons, shall be sent to the extraditing government, even though the extradition may not have been able to take place because of the death or flight of the individual referred to.

Nevertheless, the rights of third persons to the objects mentioned are reserved, and said objects shall be returned without expense after the trial has been concluded.

ART. XI. The expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportation of the accused to the port of delivery shall be charged to the State in whose territory they were made.

From the time of the delivery the expenses are for account of the extraditing nation.

ART. XII. If the person accused should be on trial for a crime committed in the country which he has made his asylum, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the same, and if he should be sentenced, until he pays the penalty.

ART. XIII. When the same person is demanded by two different nations the nation petitioned shall decide to which of the two governments delivery shall be made, according to the nature of the offenses or the order in which the petitions have been filed, or according to the circumstances which it may think proper to take into consideration.

ART. XIV. On request, the High Contracting Parties agree to permit transportation through their respective domains, except that of its own citizens and persons who have been brought from other countries. Permission to this end shall be obtained through diplomatic channels, or, lacking this agency, through the consular service, the petition being accompanied by the documents specified in Article V of the present convention.

Transit shall only be granted when the extradition has been obtained for some of the acts prescribed in Article I, and shall not be granted except on a statement of the cause or the penalty.

ART. XV. When one of the Governments considers necessary the examination of witnesses residing in another State, or desires the performance of any other judicial act, it shall send for this purpose, accompanied by a translation in French should such a case arise, a rogatory letter through diplomatic channels, to which, if there is no objection, the request shall be granted through the medium of the petitioned government, the laws of the country in which the examination of the witnesses or the act of instruction may take place being duly observed.

Rogatory letters issued by the proper foreign authority and sent for the purpose of making either a search of the domicile, the sequestra-

tion of the *corpus delicti*, or the evidences of conviction, shall not be complied with except for some of the causes enumerated in Article I and in accordance with the exceptions contained in the last clause of Article X.

The respective Governments waive all reclamations which have for their object the reimbursement of the expenses which may result from the compliance with the terms of the rogatory letters as regards penal matters, even in the case of experts, provided always that the latter have not demanded more than one meeting of the experts in carrying out the instructions.

ART. XVI. The present treaty shall remain in force five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications and shall continue in force after that period until one of the contracting parties notifies the other of its intention to terminate it one year after the date of said notification.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE TRANSANDINE RAILWAY.

The "Chilian Times" of June 15, 1904, states that the tender for a railway made by the Transandine Construction Company has been finally and formally accepted by the Government. In view of the international importance and historical character of the undertaking, the following translation of the Presidential decree accepting the tender will be of interest:

"No. 2217. SANTIAGO, *June 9, 1904.*

"In view of these antecedents, and of the report of the Commission appointed by decree of April 15 last, and considering:

"1. That in the case of the tenders called for by Article I of the Law No. 1588 of February 14, 1903, and realized by virtue of the decrees No. 666, of May 31, and No. 1391, of July 1, of the same year, of the Ministry of Industry and Public Works, the only offer received has been that of the Transandine Railway Construction Company, Limited, as is declared in the minute of May 2 last;

"2. That among the members of the Commission appointed to report there have arisen doubts as to whether the said tender is strictly in conformity with the aforesaid conditions;

"3. That the committee has noted some omissions and deficiencies in the conditions stipulated in the concession;

"4. That the members of the Commission delegated by the Commission itself to procure an agreement with the tenderers with the object of clearing up the said doubts and of making good the deficiencies and omissions have attained this object;

"In conformity with the report of the respective Commission and by virtue of the powers invested in me by the law of February 14, 1903, I have resolved and decree:

"That the tender of the Transandine Railway Construction Company for the construction and exploitation of the said line shall be accepted in the following form:

"The Transandine Railway Company, Limited, owner of the line in construction from Los Andes to the Cumbre of the cordillera, via Juncal, obliges itself to finish the construction and to exploit for its account the said railway of one meter gauge to its junction with the line from Mendoza to the said Cumbre.

"The construction and exploitation of this railway shall be made subject to the provisions of the Law No. 1,588 of February 14, 1903, to the clauses of the contract for the concession of the Transandine Railway via Juncal, referred to in decree No. 1,391 of July 1, 1903, and to the annexed sheet of additions to and explanations of the same clauses.

"In conformity with Article 2 of the said Law, of the Condition 2 of the original proposal of the Company, the State guarantees for the term of twenty years interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the sum of £1,350,000, which may eventually be increased to £1,500,000 under the provisions of the contract.

"This decree shall be extended before a notary and shall be signed by the Director of the Treasury in behalf of the Government and by the duly authorized representative of the Transandine Railway Company, Limited.

"The Minister of Industry and Public Works shall cause to be compiled and printed the definite text of the "Clauses of the contract of cession of the Transandine Railway via Juncal" to the Transandine Railway Construction Company, Limited, eliminating from the actual text of the clauses of the before-mentioned contract, which exists in the archives of the said Ministry, the parts of the Articles 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 29, 30, and 32 which refer to the preliminaries of the calling for tenders which has taken place already, and substituting in Articles 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 20, 21, 22, and 26 the parts contained in the annexed sheet of explanations and additions.

"The said block of clauses shall be signed in triplicate by the Director of the Treasury in behalf of the Government, and by the representative of the Company. One of these signed blocks shall be extended in the notary's office, together with the before-mentioned public instrument, of which it shall be considered an integral part; the second shall be deposited in the archives of the Ministry of Industry and Public Works, and the third shall be delivered to the concessionary Company.

"Let it be noted, etc.

"RIESCO.

"M. E. BALLESTEROS."

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The "South American Journal" of July 16, 1904, contains a statement of Chile's financial situation as set forth by the Finance Minister of the Republic. He estimates the revenue for 1905 at $143,000,000 and the expenditure at $126,000,000, giving a surplus of $17,000,000. This surplus will probably be devoted to the construction of railways, etc. The budget includes a sum of $13,000,000, to be applied to the amortization of the external debt.

As the Chilean Government proposes to ask the Chambers to consent to a reduction of unproductive expenditure, this anticipated surplus will be actually realized. Another favorable factor for Chile is the increase in the amount of nitrate which may be exported during the year ending April, 1905. The committee in Chile have fixed 36,000,000 quintals as the amount to be produced, against only 32,500,000 quintals last year, which represents an increase of 3,500,000 quintals, or nearly 11 per cent, which will add to the Republic's income from the export tax. The price of nitrate is very high at present, and in order to guard against anything which might tend to depress the same, it has been stipulated that not more than 80 per cent of this year's total shall be exported before the end of December next.

The Chilean Finance Minister states that the conversion fund will be complete next year, but it is reported that the President will ask Congress for authority to postpone the redemption of the paper currency until July, 1907, and to authorize the emission after that date of $25,000,000 gold reserve, which by that time will be considerably increased.

NITRATE OUTPUT FOR 1904-5.

The Permanent Nitrate Committee has received advice from Iquique that the total exports of nitrate of soda in the twelve months ending March 31, 1905, have been definitely limited to 36,000,000 Spanish quintals, of which not more than 80 per cent may be exported in the nine months ending December 31, 1904.

NITRATE TRADE DURING JUNE AND JULY, 1904

The Permanent Nitrate Committee's circular for July, 1904, shows the following results: Total exports of nitrate to Europe June, 1,467,600 quintals; loading for Europe, July 1, 1,821,900 quintals; imports, Europe, June, 48,150 tons; deliveries, Europe, June, 56,220 tons; visible supply, Europe, July 1, stocks and afloat, 230,820 tons.

COLOMBIA.

NEW PRESIDENTIAL CABINET.

The official announcement of the inauguration of General Rafael Reyes as President of the Republic of Colombia on August 7, 1904, was forwarded to the International Bureau of the American Republics by the United States Department of State under date of August 12, 1904.

The personnel of the new presidential cabinet was also reported as follows:

Secretary of State, Señor Don Bonifacio Velez; Secretary of War, Señor Don Diego Castro; Secretary of Finance, Señor Don Jorge Holguin; Secretary of the Treasury, Señor Don Lucas Caballero; Secretary of Public Instruction, Señor Don Carlos Curevo; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Enrique Cortes.

RENEWAL OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

According to a communication received from the Department of State of the United States under date of July 11, 1904, the International Bureau of the American Republics is informed that diplomatic relations have been resumed between Colombia and Venezuela and between Colombia and Italy. This information was forwarded to the Department by the United States Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* at Bogotá.

COSTA RICA.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

In his report presented to Congress, on July 15, 1904, by Señor Don Tobias Zuniga, Minister of Finance and Commerce of Costa Rica, special emphasis was laid on the important position held by coffee and bananas in the wealth of the Republic, forming, as they do, the foundations of the public resources of Costa Rica. The following valuable information is taken from the report in reference.

In regard to coffee, it is stated that the year 1902–3 was one of the most profitable for the coffee industry both as regards the quantity produced and the value of the crop. The following table covering details for the previous decade amply demonstrates this fact:

Year.	Crop produced.	Gold value.	Value per kilo.
	Kilos.		
1893	11,442,041	$3,713,302	0.3245
1894	10,776,763	4,198,252	.3895
1895	11,089,523	4,320,711	.3896
1896	11,715,801	4,318,285	.3685
1897	13,871,363	4,101,680	.2956
1898	19,486,125	4,209,569	.2160
1899	15,366,671	2,943,190	.1915
1900	16,100,905	3,800,187	.2360
1901	16,574,025	2,823,291	.1703
1902	13,749,100	3,169,813	.2364
1903	17,332,631	4,231,459	.2442

From the foregoing figures it is seen that the crop of last year exceeded that of the year previous by 3,583,513 kilograms, and that its value was greater by $1,061,641 gold. In regard to the returns from the crop, it is true that the prices obtained are very much below those of ten years previous, when the average rate per kilogram was $0.38, as compared with $0.24 at the present day, but the fact that the high estimation in which Costa Rican coffee is held in foreign markets has enabled it to maintain itself at a profitable selling price is a cause for congratulation to the producers.

With coffee, as with every article of trade, the law of supply and demand is unalterable, and as statistics indicate that the quantity offered for sale is in excess of the necessities of the market, it follows that superior grades alone can enter into competition with the fine coffees of other producing countries. This fact is well understood in Costa Rica, and the principal planters are continually improving the quality of their production. The crop of 1904, at present on the market, is somewhat smaller than that of 1903—10,000,000 kilograms being the estimated offering—but, on the other hand, the average price will be greater, judging from the sales already effected.

Banana production follows an ever-increasing ratio, as is evidenced by the following figures covering the shipments made during the five years 1899–1903, inclusive:

	Bunches.
1899	2,962,771
1900	3,420,166
1901	3,870,156
1902	4,174,199
1903	5,139,063

The crop of 1903 surpassed that of the preceding year by 964,864 bunches, and at a value of 45 *centavos*, gold, per bunch, it aggregated $2,312,578. These figures indicate that at no distant time bananas will form the leading crop of the country, for exceptionally advantageous circumstances of both climate and soil assure to the Costa Rican product a superior position in the world's markets. Furthermore, extensive tracts of land within the Republic are still unexploited which are known to be thoroughly adapted to such culture.

These lands will shortly be available for plantations, as the Costa Rican Railway Company and the Northern Railway are extending their lines for the purpose of opening up the areas in reference. A prosperous future for the banana industry is assured. At present, the demand in the markets of the United States is greater than the supply, and new centers of trade are being opened up in European markets. During the year 1903, 650,000 bunches were shipped to England with most gratifying results, so that it is reasonable to anticipate a continued extension of this important national enterprise.

The favorable predictions made in years past concerning the importance of cacao culture in the Republic have been realized. The output increases yearly, as the following figures testify:

Year.	Shipments.	Year.	Shipments.
	Kilos.		*Kilos.*
1899	11,724	1902	60,128
1900	13,581	1903	80,532
1901	22,630		

The crop of 1903 exceeded that of the previous year by 20,404 kilograms and attained a value of $32,212. This estimate does not include a certain quantity retained for home consumption, as the quantity imported from Colombia was relatively small (1,585 kilograms), the native product supplying the native demand almost entirely. The Government has fostered the industry by the offering of premiums for production, and when the new plantations shall have come into bearing, cacao will undoubtedly form one of the principal sources of public wealth.

The exports of fustic (*palo de mora*), valued at $79,074, recovered their former volume during the past fiscal year, as may be seen from the following figures for the six years, 1898–1903, inclusive:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1898	8,721,640	1901	1,337,160
1899	7,689,980	1902	4,834,920
1900	3,029,170	1903	8,786,000

Although these figures in reference to fustic exports are quite satisfactory, exports of cedar and mahogany on the other hand, show a steady decline. This is caused as well by the lower prices obtainable in European markets for these woods as by the difficulties attending the transportation from the forests to the coast. The decline in this branch of commerce is shown by the following statistics:

Year.	Cedar.	Mahogany.
	Cubic feet.	*Cubic feet.*
1900	1,133,855	25,790
1901	732,866	33,642
1902	390,026	8,292
1903	255,132	3,896

It is thus seen that there was a decline in cedar exports in 1903, as compared with the preceding year, of 134,894 cubic feet, and in mahogany of 4,396 cubic feet, the values being: Cedar, $70,539 and mahogany $1,169. The transport of woods by the Sapoa River was granted by the Costa Rican Government in 1902, but no utilization of the permit has been made as yet. The industry in dye and cabinet woods is capable of great development and might be made a source of great wealth to the nation.

The population of the Republic is at present estimated at 322,618 inhabitants, and the approximate extent of land under cultivation is 382,267 hectares, whose culture is distributed as follows:

	Hectares.		Hectares.
Coffee	24,979	Cereals	36,173
Bananas	17,021	Fruits	63,268
Cacao	1,550	Vegetables	6,212
Rubber	746	Pasture lands	221,623
Sugar cane	9,905	Various cultures	365
Tobacco	425		

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE IN 1903.

[From the Report of the Minister of Finance and Commerce, 1904.]

The imports of merchandise made during the calendar year 1903 by the Republic of Costa Rica, represented, according to the figures of consular invoices, a valuation of $4,889,659, classified as follows:

By custom-houses	$4,716,106
By parcels post	173,553
Total	4,889,659

A comparison of these figures with those for the preceding year demonstrates a considerable increase for 1903, this difference amounting to $1,101,586 as may be seen by the following résumé published by the Bureau of Statistics:

1902	$3,788,073
1903	4,889,659

The data in reference to the industrial centers from which these merchandise imports are obtained is worthy of note as a guide for the regulation of tariff rates and for the formulation of new commercial treaties, which latter are regarded by all nations as the key to international relations.

Formerly England was the leading country of origin for Costa Rican imports, but at present the United States holds the first place. The industrial development of the United States, its relatively short distance from Costa Rica, and the rapidity and frequency of maritime intercourse between the two countries, fostered by the remarkable growth of the traffic in fruits, fully account for the advance in the import statistics noted.

The following statistical table furnishes exact information as to the

status of the various countries of origin for Costa Rican imports during 1903:

Countries.	Imports.	Per cent.
United States	$2,454,856	50.20
United Kingdom	1,054,707	21.57
Germany	540,827	11.07
France	316,534	6.47
Belgium	99,713	2.04
Spain	84,467	1.72
Italy	155,098	3.17
All others	183,457	3.76
Total	4,889,659	100.00

This quoted value of $4,889,659, designated as the valuation of merchandise imports, is, however, incomplete, as it covers only such merchandise as was received through the custom-houses of the Republic and by parcels post. The actual figures should be amended as follows:

	Gold.
By custom-houses	$4,716,106
By parcels post	173,553
Travelers' supplies	17,998
Frontier custom-houses	916
Cattle on the hoof	344,409
Coined money	162,780
Total	5,415,762

A study in detail of the nature of these imports shows that in the statistics in reference, $3,615,618 figured for general merchandise; $1,231,817 for articles that might have been produced in the Republic; $405,547 for articles used in industrial enterprises; $162,780 for specie.

Figures in detail of importation of money shows that $149,000 were in American gold and $54,475 in American notes, making a total of $203,475, from which must be subtracted, as estimated, a valuation of $40,695, allowing an estimate of 20 per cent for gold which might have been taken out of the country without declaration or in small quantities.

The imports of articles for use in industrial enterprises may be subdivided as follows: Railway material, $316,882; material for electric lighting, $38,506; and for mining machinery, $50,159.

Imports of articles that might have been produced in the country show the following general heads and valuations:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Flour	$288,635	Butter	$11,590
Rice	77,645	Lard	179,062
Beans	2,901	Preserves	15,414
Cattle	344,409	Salt	13,274
Meat	40,657	Woods	152,698
Cured hides	60,811	Various products	10,550
Condensed milk	21,006		
Cheese	13,365	Total	1,231,817

The figures relative to specie imports are very satisfactory, not so much by reason of their quantity as for their significance in demonstrating how steadily the gold standard has been maintained. The United Fruit Company was the importer of this money, and, as formerly, by means of its bills of exchange, prevented an excessive rise in monetary values.

Not less satisfactory are the figures covering the articles imported for industrial enterprises, furnishing as they do testimony of new elements of progress in the country. The Costa Rican Railway and the Northern Railway have constructed new branch lines and various mining companies have renewed and improved their systems of equipment.

The same satisfaction may not be enjoyed with regard to the articles of imports which might be produced within the national territory. Flour is on the import list, whereas formerly bread was shipped from Costa Rica to Panama; salt is brought from distant lands, while the Gulf of Nicoya overflows with it; rice is imported, whereas the lowlands of the Rio Grande might supply hundredfold the demand; cattle, meat, and lard are imported, while the pasture lands of Guanacaste, the plains of Boruca, and the meadows of Cartago would furnish a splendid subsistence for grazing cattle.

The following table indicates the importation, production, and consumption of livestock in the Republic during the eight years 1896 to 1903, inclusive:

Year.	Value.	Imports.	Production.	Consumption.
		Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
1896	$368,644	18,100	16,111	34,221
1897	206,959	13,541	23,129	36,670
1898	333,699	19,907	18,886	38,793
1899	250,170	15,918	23,276	39,194
1900	172,318	11,445	28,518	39,963
1901	164,925	11,245	25,610	36,855
1902	278,179	14,587	23,875	38,462
1903	344,409	17,179	24,169	40,318

These statistics demonstrate the increase noted for 1903 in the importation, production, and consumption of live stock. The estimated per capita consumption of meat throughout the Republic during 1903 is given as 23 kilograms.

PEARL FISHERIES IN THE REPUBLIC.

The following particulars relating to the pearl fishery on the Pacific coast of the Republic of Costa Rica were published in the "Board of Trade Journal" (British) for June 2, 1904, the information being credited to a dispatch prepared by the Italian minister in Guatemala for his home Government.

By a law dated July 2, 1902, the Costa Rican Government threw open the pearl fishery under certain conditions to the natives of the

Republic and to foreign residents of not less than two years standing. This law divided the coast into two districts; in the first, which extends northward from El Morro Hermoso or Cape Vela to the confines of Nicaragua, fishing is allowed from May to October; in the second, extending southward to the boundaries of the newly formed Republic of Panama, fishing is allowed from November to April.

The port of Punta Arenas is the center of the industry. All the boats engaged in pearl fishing are registered here and furnished with a license, which has to be renewed every three months. A modification of the law governing these licenses was published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for June, 1904. The license does not carry the right to fish all along the coast, but only at some particular district specified by the authorities at Punta Arenas. The use of explosives is forbidden on the pearl banks, and no shells may be extracted of less than 3½ inches diameter. No individual or company is allowed to make use of more than three sets of diving apparatus and a corresponding number of divers. A license, costing 50 *pesos* per month, has to be obtained for each machine.

The capital, working expenditure, and profits of a firm employing two sets of diving apparatus are stated to be as follows:

	Pesos.
Two sailing boats	3,600
Two sets of diving apparatus and accouterments	3,000
Two pontoons for transport	3,000
Advances to divers and sailors	1,500
Provisions for three months	1,200
Cost of licenses for three months	300
Total	12,600

The value of the results of three months' work is stated as follows:

	Pearls.	Mother-of-pearl.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*
First month	775	554
Second month	800	558
Third month	3,500	1,053
Total	5,075	2,165

The greater portion of the pearls are sold to brokers at Punta Arenas, acting on behalf of foreign dealers, and those of the best quality are sent to Paris for disposition.

CUBA.

CUBAN TOBACCO IN TEXAS.

The outlook for the Cuban tobacco industry in the United States has assumed a definite phase, and the first cutting of the growing

tobacco made by Lavaca County Tobacco Company of Texas is thoroughly satisfactory. The tobacco that is being grown for wrappers under canvas is a very superior article. It has attained a height of eight to nine feet, in many cases the top of the tobacco reaching the canvas and bending over. The leaf is a perfect Cuban leaf and has all the features and appearance of tobacco raised in Cuba. The leaves which are now ripe are being taken from the stalk and strung preparatory to curing in the barn. The field tobacco is doing splendidly, with the exception of a few acres that were planted on land that did not have sufficient drainage, and the heavy rains of the past month caused its loss. The company planted its 32 acres of tobacco in several fields of different soils close to Hallettsville to ascertain which character of soil produced the best tobacco.

The company formed to plant this tobacco did so for the purpose of demonstrating the fact that Lavaca County could raise a high-grade Cuban tobacco, and to place it before the tobacco growers as a tobacco district, and not with the idea of making a direct profit from the results of the first crop. But the crop promises so well that all indications point to an entire financial success. The cigar factory is now working into cigars the tobacco that was raised here last year under the supervision of the United States Agricultural Department.

AMERICAN COAL IN CIENFUEGOS.

The receipts of American coal at the port of Cienfuegos, during the year 1903, amounted to 61 tons of anthracite and 49,866 tons of bituminous.

The bulk of this coal was consumed on the neighboring sugar estates, and as the present year promises to surpass all preceding years as regards activity in sugar production in this locality, it is quite probable that the importation of coal during 1904 will greatly exceed that during 1903. The principal consumers of coal in Cienfuegos are the electric, gas, and ice plants, and two foundries. Charcoal is used almost exclusively in this country for cooking purposes, and stoves and furnaces for heating the dwellings during the short cool season are entirely unknown. Some of the sugar growers import their coal in their own name, while others obtain their supply from a local agent. There is but one coal dealer in this city.

The gas company uses a special coal supplied by the Westmoreland Coal Company, of Philadelphia. It costs them, delivered, from $7 to $8 per ton. The electric plant also uses Westmoreland coal, but buys from the local dealer. The per ton transportation rates from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore vary from $1.75 to $2.25. The season of the year and the quantity imported determine the cost of freight. Cumberland coal is used as well as Westmoreland, and it may be said that the price of all bituminous coal varies in this market from $5.50 to $8 per ton.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS DURING FIRST HALF OF 1904.

The "*Economista*" draws attention to the great increase in the customs revenue of Cuba since the tariff was raised last February. In January, February, March, April, May, and June the receipts were as follows for the respective months: $1,353,100, $1,294,800, $1,951,400, $1,730,300, $1,561,600, and $2,122,600, against $1,315,300, $1,161,600, $1,280,000, $1,205,000, $1,119,000, and $1,312,000 for the corresponding months last year.

The relative increase since the tariff was raised with the view to making up the deficit caused by the reciprocity treaty is about 50 per cent.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT MORALES.

On June 19, 1904, the President of the Dominican Republic, Gen. Carlos F. Morales, read an important message to the National Congress, assembled in special session, in which he stated that the programme of the Government is embodied in these three words: "Order, honesty, and energy," since without order there can be no liberty, without honesty no administration, and without energy no exercise of rights nor performance of duties. Within the Constitution of the Republic are to be found the effective means of carrying out, observing, and putting in force the salutary plans of the Government.

The foreign relations of the country continue most cordial and friendly with all the civilized nations of the world, and especially with the neighboring Republic of Haiti, from which sovereignty the best evidences of good will and friendship have been received. The United States of America has recognized the legality of the present Government, and has appointed a diplomatic agent to reside in the Dominican capital. The relations of the Government with the Holy See remain most amicable, and complete harmony exists between the Republic and the Church.

The President stated that on taking possession of the Government he found the Treasury depleted and the fountains of wealth monopolized or unused. He expresses the hope that the ordinary routine may soon be restored, and that the people of the Republic may learn the real sources of the nation's wealth and the manner of fostering production and increasing the material wealth of the country.

The Executive stated that all has not been done in an educational sense that could have been desired, but that an endeavor has been made to lay the foundations for future organization and instruction. The normal school at Santo Domingo has at its head a competent and able director, and will doubtless in the near future attain the enviable reputation for thoroughness and learning which it formerly enjoyed.

GUATEMALA.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT CABRERA.

Señor ESTRADA CABRERA was reelected as Chief Executive of Guatemala on July 12, 1904, for the next Presidential term of six years, from 1905 to 1911, without opposition of any kind.

HONDURAS.

TRADE IN COTTON GOODS.

In reply to the circular of the Department of State requesting specific information on the subject, dated May 19, 1904, United States Consul MOE at Tegucigalpa reports as follows in regard to the trade of Honduras in cottons:

"England, France, and Germany are the chief exporters to the markets of this district of Honduras. Belgium and Italy have a relatively small trade, most of it being in drills and cotton goods of a similar nature.

"The business is chiefly conducted by mail; but very often orders are placed by the Honduras merchants when he visits these European countries. He then selects what he wants, and if he has any special goods in mind—that is, if he desires patterns of a peculiar figure or certain dimension of goods—he can readily obtain these specialties upon request. The complaint has been made that merchants who visit the United States, or who send orders there, can not readily obtain what they wish, should their specifications be out of the ordinary. The German houses often send salesmen here to review the field and advise their firms regarding the necessities of the market in Honduras. These great exporting houses are also aided by the numerous German establishments here who in a measure keep them posted on the requirements of this market.

"The general terms of credit are from six to nine months.

"No credit agency, apart from the Banco de Honduras, does business in this district.

"The bank will, on request, furnish reports of the financial standing of individuals and firms.

"The demand and use for all classes of cotton fabrics is constantly increasing, and the trade in cotton goods is by far the greatest of any of the many lines of merchandise imported into Honduras.

"Attention has been frequently called to the ever-increasing necessity for a detailed personal investigation by cotton and other manufacturers, so that they might conform to certain peculiar conditions and

demands of the market here, which I am confident can be secured for our fabrics and merchandise, to the exclusion of the present importing countries, when once the manufacturer, the commission merchant or factor, and the merchant in Honduras have come to an intelligent understanding with regard to the requirements of the market and the means of reaching it with due economy and celerity.

"Mr. EDWARD N. VOSE, editor of 'Dun's Review, International Edition,' New York, in his able address to the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association (April, 1903), demonstrated the need of sending out men, trained in all the technicalities of cotton goods manufacture, to foreign markets to examine and investigate them, as well as to bring more than ever before the high qualities and merits of our goods to the attention of the foreign dealer.

"The principal countries from which the importers in this district obtain their supplies of cotton goods are England, the United States, and Germany, the relative importance of the countries being given in order.

"It is impossible to ascertain the volume of imports from each country. However, I have conversed with a number of the leading merchants of Tegucigalpa, and from my notes in each instance I believe that on a percentage basis the importations and countries would show about as follows: England, 45 per cent; United States, 42 per cent; Germany, 10 per cent; Italy, 2 per cent, and Belgium, 1 per cent.

"Longer credits than those given in the United States are usual. The credit terms vary from six to nine months, rarely less than six, and very often nine. The German credit term is usually nine months; that of English shippers six months. Renewals or extensions of time of payment are exceptional, the cases occurring when goods go astray *in transitu*, and not because of the merchant's inability to make a settlement. Long terms are required because of the length of transportation periods. The dealers, as a rule, are conservative, and especially so in the city of Tegucigalpa, the capital. In the small interior towns there may arise delays in payment, due either to disregard of obligation on the part of the merchant or inability to meet his matured bill, having ordered merchandise for which there is not an immediate market. Great care, therefore, should be exercised by our manufacturers and merchants in transactions with native dealers, except with such firms as I mention hereafter.

"There is but one banking establishment in Honduras, the 'Banco de Honduras.' This institution maintains agencies or branches in the towns of Amapala, Comayagua, Santa Rosa, San Pedro, and La Ceiba. Accounts are handled on a 3 per cent commission. The rate of interest on loans is 2 per cent per month, and compounds.

"The financial situation of this locality is dominated to a large extent

by natives. The stockholders, directors, and officials of the bank of Honduras are Hondurans. German merchants control the exchange to a certain degree, as they quote more liberally than the bank in business relating to the buying and selling of bills of exchange.

"There are no manufacturing industries either in this district or the remaining territory of Honduras, with the exception of an ice-making machine in San Pedro, a soap and candle establishment in Tegucigalpa, and several aguardiente distilleries throughout the country.

"Spinning and weaving is an art unacquired, even hand looms being wholly unknown in Honduras. It is, therefore, unnecessary to state that domestic manufactories of cotton goods do not exist here.

"There is little difficulty in the transportation of cotton goods from the coast terminals to the interior towns, so far as the shape of the bale and its size is concerned. Goods are shipped in waterproof bales, the packing being very light, yet resistive, and in many cases bound by an encircling small iron band. The packing should consist of some kind of waterproof material inclosed by stout burlap. This method of packing answers a threefold purpose—it is as strong and tight as heavy wooden boxes; it is light, and therefore the excessive tariff which is assessed on the gross weight is in a large measure obviated; it is suitable to carriage on the pack saddle of the cargo mule, readily loaded on the back of the animal, and can be kept there without difficulty.

"It must not be forgotten that these bales (of cotton goods as well as of other merchandise) should not weigh less than 60 nor more than 62 kilograms (132 to 136 pounds). Two bales of this weight make a proper load for the mule, but it seems preferable in the rainy season to reduce the load from 10 to 20 pounds. A bale or package is usually 2½ by 1½ by 1½ feet. In these bales may be shipped, say, 660 yards of sheeting, or 1,400 yards of shirting or prints. Other materials vary according to weight and thickness, such as blankets and drills.

"The principal lines of cotton goods are shirtings and prints, followed by sheetings (bleached). Cotton blankets are also in large demand, and these invariably are imported from German mills. I find no exception in blankets—all come from Germany. The export price on these is much lower than either in England or the United States, the price being from 1 to 3 marks (mark=24 cents) per piece. With favorable prices there should be a splendid opening for our American cotton blankets. It can be said that every man, woman, and child in Honduras possesses one of these cheap German blankets. As they are very thin and of the poorest quality of material and manufacture, they last but a brief period, when they have to be replaced. The woolen blanket is almost unknown in Honduras.

"Cotton shirtings and prints come in 40 to 50 yard lengths, and are generally 24 inches in width. Similar goods from England have a

length of 30 yards and the same width. The United States and England share the demand equally in this class of fabrics. The former could gain the absolute control of the market if some conditions, apparently of minor importance to our manufacturers but of sufficient consequence to dealers here and the demand to compel them to place their orders in old England rather than in New England, could be satisfactorily arranged. The chief points of difference tending to shunt orders abroad are our shorter credit terms, our higher ocean freights, and our indifference to conciliate the desire for prints and shirtings of a specific design or pattern.

"An expert, with a knowledge of these peoples and their language, could secure for our products the whole market, granting, of course, that he could make the concessions above cited.

"American drills control the market because of their great superiority, regardless of cost and selling price, over the same class of goods from other countries. Oddly enough, this does not apply to shirtings and prints. Germany follows us in the volume of drills imported into Honduras. This class of goods is usually found in widths of 25 to 28 inches, the strip length being 50 yards. The weights vary considerably, and merchants are required to carry a large stock of drills from which the male population in Honduras provides itself with garments.

"Sheeting is likewise an important article of cotton fabrics. The great bulk of it comes from England, although it is apparent that the American article is slowly but surely encroaching on this market and will, with slight favoring conditions, obtain a firm position. These goods are, in nearly every case, bleached. Their weight averages at about 7 yards to the pound. Their width runs from 22 to 35 inches and 1 bale holds about 660 yards.

"Cotton blankets of the German variety come in sizes of 130 by 180 centimeters and 180 by 225 centimeters (51.18 by 70.86 and 70.86 by 88.58 inches), weighing from 300 to 600 grams (10.5 ounces to 1 pound 5 ounces). The export price on these varies from 1 to 3 marks (24 to 72 cents).

"No yarns are imported into this district.

"Printed cotton goods are much more in demand than dyed fabrics, and it would be profitable, perhaps, to send goods marked otherwise than with crosses or figures representative of imps. The natives are superstitious. I recall an instance during a journey in Honduras, when a youth, claiming a university education at Tegucigalpa, refused my offer to him of some deviled ham because he had noticed on the tin inclosing it the scarlet figure of the 'evil one.'

"The seasons and the years pass without carrying with them any changes in the conventional nature of garments either of men or women, with regard to cut, make, and color. Colored stuffs are not commonly worn, except among the Indians, whose love for color in

garment and adornment still prevails. The native women confine their primordial desire for color to fancy shawls and mantillas.

"American cotton goods are distinctly popular with the buying public, but dealers are loath to purchase in a market less favorable to their peculiar conditions and needs than those of Europe.

"As I have pointed out above, there should be no great difficulty in securing this market, nearly half of which we control already. This can readily be accomplished by sending representatives or trained observers who are familiar with the practical details of manufacturing and selling cotton goods, to study the situation carefully and make their reports accordingly. In Mr. VOSE'S paper, entitled 'Export Markets for American Cotton Goods,' he strikes the true note of necessity and requirement in the matter of extending this particular market. I can not do better than to suggest an earnest cooperation with his views, at least so far as this district is concerned.

"All duties are assessed by the half kilogram (1.1 pounds) on the gross weight.

"Cotton goods, bleached, sheets, 15 centavos (6+ cents) per half kilogram.

"Cotton goods, ordinary; white, creas, bedspreads, blankets, drills, thread, 20 centavos (8+ cents) per half kilogram.

"Cotton clothing, carpets, flags, handkerchiefs, sheetings, napkins, shawls, textiles, umbrellas, 25 centavos (11 cents) per half kilogram.

"Cotton drawers, prints, satin, socks, stockings, 30 centavos (13 cents).

"Cotton belts, capes, gloves, pants, and sandals, 35 centavos (15 cents).

"Cotton, medicated; batiste, lace, nightshirts, ribbon, ruffles, shirts, skeins, skirts, and waists, 40 centavos (17 cents).

"Covers, curtains, caps, hats, cheviots, cloaks, embroidery, galloons, pique, rugs, scallops, velvets, 50 centavos (21 cents).

"Cotton collars and blouses, 60 centavos.

"Cravats, tassels, 1 peso (42 cents).

"The leading houses in this district interested in handling American cotton goods, the members of which have expressed their willingness to cooperate with our exporters, are: DANIEL FORTIN, SANTOS SOTO, NICOLAS CORNELSEN, QUINCHON LEON & CO., FREDERIC WERLING, all of Tegucigalpa.

MEXICO

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT DÍAZ.

On July 9, 1904, Gen. PORFIRIO DÍAZ was reelected as President of the Republic of Mexico, and Don RAMON CORRAL as Vice-President,

for the term of six years, from December 1, 1904, to November 30, 1910.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN APRIL, 1904.

According to statistics issued by the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, imports and exports for the month of April, 1904, and for the first ten months of the current fiscal year, 1903–4, as compared with the same periods of 1903 and 1902–3, respectively, were as follows:

The total amount of importations during the ten months under review was $64,318,649.79 in gold currency, as declared in the customs houses.

The exports for the ten months were valued at $164,053,621.40, showing an increase of $6,225,044.64 over the same period of 1902–3.

The detailed imports during the ten months were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Gold valuation.]

	April—		Ten months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903–4.	1902–3.
Animal substances	$460,741.74	$401,853.30	$4,621,978.86	$3,962,439.99
Vegetable substances	992,841.05	1,285,805.26	11,689,850.49	11,311,260.03
Mineral substances	2,176,492.08	1,710,958.36	18,775,356.63	19,943,562.53
Dry goods	924,037.34	747,322.45	8,178,299.28	8,212,152.19
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances	283,057.51	233,890.74	2,545,313.92	2,217,648.08
Beverages	310,219.32	250,536.93	2,659,009.42	2,548,704.33
Paper and its applications	189,621.96	163,517.60	1,881,951.22	1,596,689.15
Machinery and apparatus	760,533.33	998,669.39	8,355,606.86	8,431,131.70
Vehicles	297,840.01	213,629.78	1,785,642.81	1,388,811.84
Arms and explosives	219,855.70	204,654.93	1,782,927.51	1,410,250.79
Miscellaneous	206,838.87	200,647.27	2,042,712.79	1,754,185.37
Total	6,822,078.91	6,411,516.01	64,318,649.79	62,776,836.00

EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Precious metals	$6,384,453.59	$6,945,129.97	$77,330,355.92	$74,430,391.15
Other articles	9,502,570.00	9,004,031.98	86,723,265.48	83,398,185.61
Total	15,887,023.59	15,949,161.95	164,053,621.40	157,828,576.76

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	April—		Ten months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903–4.	1902–3.
Mexican gold coin	$260.00	$800.00	$11,682.00	$91,945.60
Foreign gold coin	1,315.00	3,009.00	2,626.00	9,329.00
Gold in bars	776,415.35	783,567.68	8,541,546.33	7,438,126.54
Gold in other forms	99,175.16	85,755.85	410,654.56	367,055.64
Total gold	877,165.51	873,132.53	8,966,508.89	7,906,456.18

	April—		Ten months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903–4.	1902–3.
Mexican silver coin	$543,400.00	$1,162,320.00	$15,911,675.00	$20,229,650.00
Foreign silver coin	18,204.60	844.00	71,363.60	81,940.67
Silver in bars	3,457,771.64	3,397,058.14	39,935,376.62	38,859,987.15
Silver in other forms	1,487,911.84	1,511,775.30	12,445,431.81	7,352,357.15
Total silver	5,507,288.08	6,071,997.44	68,363,847.03	66,523,934.97
Copper	1,240,546.91	1,438,653.07	18,196,305.30	16,648,565.36
Lead	386,097.42	356,933.00	4,231,078.87	4,933,157.05
Other mineral products	24,125.00	145,721.88	1,111,011.52	847,941.65
Coffee	1,484,879.80	1,226,415.19	7,160,811.76	7,329,414.49
Henequen in fiber	2,529,260.50	2,503,583.00	25,852,010.75	25,818,588.50
Woods	216,130.60	124,615.20	2,248,830.87	1,579,321.60
Dyewoods	52,523.00	122,335.05	601,502.43	683,915.86
Tobacco in leaf	544,742.00	447,126.00	878,499.00	937,305.00
Other vegetable products	1,293,588.60	1,055,319.01	11,905,691.28	9,610,360.65
Cattle	483,014.50	596,843.00	2,939,384.50	5,030,524.50
Raw hides	611,018.00	659,965.10	5,765,185.37	6,443,855.40
Other animal products	89,723.00	87,324.50	556,283.83	627,787.44
Henequen, manufactured	57,160.00	.....	921,237.00	607,863.00
Tobacco, manufactured	36,210.30	42,031.00	271,692.81	565,245.09
Other manufactures	411,190.00	149,714.00	3,659,086.13	1,084,841.77
Miscellaneous	42,360.37	46,952.98	424,654.06	649,498.25

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	April—		Ten months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903–4.	1902–3.
Europe	$3,090,098.73	$3,493,172.57	$43,899,465.97	$37,939,334.55
Asia	712.00	.....	6,129.00	30,000.00
North America	12,341,929.56	11,876,312.13	116,196,858.08	114,568,246.44
Central America	40,265.50	13,427.00	381,869.55	326,424.32
South America	38,335.80	7,243.25	142,574.80	47,593.45
West Indies	375,682.00	559,007.00	3,426,724.00	4,916,978.00
Total	15,887,023.59	15,949,161.95	164,053,621.40	157,828,576.76

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	April.		Ten months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903–4.	1902–3.
Europe	$3,051,011.16	$2,562,089.59	$28,369,391.66	$28,355,279.47
Asia	54,360.50	59,847.74	530,880.58	542,859.36
Africa	13,740.00	12,072.00	62,937.00	67,626.69
North America	3,680,560.89	3,759,606.81	35,073,769.62	33,472,426.47
Central America	1,718.36	2,766.63	15,649.06	16,648.13
South America	11,681.00	5,494.24	162,083.87	154,660.70
West Indies	9,007.00	9,639.00	98,463.00	109,946.43
Oceania	.....	.....	5,475.00	57,388.75
Total	6,822,078.91	6,411,516.01	64,318,649.79	62,776,836.00

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of May 31, 1904, contains copy of a Presidential decree authorizing the expenditure of $6,000,000 on public works. This sum includes $2,500,000 for the construction of the Legislative

Palace and $2,500,000 for the work of providing the capital with drinking water.

LAW IN REGARD TO MEDICAL STUDIES AND THE PRACTICE OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONS.

In Mexico, as in all other countries, no person is allowed to practice medicine or any medical profession without proof that he or she is a graduate of an authorized college or university.

The studies, when made in Mexico, have to be made respectively, as the case may be, in the National School of Medicine, the hospitals of mental diseases, the Charity Central Warehouse, the National Institute of Dental Instruction, the National Medical Institute, or the Pathological Institute.

When made in foreign countries the studies may be validated in Mexico upon application to the Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, and the proof, by the proper certificate, that they have been made in accordance with the provisions of the Mexican law. Validation thus granted exempts the candidate from the necessity of being examined.

The medical professions, as classified by the decree of January 11, 1902, providing for a "Plan of Studies for the National School of Medicine," are four, as follows:

I. Medicine and surgery;
II. Pharmacy;
III. Obstetrics;
IV. Dental surgery.

The course in medicine, covering a period of six years, embraces: Descriptive anatomy, with practical dissection exercises; general and histological anatomy, theoretical and practical, with the proper practical exercises; topographic anatomy, with practical exercises, and pathological anatomy; physiology, with experimental demonstrations; biological chemistry; galenic pharmacy; bacteriology; pathology, medical, surgical and general; therapeutics, medical and surgical; theoretical obstetrics; clinics, internal, external, propedeutical, and surgical; medical pediatrical clinic; surgical gynecological clinics; clinic of ophthalmology; clinic of psychiatrics; legal medicine and deontology.

The course in pharmacy, covering a period of three years, embraces: Pharmacy, posology, pharmaceutical economy, legal pharmacy, deontology, chemical and pharmaceutical manipulations; practical management of the physical and chemical instruments and apparatuses used in pharmacy; natural history of the simple drugs used in Mexico, chemical analysis, general and applied to medicines, toxicology, and the examination of food and beverages, and of the principal physiological and pathological products.

Practice in the Charity Central Warehouse, or in the drug store of a government hospital, shall also be required as a condition for graduation.

The course in obstetrics, covering a period of two years, embraces: Anatomy and physiology of the feminine sexual apparatus, including the study of the pelvis; elements of embryology and fetal anatomy; pregnancy, labor, and puerperal conditions, physiologically considered; care required by the mother of the newly born child; obstetrical antisepsia; obstetrical hygienics; obstetrical therapeutics; obstetrical operations, with exercises on the manikin; and clinic, obstetrical and propedeutical.

The course in dental surgery, covering a period of three years, embraces: Descriptive anatomy, with dissection exercises; topographical anatomy of the head and especially of the mouth; histology, with special reference to the elements constituting the mouth; physiology; dental pathology; morbous processes in general; dental therapeutics; dental materia medica; dental surgery; dental operations; dental prosthesis; dental metallurgy; bacterioscopy.

Article 22 of the decree provides that the studies above described, whether purely preparatory or professional, made in a foreign country, may be validated by the Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, upon such conditions as he may require.

Article 28, translated into English, reads as follows:

"ART. 28. Persons holding diplomas from official schools of the Republic different from those designated by this decree, or from foreign universities, who may desire to obtain the same from the schools and institutions named in article 1 of this decree, for the practice of any of the medical professions established by this plan, shall subject themselves to examination, in the National Preparatory School or in the National School of Medicine, in every one of the matters or branches above described for each profession; and if approved, they shall have to pass also the respective professional examination. But if the candidate should prove by a competent certificate to have studied some matters in conformity with the provisions of the Mexican plan, the said studies shall be validated and he shall be exempted from examination in the same. It shall not be necessary to take up the different subjects of examination in regular order."

RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST, 1904.

On July 29, 1904, the Secretary of the Treasury of the Mexican Government issued the usual circular announcing the rate of exchange for the liquidation of the customs duties on merchandise imported under gold currency invoices during the month of August. This rate is fixed for the month at 220 per cent, the average rate of exchange on

New York from July 1 to July 25, at which city banks sold sight drafts, having been less than that rate.

Secretary Limantour also announced that the commercial value or price of 1 kilogram of gold in silver coin at which to calculate the 3 per cent stamp tax and the 2 per cent coinage dues during the same month of August was $1,451.27, in accordance with the provisions of the respective decree of November 26, 1902. This price is obtained by multiplying $675.416, which is the value assigned by the monetary law to the kilogram of gold, by 214.87 per cent, which is the average of the rates of exchange, Mexico on New York, during the first twenty-five days of July.

The Treasury circular places the average rates of exchange, Mexico on New York, during the month of June at 214.58, as compared with 214.87 in July. The average for May was placed at 220.36.

TREASURY STATISTICS, MAY AND JUNE, 1904.

According to the statement issued by the Federal Treasury the operations in the month of May under the direction of Treasurer-General Manuel Zamacona cover the following details:

Cash surplus from April	$136,870.31
Cash receipts in May	5,506,897.65
Drafts received in May for collection	16,094.25
Total receipts	2,659,862.21
Disbursements in May	2,435,956.76
Surplus for June	223,905.45

The operations in the month of June, according to the same authority, were as follows:

Cash surplus from May	$223,905.45
Cash receipts in June	3,074,454.33
Drafts received in July for collection	17,757.07
Total receipts	3,316,116.85
Disbursements in June	3,030,550.75
Surplus for July	285,556.10

CATTLE EXPORTS.

The following figures, taken from the "Mexican Investor" of July 16, 1904, show the number of cattle exported from the Republic during the periods in reference and are valuable in view of the growing interest in cattle raising in Mexico:

	Head.		Head.
1895–96	238,998	1899–1900	184,165
1896–97	313,633	1900–1901	197,624
1897–98	227,366	1901–2	166,479
1898–99	160,028	1902–3	213,649

In the year 1898–99 the number of cattle decreased considerably, and only passed the 200,000 limit in 1902–3. As the cattle are all selected for export, and are young, the average price per head may be taken at $25.

THE LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY.

According to the official statistics of the Department of Fomento of Mexico, from which the figures in this report are taken, the following is a statement of the live-stock conditions for the whole of the Republic of Mexico on June 30, 1902:

	Head.	Value.
Horned cattle	5,142,475	$81,407,619
Goats	4,206,011	7,250,430
Sheep	3,424,430	6,037,306
Horses	859,247	10,822,203
Swine	616,139	2,068,090
Mules	334,435	10,576,958
Donkeys	287,991	2,360,552
Total		120,523,158

The Department of Fomento is taking steps to encourage cattle breeding, while the Statistical Bureau of that Department is endeavoring to procure reliable statistics in regard to it, and though its efforts may at present not be quite as successful as could be desired, at any rate the figures as set down in the return just published, corresponding to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, serve as a basis for the following report. The figures are in many cases incomplete, but they serve the purpose of giving an idea of the extent of the industry throughout the country.

The raising of cattle is very general throughout the whole of the Republic of Mexico, but there are certain States in which it is much more extensively carried on, namely, Jalisco, Michoacan, Chihuahua, Veracruz, Guanajuato, Sonora, and Durango. The number of head reported to exist in these seven States amounts to 2,518,028, while the remaining twenty-three States and Territories can only account for 2,624,447, or a little more than half of the whole total.

The State of Jalisco, in which the greatest number of cattle are reported, covers an area of 33,486 square miles, is situated on the Pacific coast, and is considered to be one of the most fertile States of the Republic. The State lies on the western or Pacific side of the great Cordillera of the Sierra Madre, which runs through the whole of the country, but owing to the configuration of the slopes and ridges, immense plains are found throughout the State, which are rendered more fertile by the rivers rising in these mountains and emptying themselves either into the larger rivers or into the Pacific Ocean. Besides the streams and rivers there are numerous springs (many of

them of a thermal character) and also various lakes, which also assist toward the fertility of the State.

Jalisco is divided into twelve sections or cantons. Those in which the greatest number of cattle are said to exist are Ciudad Guzman (93,909), Guadalajara (88,544), La Barca (86,740), Autlan (68,111), Sayula (52,158), Mascota (49,074), and Lagos (49,031).

The value returned varies from $5 to $25 per head throughout this State.

The next State of importance is Michoacan, which lies to the south of Jalisco, and enjoys many of the same topographical and climatic characteristics, as it lies on the same side of the Cordillera. It covers an area of 22,617 square miles, but it is broken more and the forest vegetation is more abundant. There are also several lakes in this State, while streams are more general in the mountains than in the State of Jalisco, which in nearly all cases flow into the large river of Las Balsas, on the boundary of the State with those of Mexico and Guerrero.

This State is divided into fifteen districts, the most important being Apatzingan (101,718), Ario (81,539), Huetamo (49,180), Coalcoman (45,880), and Zamora (38,221).

The State of Chihuahua, which is set down in the statistical returns as the third of any importance in this industry, covers an area of 89,983 square miles, is situated on the northern frontier of the Republic, and is largely composed of vast open plains which become arid deserts in the winter, though of late years large tracts have by means of artificial irrigation been reclaimed and are now flourishing districts.

The value of the 396,023 head of cattle returned from that State is reported to be $5,151,031, of which the greatest number is found in the following districts: Iturbide (149,858), Guerrero (106,900), Camargo (39,260), and Jimenez (33,764).

The State of Veracruz is a narrow strip of country lying along the Gulf of Mexico between the degrees 17° 43′ and 23° 15′ north latitude, with a temperature which is hot in the lowlands, temperate on some of the higher ridges, and at the greatest altitude snow and frost are of common occurrence in the winter. It covers an area of 29,287 square miles, and is divided into eighteen districts or cantons. There are immense tracts of country watered by innumerable streams which afford ample pasturage for numerous herds of cattle, which should be, and undoubtedly are, an unbounded source of revenue to the owners of cattle ranches in this State, but as the State is divided into so many districts, and these into a greater number of municipalities, only the most important will be dealt with. The total number of cattle said to be in this State is 392,858, with an approximate value of $6,631,379.

The district of Veracruz is where most are reported, namely, 91,597, while the municipality of Tlalixcoyan, situated close to the

mouth of the Rio Blanco, alone has 40,309, valued at $403,296. Although the altitude of the towns in this district is not very great, the climate is said to be temperate. Another municipality of importance in this same district is Tlacotalpam, situated at the mouth of a large lagoon or estuary formed by the San Juan and Papalopan rivers, in which there are said to be 13,250 head of cattle, with a value of $132,717.

The States of most importance in the raising of cattle already referred to have all been, with the exception of Chihuahua, on the seacoasts; but both Jalisco and Michoacan extend a great distance inland, and, in fact, form the boundaries of Guanajuato, which is the next of any importance. This State is situated in the center of the Republic and on the higher levels of the Sierra Madre, the altitude of most of the places in this political division being over 5,750 feet. It covers an area of 11,371 square miles, and is divided into twenty-nine districts, which are further subdivided into a greater number of municipalities. The general aspect of the State is broken as it embraces the higher plateau, and ridges of the Cordillera extend in all directions, forming extensive valleys and plains well watered by numerous streams, that form affluents to the large rivers that have their source in the highest plateau of the Republic and flow through several States before reaching the ocean. The total number of cattle reported from this State is 224,242, valued at £4,276,583.

The State of Sonora follows that of Guanajuato in importance, the number of head reported being 260,732, valued at $3,219,242.

From the returns furnished to the Statistical Department, the only other State of any very great importance is Durango.

The State of Durango covers an area of 43,165 square miles, and, as it lies high, it has a very temperate climate. It is full of rugged peaks, and many of the valleys formed by the undulations of the country contain large tracts of fertile lands used for grazing. The total number of cattle reported from this State is 233,041, valued at $3,859,190, of which the greater number are found in the following districts: Indé, Durango, Santiago, Papasquiaro, San Juan del Rio, and El Oro.

Although the foregoing are considered, from the statistics published, as the most important States in quantity and area, there are many others in the Republic in which cattle raising is carried on to a great extent. There are also many districts in which animals are specially bred and chosen for bull fighting, owing to their being very spirited, though small in comparison with the Spanish bulls imported for the purpose.

Experiments have been made with foreign cattle for breeding purposes, but as the climate and altitude are so varied, different breeds have to be chosen for each locality. Herefords seem to do very well in the north of the Republic, especially around Salinas, in the State of

Coahuila. The Holstein breed of cattle seems to be the one, however, which adapts itself most easily to the various climates, and is found more generally than any of the other breeds. Swiss cattle succeed on the higher table-lands, such as the Valley of Mexico, etc., but they do not thrive so well on the slopes of the mountains of Jalisco, where Durhams are sought in preference. The Jersey breed of cattle is found in many places.

In connection with cattle raising in this country a few words may be said in regard to the import and export of the same, and also about the export of prepared or salted hides during the past years.

The statistics in regard to the import of cattle do not specify the number of head, but give only the weight of the cattle, whereas in the imports of other animals the number is given.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Head.	Value.
	Kilos.			
1900	2,722,138	$186,525	184,165	$5,732,004
1901	3,155,041	218,017	197,624	5,857,556
1902	3,839,811	284,214	162,794	4,721,773

OXHIDES EXPORTED.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilos.	
1900	8,252,691	$1,575,905
1901	10,382,641	1,966,521
1902	12,847,021	2,602,672

The raising of sheep and goats has been for some time past a very extensive industry, and though the varieties that are bred are perhaps of the commonest kinds, the Government has of late years done a great deal to stimulate the industry by permitting live sheep and goats to come into the country.

In dealing with sheep and goats it has been considered advisable to take them together, as most of the statistics as published give the returns together, and though the Department of Fomento has in the present instance given them separately, the totals of both will, however, be considered in their relation with other statistics.

The following table shows the number of sheep and goats in the Republic:

State.	Goats.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Nuevo Leon	916,915	$,214,318	151,526	$231,725
Coahuila	615,144	1,016,875	180,415	277,861
Durango	534,304	1 958,585	383,947	646,170
San Luis Potosi	519,844	605,990	415,697	779,294
Zacatecas	429,377	1,089,205	826,704	1,458,746
Tamaulipas	264,911	249,953	108,284	103,025
Guanajuato	239,933	378,699	194,805	275,014
Puebla	193,397	532,147	228,358	510,031
Hidalgo	50,067	91,991	186,663	442,626

From the figures given in the returns, the average price of goats and sheep is $1 to $3 for goats and $1 to $2 for sheep. In spite of the number of sheep and goats in the country, enough wool is not procured for the use of the woolen factories; consequently wool imports figure on the trade lists of the Republic as follows:

WOOL IMPORTS.

Year.	Carded.		Unwashed.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*	
1899–1900	29,767	$18,321	2,062,737	$337,619
1900–1901	69,961	27,420	2,334,203	464,838
1901–2	100,749	42,063	678,780	150,645

WOOL EXPORTS.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	
1899–1900	66,614	$6,065
1900–1901	92	10
1901–2	1,736	404

There is every reason to believe that this industry is increasing, as in several parts of the country the large farm owners are importing foreign stock, principally of the Angora, Cotswold, and Shropshire varieties.

In the following table, showing the number and value of the goats and sheep imported to or exported from Mexico, it has been impossible to separate the number of each, as the returns put them together:

GOATS AND SHEEP.

Year	Imports.		Exports.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1899–1900	4,294	$18,883	13,836	$47,013
1900–1901	3,280	19,343	4,039	9,814
1901–2	4,553	25,068	6,821	15,394

Amog the principal exports of the Republic are various kinds of hides and skins, among which are included those of sheep and goats. The following table gives the weight and value of these for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1900, 1901, and 1902:

Year.	Goatskins.		Sheepskins.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1899–1900	4,452,137	$2,218,175	1,915	$264
1900–1901	5,088,055	2,654,999	2,191	174
1901–2	5,857,577	3,283,983	1,682	268

As can be seen from the foregoing table, the export of goatskins is increasing yearly, and it is manifest that if it were carried on in the

proper manner it would be very productive; but at present goats are allowed to run in herds all over the country, feeding on whatever they can find on their road. The goatskins which are in most demand in the New York market, and for which a higher price is paid, are those from the State of Puebla, the market value being, during the year 1902, an average of 49 cents gold.

Another product of the goat which is at present exported, though not in large quantities, is hair; the total amount exported in the three years being only 25,571 pounds, valued at $3,050. But in this, as in other branches of the industry, there seems to be a promise of increase.

The horse in Mexico has only quite lately, say about twenty-five or thirty years, come into prominence, especially for carriage purposes. Formerly mules and donkeys were the principal, and, one might say, the only beasts of burden, although horses were found in nearly all States in more or less quantities.

The native horse is small, but is considered to have great endurance. It is often used in the mining districts for tramping out the mud in order to mix it the more thoroughly with the mercury and salts used for the extraction of the silver from the ores in the old fashioned "Patio" process, which, however, is gradually disappearing and giving place to the more modern methods for extracting and reducing ores.

According to the official statistics the total number of horses in the Republic of Mexico is said to be 859,247, valued at $10,822,203, of which 104,674, valued at $981,617 are reported to be in the State of Durango; the next States of any importance being Jalisco (70,877, valued at $862,644); Tamaulipas (69,611, value, $727,234); Chihuahua (56,667, value, $534,257); Zacatecas (56,764, value, $428,760); Coahuila (55,825, value, $247,495); and Sonora (52,033, value, $565,578).

The Federal Government of Mexico has endeavored to increase the breeding of horses, and foreign animals are imported for that purpose. The following table shows the number and value of foreign horses imported and that of native animals exported:

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1899–1900	1,888	$126,958	3,785	$143,712
1900–1901	1,535	116,115	5,597	171,954
1901–2	4,660	195,305	5,440	158,331

The industry of raising pigs for market and other purposes is still in a very backward condition, though it must be said that of late years several farmers have endeavored to improve the class of animals by importing live stock for breeding purposes and for crossing with the native pig.

Pigs have usually been bred to obtain the largest amount of fatty matter, for lard is employed for domestic purposes in large quantities throughout the country, and also for making candles and soap.

The total number of swine in the country is reported to be 616,139, valued at $2,068,090, of which the greater number are found in the territory of Tepic and in the States of Jalisco, Michoacán, Guanajuato, and Guerrero.

With reference to the raising of pigs, it may be mentioned that large establishments have been erected at Chihuahua, the capital of the State of the same name, and at Toluca, the capital of the State of Mexico, where hams and bacon are cured, and all kinds of salted, smoked, and preserved meats are prepared, which are little inferior to those imported from the United States, and the price is very much less. At Monterey, Chihuahua, and many other large towns in the interior, there are large soap factories which consume an immense amount of lard.

In the imports of live stock the same rule is observed as in the import of cattle, namely, that the duty is levied on the gross weight of the animals, so that it is absolutely impossible to say what the numbers are. The value, however, will serve to show what variation there may have been, but at the same time it must be remembered that it is natural that there should be fluctuations in the market price of these animals.

The exports of live stock give the number as well as the value, so that there is not the same difficulty to be overcome as in the case of the imports:

Years.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	Pounds.			
1899–1900	1,686,260	$71,743	2,027	$11,471
1900–1901	1,553,317	80,909	3,727	23,473
1901–2	461,590	29,054	2,260	17,440

Besides the live stock, very large quantities of lard are imported which serve to feed the soap factories already alluded to, as the production of the country is entirely inadequate to meet the demand. This all comes from the United States, through the northern frontier custom-houses, by rail. To compensate for this import of lard there is a fairly large amount of bristles exported, as can be seen from the figures in the following table, which gives the quantity and value of lard imported, and the amount and value of the bristles that are exported, mostly to the United States:

Years.	Imports of lard.		Exports of bristles.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*	
1899–1900	9,178,602	$482,874	333,293	$114,994
1900–1901	9,585,811	571,920	363,664	116,393
1901–2	11,093,408	766,405	334,086	100,260

The last divisions into which the statistical returns are divided are mules and donkeys, but as the numbers of each variety are so small, and the nature of the animals and their uses are so similar, they have been put together so as to make but one more division.

The total number of these animals as given in the returns is as follows:

	Number.	Value.
Mules	334,435	$10,576,958
Donkeys	287,991	2,360,552
Total		12,937,510

The raising of all kinds of animals in Mexico would, if it were supported by the Government, increase commerce very considerably, as owing to the diversity of climate grain and fodder of all kinds could be easily grown with very little trouble and one might say even expense. Barley, which is the grain in most common use as fodder, grows in almost any part of the Republic, as also clover, or lucerne, and very probably many of the agricultural products which are in common use in Europe and the United States could be successfully introduced.

The agricultural returns, as published by the Department of Fomento, give particulars from all the different States of the Republic, and the following are the figures for the years which have been taken as the basis of the tables of imports and exports of all kinds of animals, and which are the latest published:

Year.	Quantity.		
	Barley.	Maize.	Wheat.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1899	10,406,844	90,582,942	9,284,333
1900	10,207,291	89,386,859	11,425,360
1901	7,471,008	90,603,516	12,017,641

The State of Mexico produces 32 per cent of the barley, 6 per cent of the maize, and 6 per cent of the wheat grown in the country. The State of Hidalgo produces 15 per cent of the barley, but only a very insignificant amount of either maize or wheat. Puebla shows 14 per cent of barley, but neither wheat nor maize appear to be very large crops. Michoacan shows only 9 per cent of barley, 7 per cent of maize, and 22 per cent of wheat, while Tlaxcala, which is a very small State, produces 10 per cent of the whole barley crop. The State of Jalisco does not produce either barley or wheat in any great abundance, but its crop of maize is the largest—and that is only 12 per cent—of the whole crop. The State of Guanajuato produces 11 per cent of maize and 28 per cent of wheat. The State of Sonora, 10 per

cent of wheat, but little barley or maize. The States of Chihuahua and Coahuila produce respectively 6 per cent each of the wheat crop, but both maize and barley are very small crops.

COINAGE IN 1903–4.

The director of the Mexico City mint estimated the total coinage for the fiscal year 1903–4, ending June 30, at $23,000,000 against $27,000,000 coined in 1902–3, from the three plants. The production in the two outside mints, Zacatecas and Culiacan, is small, less than $3,000,000 per year.

COTTON TAX.

To establish the stamp tax payable by the cotton works of the country for the six months from July to December, 1904, the usual half yearly election has taken place. The stamps paid for the half year from January to June, 1904, determined by a similar committee, amounted to $1,013,700, and it is the law to pay in advance as soon as notified and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

MARKET FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The following report to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States was made, on request, by the United States Vice and Deputy Consul-General at Mexico City:

"About 20 per cent of the agricultural implements and tools used in Mexico are modern; the other 80 per cent are of the crudest and most primitive type. Only the large farmers, or haciendados, employ modern agricultural implements, and those only within comparatively recent years. Labor in Mexico is very cheap. Farm laborers may be employed at from 18 to 50 cents in United States currency per day, though in many parts of Mexico they are very scarce and unreliable.

"About 95 per cent of all modern agricultural implements and tools used in Mexico are imported from the United States, the remainder being imported from Germany. The implements most in use are reapers, thrashers, mowers, and iron plows, the latter principally with single handle and wooden frame—all being usually of the cheapest construction.

"United States manufacturers and their agents in Mexico have created the market here for agricultural implements and hold a practical monopoly on it. It does not follow, however, that they will hold a monopoly upon it if they do not follow up their advantage. If they had not secured the field, European manufacturers would have been more strongly represented here and would have secured more trade. Any failure on the part of the United States manufacturers to maintain the high standard they have set and to watch the field carefully will open a gap for the European wedge. It is not probable that agricul-

tural implements will be manufactured in Mexico for many years yet, leaving little to fear from that quarter.

"An increase in the trade in United States agricultural implements in Mexico means simply an extension of the field. That more trade can be created there is no doubt. Experience has shown that complicated agricultural machinery or even simple agricultural implements that are costly are impractical in Mexico. In the case of complicated machinery it has been shown that Mexican laborers, unaccustomed thereto, are unable to operate it successfully and economically. To bring in United States skilled laborers to operate it increases the cost to a point that makes results more expensive than those obtained by the use of hand labor. Further, most of the agricultural machinery sold in Mexico is sold by agents. No stocks are kept even in the larger cities, nor are parts kept on hand in sufficient quantities.

"Railway communication has not yet been established in all parts of the country. Breakage is more common than in the United States, on account of the laborers being unused to the operation of machinery. If a machine, such as a reaper, mower, thrasher, or traction engine, breaks, it means several weeks or months to place it in order, since the parts usually have to be supplied from the United States. That means a loss to the owner, a temporary reversion to primitive methods, which is likely to be permanent and discourages other farmers from buying such machinery or any other modern agricultural implements. In the case of simple but expensive implements the loss by breakage is the deterring factor in increasing the trade. The laborer, accustomed for centuries to a wooden plow, is more likely than not to break a steel plow with very little use. To begin with, he is prejudiced against modern labor-saving machinery (it means less work for him as a class and more work for him as an individual); second, he is unaccustomed to it, and his ignorance causes waste and breakage; third, neither he nor his employer are used to caring for such machinery or implements, and they allow them to rust or deteriorate from lack of care; fourth, in the low, moist regions rust is an enemy to metal implements, even when they receive good care. Therefore, the primary requisite for agricultural machinery or implements for the Mexican trade is simplicity and inexpensiveness.

"United States manufacturers should spend money freely to create a trade in agricultural implements, and should be willing to lose for a time, while laying the foundation, with the certainty of future profit. Competent representatives should be employed in Mexico—persons who speak Spanish perfectly and are used to the customs of the people and who know how to deal with them. It is difficult for natives of the United States to understand that business in Mexico is conducted largely upon a personal basis. An order for a thrasher from a wealthy Mexican farmer depends as much upon the salesman's per-

sonality as upon the merits of the machine. Rushing, bustling, strictly business methods are not successful in Mexico outside of the larger cities, and not to any great extent even in them. The first step for a United States manufacturer to take, who desires to build up a business in Mexico, is to employ salesmen possessing the above-mentioned qualifictions, and well-dressed, polite, and pleasing gentlemen. To secure such salesmen no expense of salary should be spared. Mexico is no place to send low-salaried salesmen. The salesman must be first of all a gentleman; afterwards a good business man. The salesman of agricultural machinery and implements must operate with a catalogue, since it is impracticable for him to carry samples; give him a handsomely gotten up catalogue in Spanish and then give him plenty of time. Starting into a new district, he must become acquainted with his prospective customers before he can talk business with them, and that takes time, but after he once sells a lot of machinery to one farmer the rest is easy if it gives satisfaction. Here a word to the United States manufacturer: While making your article good, put plenty of paint and finish on it.

"Next to the matter of salesmen in line of importance comes that of advertising. Mexico is practically a virgin field in the matter of advertising, and the United States exporter who pays adequate attention to it is the one who will win the lion's share of business. United States advertisers have already been advised repeatedly by this office to send catalogues to Mexico printed in Spanish. Exporters who wish to distribute advertising matter by mail will find the most complete list of names in a general directory of this city and of the Republic, published by Ruhl & Alschier, Calle del Espiritu Santo, No. 1½, Mexico, at $10 Mexican. Newspaper advertising in Mexico in the Spanish press is controlled by B. & G. Goetschel, advertising agents, Primera Independencia 3, Mexico. A liberal use of printers' ink in legitimate publications is to be recommended strongly. But probably the best form of advertising would be a display of goods. Every city, town, and village in Mexico has its annual fair, not like the county fairs in the United States, but several days given to pleasure, usually in celebration of some religious event, when it puts on its holiday attire and all the people for miles around congregate for business and pleasure. An association of agricultural-implement manufacturers would do well to send an elaborate line of its products to Mexico, to be in charge of representatives possessing the requisites above given for salesmen, to go from place to place at their fair times, exhibiting, explaining, distributing literature and other advertising matter, making friends, and paving the way for salesmen to come later. Mexican agriculturists must be educated to the use of modern agricultural implements by demonstration. If a man has never seen a thrasher it is hard to sell him one from a catalogue.

"The disadvantage, above referred to, of the loss of time in case of breakage occasioned by the necessity of sending to the United States for broken parts should be remedied. Large stocks of agricultural machinery, implements, and parts should be carried in all of the larger cities. They would serve a double purpose—straight business and advertising. From the advertising standpoint they would serve the purpose of permanent expositions. The class that is able to buy modern implements and machinery visits the larger cities occasionally, and it can be interested in a display of machinery and implements with a good salesman behind it far more quickly than in a catalogue. Further, the ability to supply a broken implement or part, or to send an expert to repair a machine at short notice, would overcome a great objection to the use of such implements and machines which now exists. An instance may be cited to show that this is not mere theory. The largest mining machinery house in the republic was started a few years ago in competition with the old-established houses that had had a monopoly on the trade for years. It was started as a branch of a United States house. United States citizens who possessed the requisites above described were placed in charge. They were given a large and well-selected stock—not a few samples and catalogues—and were prepared to fill orders of the ordinary sort in a tenth of the time required by their competitors. In the space of a little over three years the house has built up a trade as large probably as that of all the other houses combined, and has secured a practical monopoly for United States manufacturers on mining machinery in Mexico.

"Another important point is the adaptation of agricultural implements and machinery to the special needs and requirements of Mexico. Before starting upon any systematic campaign to enlarge the field of operations in this Republic, United States manufacturers should send experts here to study the needs of the Mexican farmers. Some products are raised in Mexico that are not raised in the United States, requiring special implements and machinery for their cultivation and harvesting. Besides this there are differences in soil, climatic conditions, and labor to be considered. The manufacture of special implements and machinery for the Mexican trade would probably not pay at first, but it should pay in the course of time.

"Some complaint has been heard among local dealers and agents of delay on the part of United States manufacturers in filling orders. This should not occur. The great advantage of United States manufacturers in securing Mexican trade, aside from the superiority of their products, is their proximity to Mexico and consequent ability to fill orders in far less time than European manufacturers. In building up a growing trade nothing should be left undone to please foreign customers. Small details, such as care in packing, attention to customs

requirements, prompt dispatch of goods, etc., have been frequently brought to the attention of United States manufacturers by this office, but insistence upon their observance can not be too frequently repeated.

"The import duties into Mexico on agricultural implements is 1 cent Mexican per gross kilogram (2.2046 pounds), minimum rate. All import duties of Mexico are at present on a sliding scale based upon the rate of exchange; that is, the fixed rate of duties is charged when a United States dollar is worth $2.20 or less in Mexican currency. When it is worth more the corresponding premium on gold, or United States exchange, is charged. Therefore the import duty is approximately 0.207 cent in United States currency per pound gross.

"Customs duties on automobiles and vehicles imported into Mexico are the same as on carriages intended to be drawn by horses, viz:

"On first 100 kilograms (220.4 pounds), 60 cents Mexican per kilogram, net weight; from 100 to 250 kilograms (220.4 to 551 pounds), 55 cents per kilogram, net weight; from 250 to 500 kilograms (551 to 1,102 pounds), 50 cents per kilogram, net weight; from 500 to 750 kilograms (1,102 to 1,653 pounds), 45 cents per kilogram, net weight; from 750 to 1,000 kilograms (1,653 to 2,204 pounds), 40 cents per kilogram, net weight; excess over 1,000 kilograms (2,204 pounds), 35 cents per kilogram, net weight.

"To illustrate: An automobile weighing 600 kilograms (1, 322.6 pounds) would pay the following duties:

Description.	Mexican.	United States currency.
First 100 kilos (220.4 pounds), at 60 cents per kilo	$60.00	$25.50
Second 150 kilos (330.7 pounds), at 55 cents per kilo	82.50	35.06
Third 250 kilos (551.1 pounds), at 50 cents per kilo	125.00	53.13
Fourth 100 kilos (220.4 pounds), at 45 cents per kilo	45.00	19.13
	312.50	132.82
Plus 10½ per cent	32.81	13.94
Total	345.31	147.76

HENEQUEN EXPORTS IN 1903.

The complete statistics relative to the exportation of henequen fiber from Yucatan, during the calendar year 1903, show that the quantity reached 93,058,666 kilograms of 2.2046 pounds, packed in 590,430 bales, with a total valuation as declared at the port of Progreso, of $33,481,603.51 (Mexican currency). This henequen was exported in 161 steamships and 1 sailing vessel, the destinations being as follows: United States, 577,976 bales or 91,063,255 kilograms; Cuba, 8,057 bales, or 1,301,251 kilograms; Europe, 4,397 bales or 641,160 kilograms.

The steady increase of the Yucatan export trade in henequen fiber during the period from 1899 to 1903, inclusive, is shown by the following statement:

Year.	Bales.	Kilos.	Year.	Bales.	Kilos.
1899	445,978	73,190,887	1902	528,246	83,993,076
1890	509,624	81,093,418	1903	590,430	93,058,666
1901	517,519	83,191,007			

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States received the following information from the United States Consul at Veracruz, in response to a request for same:

"This consular district, covering the central and southern parts of the State of Veracruz, all of the State of Tabasco, and the northern part of the State of Chiapas, Mexico, with tropical and subtropical climates, is essentially an agricultural and cattle-raising country. The subtropical climate is found in the mountainous regions in the northwestern and southeastern parts of the district.

"Its principal agricultural products are coffee, vanilla beans, rubber, tobacco, sugar cane, chicle gum, jalap, corn, and beans. Potatoes and many other varieties of vegetables are cultivated only to meet the demand of the local market. Corn, beans, and like products are generally cultivated in the higher altitudes, where, aside from the plow and some primitive farming implements, machines for preparing the soil, sowing, cultivating, and harvesting could not be utilized to such advantage as on the lower and more level lands. These lands are, as a rule, in small holdings in the hands of natives, each proprietor striving to do as well as he knows how, and with the few appliances at his command to raise a crop sufficient for his own requirements. His surplus he disposes of in the immediate vicinity to those who may not have been so fortunate in this respect.

"On large plantations cultivating sugar cane, tobacco, cotton, etc., and also in the distillation of rum or aguardiente, which industry is usually conducted in combination with the manufacture of sugar, machinery is used extensively, much of it from the United States and some French. German manufacturers in this line are vigorously pushing their wares in this market and keeping up a sharp competition for the trade. The gathering of coffee and vanilla beans, tapping rubber trees, etc., are accomplished purely by manual labor, as machinery can not take its place; but in the preparation of the soil for all the above-mentioned products mechanical appliances can be utilized. Plows, cultivators, simple farming implements, sugar-making machinery, etc., have been preferred when of United States origin. Modern bailing presses for cotton, broom root, and tobacco ought to

find a good market here, this consular district having the reputation of being the best tobacco-producing section in the Republic. Machinery for the extraction, preparation, and baling of the several varieties of fibers should also find a market here. Gasoline and oil engines, for agricultural as well as mining purposes, for small plants now running with antiquated steam machinery, tools and appliances for tube wells, mechanical devices for irrigating purposes, coffee machinery (pulpers, hullers, separators), machinery used in the cultivation and preparation of rice, etc., should all find a market here, or rather the present trade therein should be increased.

"United States vehicles are not on sale in this district; those in use have been either ordered directly from the United States or have found their way down here from Mexico City (probably the latter), where all kinds of vehicles are as plentiful as at the North. Imports of vehicles by way of the port of Veracruz, either for work or pleasure, during the fiscal year 1901–2, have not been very extensive, their total value amounting to $159,315 in Mexican currency ($75,000). England, France, and Germany supplied nearly the whole of these imports. The import duty on all kinds of vehicles is high. Parts of vehicles, such as axles, tire iron, carriage bolts, trace and bearing chains, etc., are all imported, and the United States gets the greater part of this trade. Draft harness, such as is made by natives, is of poor stock and workmanship.

"Some time ago an enterprising Spaniard undertook to put a coach service into operation at Veracruz, but the venture proved disastrous for the owner and he was compelled to sell out his stock at auction.

"Draft animals, among which the mule takes first rank, are small and light. Horses are rarely used in harness in this district. They serve altogether for saddle purposes. Mules and burros do service as freight carriers, carrying their loads on their back. Milk is delivered by a man on a mule, with the milk cans in front and behind him.

"The principal cities and towns in this district, where paved at all, use cobblestone pavements. They have a steep incline toward the center line of the street, thus forming an open drain. At the street crossings there are something like bridges crossing these gutters, and consequently the United States style of vehicle, either for pleasure or freighting purposes, is not adapted for use at these places. At Veracruz may be found in service two or three buggies of the heavier kind and used by one or two of the medical profession; also several express wagons and one mail, one delivery, and one undertaker's wagon. All other vehicles are two-wheeled affairs for hauling merchandise. Riding for pleasure, if not on horseback, is altogether out of the question. The carts in use at Veracruz and other parts of the district are large and very heavy, with extra-heavy axles, without springs, and wheels broad, tired, and at least 6 feet in diameter. Three mules are attached,

with rope and chain in place of harness, and they will haul 1 ton within the limits of the city proper. The outfit probably weighs more than the load carried. Vehicles more or less of the same description are in use throughout the district, when at all possible to utilize them. They are constructed of hard, well-seasoned native wood, are heavily ironed, and are very cumbersome affairs that can be heard several blocks off, owing to the rattling of the bolts and fastenings; but in their construction they are well fitted to withstand the terrible rocking they are exposed to and the extreme heat and heavy rains in these latitudes. With all these defects they are well adapted to prevailing conditions here, and will hold together when a United States cart, or any other vehicle, unless specially constructed, would fall to pieces in a short time.

"Roads in this consular district, with the exception of several that were constructed before the era of railroads from the coast to points in the interior, still in existence and in fairly good condition, are bad; when compared with roads in the United States or Europe, they are practically not roads at all. Large plantation owners, at their own expense, have constructed such roads as will enable them to transport their products to rail or water for shipment, generally through their own property. Each county or community is required by law to keep open a road communicating with neighboring towns or villages. This, in most instances, merely consists of an animal trail. During the rainy season these trails, when not knee-deep with mud, are entirely under water and often impassable. In the dry season they are covered with several inches of fine dust, here and there intersected by water courses, forming mud puddles. The mountain roads or trails, aside from being steep and winding, are usually rocky and full of stones, very difficult for the hardy and tough little pack animals, when heavily loaded, to climb. A praiseworthy exception to this rule is the highway constructed by the present governor of the State of Chiapas, starting from the boundary of the State of Oaxaca on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, a few miles from the Pacific coast, to Tuxtla Gutierrez, the present capital of the State of Chiapas, thence to San Cristobal, the former capital. The entire length of the road approximates very closely 200 miles. It connects interior points of Chiapas with the railroad of Tehuantepec. This extensive territory is thus open to traffic for carts and other vehicles. Carriages, carts, all kinds of vehicles for freighting and farming purposes, and agricultural and dairy machinery could possibly be easily introduced and should find a ready sale here. The population is mostly 'Mestiza' (Mexican and Indian blood), and the landowners are lineal descendants of the old Spanish settlers and natives.

"Perhaps the most satisfactory and thorough way of introducing or increasing the trade with the United States in the line of manufactures

under consideration would be to send competent and practical men to the several sections of this district, thoroughly canvass the territory to find out the needs of the people and the new articles that could be introduced and their chances to sell them, and then establish branch houses, fully stocked, at convenient ports and enter into competition with the products of other countries.

"The next move should be to send out agents or salesmen—natives, whenever it is possible to procure them—who speak the language fluently and who have become familiar with the habits and customs of the people, to drum up trade. This is an absolute necessity, for the people are yet very conservative and they must be shown wherein the advantage of a new article consists before they will buy. The salesman or agent taking an order, as well as the manufacturer and shipper, must be scrupulously exact in all the details of the order, such as the price, terms of payment, quality, costs of transportation, erection of machinery, etc.—in fact, everything should be well understood between the buyer and the seller, to the end that the transaction may be perfectly satisfactory to both parties. The branch houses could be conducted with a view to handling the products of several manufacturing concerns, combining for the special purpose of introducing their goods at a minimum expense to each of the several parties.

"Special arrangements might be entered into with old-established houses, either German, Mexican, or Spanish, to take agencies for certain lines of goods; but it is well to note in this connection that United States goods, in some instances, are fairly well represented in this market. In the lines of machinery and hardware there are concerns that keep a stock on hand sufficient for all usual demands, but these goods are in competition with those of other countries handled by houses with European connections established here for many years and conversant with the needs or requirements of the trade as at present conducted.

"The following is a list of firms and their addresses. Those marked with an asterisk (*) can be addressed in English.

Veracruz, Mexico.—Sommer, Hermann & Co.*; M. During & Co., Success.; R. Varela e hijo; and Colina Hermanos.

Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico.—Carlos Bouchez, calle Enriquez, 18; Victor Camara; Manuel Mandoza Alva, calle Enriquez, 6; and Luis Cordero, Principe, 16.

Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.—Carrillo Hermano, calle las Damas; Francisco Liguori & Co.; Carlos Schmitz;* and J. Bello & Co.

Córdoba, Veracruz, Mexico.—Abascal Success.,* and Silvestre Iraola Hnos.

Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz, Mexico.—Frank W. Carpenter;* A. L. Guevara; S. Rodriguez & Co.; and Ruiz & Brunet.

Teluantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.—Alberto Langner;* Gervasio Jefferis;* Negociación de Agencias y Embarques.*

San Juan Bautista, Tabasco, Mexico.—G. Benito & Co., Success.; J. Lamadrid.

Frontera, Tabasco, Mexico.—A. Gehm;* Romano y Co., Success.; and J. Dorenberg & Co.

Tuxla Gutierrez, Chiapas, Mexico.—Schauenburg & Co,* and Brauer & Spann.*
Alvarado, Veracruz, Mexico.—Francisco Vives.
Tlacotalpan, Veracruz, Mexico.—José L. Perez e Hijos; Tomas Perez; and Luis Colina.

"The present practice of flooding the country with catalogues, price lists, circulars, and advertisements may be made remunerative to the sender only in case the publications are printed in the language of the country for which they are intended, invariably giving illustrations. This consulate is receiving a great number of these publications, in rare instances printed in Spanish, and they are promptly mailed to all parts of the district where it is thought they may result to the benefit of United States manufacturers. However, the average merchant in the interior is totally unacquainted with the methods of arranging for the importation of foreign merchandise. This has always to be done for him by experienced agents, well posted in custom-house requirements and shipping affairs, who will naturally charge for their services, to the detriment of the importer. The advantage of having a manufacturer's agency at port of entry is evident. About the only benefit derived from the small percentage of business literature that reaches interested parties may be that it calls their attention to something new, something that they have never before seen.

"The Mexican customs laws and tariff, like those of other countries, have their peculiarities. Any failure to comply strictly with their requirements will invariably result in annoying delays, heavy fines, double duties, and in some cases all of these combined.

"In order to make entry of merchandise at the custom-house the consignee must present, in addition to the entry in triplicate, a duplicate list of the number of pieces or packages, the bill of lading, and the consular invoice from the shipper. Descriptions and declarations of the merchandise on these several documents must agree and be in harmony with each other and also with the contents of the packages containing the goods of which entry is intended to be made. Should the customs inspector on examination of the merchandise discover any error, discrepancy, or omission a fine or extra duties will invariably result. This will also be the case should the consular invoice be presented to the Mexican consul at the point of shipment for certification after the hour fixed for the departure of the transporting vessel or train. A like penalty is usually imposed should the inspecting officer find the goods wrongly classified or declared on the entry sheet and consular invoice. The description of merchandise on comparing commercial with consular invoice is sometimes so confusing that it is impossible for the consignee to determine by these documents the exact nature, quantity, or quality of the articles. In such cases it becomes necessary to make application to the customs collector for permission to make a preliminary examination, to enable the consignee

to ascertain the requisite facts for making proper entry of the same if he would avoid a fine. The importance of presenting for certification a correct consular invoice is therefore apparent, and manufacturers, exporters, and shippers not familiar with the requirements of the Mexican customs laws should have recourse to the services of an experienced shipping agent.

"Double duties are sometimes remitted or changed to a less amount, perhaps reduced merely to a fine, if application is made and satisfactory reasons are produced for a remission of the same, but the proceedings in such cases usually consume several months' time for their adjustment and the expenditure of from $5 to $10 for revenue stamps and other charges.

"Under the Mexican customs laws, duties are specific and are levied on the piece or according to weight, either gross, legal, or net. The first and last terms are readily understood, but the term "legal" in this technical sense may not be familiar to natives of the United States. It signifies the article or object imported, including its covering, wraping, envelope, paper boxes, tin cans, etc., as the case may be, by which the separate articles are covered, inclosed, or contained, but does not include the exterior box, case, crate, or package containing one or more of these articles and in which they are packed for shipment. Thus, it may be readily seen that in packing merchandise for shipment to Mexico, its classification for assessment of duty should be carefully taken into account. The packing of articles upon which duty is assessed by gross weight should therefore be strong enough to insure the safe delivery of the goods, yet not more so than absolutely necessary. If goods come under the classification of net weight they may be packed with a view to strength and easy handling; but in case the goods are classified as coming under the head of "legal," then the inner wrapping, covering, envelope, box, or can should be as light as possible without incurring the risk of breakage or injury by rough handling. Merchandise coming under different classification should, as far as possible, be packed separately. Small wooden boxes containing articles coming under the classification of legal weight should not be packed together in one large outer case. In order to provide the consignee with correct consular invoices, exporters of goods to this market should always ascertain under what section of the tariff the goods should be classified before packing same. They should know positively whether they come under the head of gross, legal, or net weight, and they should arrange for the packing as above indicated—if under net weight they should carefully ascertain that, and if under legal weight they should ascertain the weight of the articles when wrapped or packed in their usual covers before packing them in outer cases for shipment."

TAX ON ALCOHOL IN THE TERRITORY OF TEPIC.

Under date of May 26, 1904, the Federal Government promulgated a decree, to take effect on July 1, imposing a tax of $1.20 silver, per barrel of aguardiente not exceeding 70 kilograms gross weight, in place of $2.50 per barrel imposed by the law of May 12, 1896.

AMENDED CUSTOM-HOUSE ORDINANCES.

(Continued.)

ART. 184. Assimilation, or assignment of duties by analogy, will take place whenever an article unenumerated in the tariff is imported, and in such cases the custom-houses will fix the duty provided in Article 185. The department of finance will approve or modify for future cases any new assimilation, fixing the tariff section under which the assimilated goods are to be definitely classified.

ART. 185. The assimilation of articles will take place in accordance with the following rules:

I. The inspector, if he finds himself confronted by merchandise such as is defined in the foregoing article, will proceed to assess duties upon it by analogy, taking specifically into consideration the material, use, properties, and other particulars, that determine its resemblance or analogy with one or more of the goods quoted in the tariff; he should give heed to the opinion and observations of the consignee of the goods and he must at once notify the collector so that the latter may come to consider the case.

II. The collector, being present, will examine the goods and if he declares that assimilation is in order and there be uniformity of opinion between the inspector, the interested party, and the collector, the goods will be passed on the basis of the respective analogous duty.

III. When the interested party is not satisfied with the assimilation proposed by the customs-house inspector, the collector will consult the opinion of other inspectors, and in case there is only one, the opinion of the accountant; he may even, if he thinks fit, consult the opinion of one or more persons who are conversant with the subject-matter whether or not they be merchants or other residents of the locality; however, in no case is the collector obliged to follow the opinion of the majority, though he is obliged to take into consideration in a particular manner the arguments urged by the consignee of the goods and those expounded by the inspector.

IV. In grave cases, the collector may take as long a period as twenty-four hours in which to decide with which tariff section the goods in question are to be assimilated; and once having decided the matter, he will communicate his decision to the inspector and the consignee.

V. If the consignee declares himself satisfied with the decision of the collector, which will be valid for this occasion, the goods will be

delivered to him after the taking of samples provided by article 186. The custom-house will at once submit the case to the Department of Finance through the Custom-House Bureau, so that said department may decide with which tariff section the goods in question are to be assimilated. The decision of the Department of Finance, whether approving the decision and whether increasing or diminishing the duties, will hold good in future.

VI. If the consignee is not satisfied with the assimilation made by the collector, he will make a statement to that effect in the minute which will be drawn up, and in this case the goods will be delivered to him provided he gives a bond sufficient to guarantee the amount of the duties payable under the rate to be fixed by the Department of Finance, whose decision he must oblige himself in advance to accept.

VII. In all cases of assimilation a minute will be drawn up in triplicate, setting forth the opinions and the arguments of the persons who took part in the classification of the goods.

ART. 190. Whenever the consignees are dissatisfied with the assimilation made by the custom-house collectors, they must, within a fortnight from the date of the minute, have recourse to the Custom-House Bureau, setting forth the grounds of their dissatisfaction and the reasons why, in their opinion, the goods should be classified as they desire them to be.

ART. 193. Valuable samples that are not claimed by their owners within twelve months from the date of the decision handed down by the Department of Finance will be regarded as derelict and will be treated according to the rules laid down for merchandise which is in the State.

ART. 197. As soon as the Custom-House Bureau receives a docket in a case of assimilation, according to the foregoing articles, it will take up a study of the case and will submit its conclusions to the consideration of the Department of Finance so that said department may definitely assign the tariff rate payable on the goods.

ART. 202. The Department of Finance will publish the assimilations that have been sanctioned. Such assimilations, as soon as published, will be considered as addenda to the vocabulary of the tariff.

ART. 203. In the case of goods that are not included in the tariff nor specified in the vocabulary, shippers and consignees, acting in accordance with the rules laid down in Section VII, article 44, and Section II, article 149, must with absolute accuracy declare all the particulars necessary for their characterization, such as the materials of which they are composed and their use or application, so that there may be no doubt that the goods in question are unspecified; to this end, also, they will abstain from using declarations that appertain to given tariff sections.

If the goods which have been declared as subject to assimilation turn out to be dutiable according to a fixed rate on account of their being specified in the tariff, no penalty will be imposed for the mistake; but custom-house collectors are empowered in their discretion to impose a fine not exceeding $10 when these errors occur often in the same request or are committed frequently by the same consignee.

If, on the other hand, merchandise is declared as being dutiable at a fixed rate and it is found when examined to call for assimilation and to be subject, on the basis of that assimilation, to higher duties than those to which it would be subject on the basis of the declaration made, there will be collected on the difference, over and above the plain duties, the regular proportion of additional duties; but if it proves that the duties are less on the basis of assimilation, the assessment of duties will be made on the basis of said duties.

ART. 214. Pieces of textile fabrics not exceeding 20 centimeters in length, though they may be of the full width of the goods, and articles which, by reason of their incompleteness are unsaleable, will be allowed to enter duty free as samples.

Samples of wines, spirits, or liqueurs, when imported in receptacles of which the capacity does not exceed 40 centiliters and the weight of the liquid contents is not greater than 400 grams, will also be admitted duty free; provided, however, that the net weight or total contents of the samples sent by a single shipper to a single consignee does not exceed 5 kilograms or 5 liters.

ART. 217. When the samples consist of full specimens of the goods which an importer desires to keep for reexportation, they will be allowed to enter duty free, provided that the custom-house believes that they can be identified when reexported; in this case the custom-house collector will exact a bond or a deposit of the amount of duties payable on the goods, and will extend to the importer a certificate with the required stamp attached, specifying the articles imported, with their customs classification and the necessary data for their identification; the period allowed for reexportation will also be mentioned. The goods may be reexported through any custom-house, to whose officials the interested party must exhibit the samples, together with the certificate extended by the custom-house through which they were imported. The custom-house through which the goods are to be reexported, after examining and identifying the goods with the aid of the accompanying certificate, will notify the custom-house through which the goods were entered of their having been duly reexported, to the end that the bond given may be canceled or that the duties deposited may be returned.

Custom-houses may allow for the importation of samples, subject to reexportation, a period of time not exceeding six months. The period granted by the custom-houses may be extended to two years by the

custom-house bureau at the request of the interested parties; but in this case the guarantee exacted will perforce be a deposit in cash for the amount of the duties.

The custom-house through which the goods were imported can only collect the bond or take possession of the deposit if after fifteen days from the expiration of the period for reexportation it has not been informed that said reexportation has taken place.

In the event of the loss of the certificate referred to in the first part of this article, the custom-house through which the goods were imported may, at the request of the importer, issue a duplicate, which, for purposes of reexportation, will have the same effect as the original.

Commercial travelers desiring to visit several points situated within the zones that are subject to fiscal inspection, taking with them samples imported in bond subject to reexportation, will account for said samples in their travels in said zones by means of the certificate issued by the custom-house through which the samples were imported, and said certificate in this instance will take the place of the document required by this law. The same document will also serve to account for samples in the coastwise trade in case the person having them with him takes passage in a foreign vessel in order to proceed from one port to another of the Republic.

ART. 219. Passengers on their arrival in the Republic are obliged to present their baggage to the custom-house employee encharged with its examination, and it is their duty to open their trunks or to produce the keys thereof in order that their contents may be inspected.

The clearance of baggage will take place in preference to any other immediately after it is unloaded, even though the hour is not that of the ordinary service, and said clearance will continue, even though the time be night, until it is finished, with the understanding that all packages will be examined.

Household goods, which the passengers bring with them, the properties and dresses of amusement troupes, samples of which it is desired to import temporarily without payment of duties, and articles on which the duties according to the tariff amount to more than two hundred dollars will not be entitled to the privilege of immediate clearance. But the custom-house collector will see to it that they are cleared before ordinary imported goods, even if it be necessary that the employees work overtime.

ART. 220. The clearance of effects which passengers have with them and which are subject to the payment of duties will be attended to by an inspector or by another competent employee, in the discretion of the custom-house collector, who also, when necessary, will designate other employees to assist the former in his labors. The employees detailed to classify the goods will act with the utmost deliberation, taking care to assess duties only on those goods which are not

exempted by article 224 of these ordinances. The assessment and settlement of duties will take place immediately, in order not to detain the passenger for a longer time than is indispensable for those operations. In the liquidation and settlement of duties on effects brought in with them by passengers, provided that the amount of said duties does not exceed $200, the following rules will be observed:

I. The employee classifying the effects will be provided with a special book of forms, with counterfoils similar to model No. 55, in which he will enter the specification of the dutiable effects, with all the data necessary for the assessment of duties. On the same sheet on which the specification is entered the assessment will be worked out and the liquidation of duties will be recorded, with all the other particulars indicated in the model.

II. The passenger will hand to the examining employee the amount of duties payable, and the employee will give to the passenger a certificate of payment detached from the book of forms after the passenger has, in token of conformity, affixed his signature at the foot of the respective counterfoil when the employee has entered thereon in full detail the data indicated by the model. When this formality has been complied with, the custom-house guard will declare the effects to have been cleared.

III. On the same or on the following day, the employee will hand into the treasury of the custom-house the amount of duties collected by him and a statement according to model No. 56, accompanied by the liquidation forms of the counterfoil book, after they have been revised and collated with the counterfoil by the accounting department.

IV. These statements, together with the original sheets of the counterfoil book, will serve as vouchers wherewith the custom-houses will prove their receipts and at the close of each fiscal year they will present the book of counterfoils with their account.

V. Each of said statements will give rise to a separate entry of receipts in the books of the custom-house.

ART. 221. When passengers have no dutiable goods in their baggage said baggage will be delivered to them without any other delay than is indispensable for the purposes of the examination.

ART. 222. In the clearance of goods brought with them by passengers, and on which the duties payable, calculaled according to tariff rates, exceed $200, but not $500, said passengers will be required to present a request for clearance, but they will not be compelled to furnish a detailed specification of the effects, this being done for them by the examining inspector.

The custom-house, in making out the bill, will charge double the consular fee that would have to be paid on the invoice.

In case the goods have to pay more than $500 in duties, according to the tariff, and are not embraced by a consular invoice, the inter-

ested party will be required to present a request for clearance, and there will be collected over and above the import duties the regulation proportion of additional duties.

ART. 223. When a passenger refuses to pay duties on the effects which he has with him, said effects will be sent to the custom-house, where they will be held in deposit for six months. If at the expiration of that period they are not claimed, they will be sold at public auction and the balance of the proceeds of the sale, after deduction of import duties, dues for warehousing, and other expenses, will be held on deposit to be delivered to the owner of the articles within the period of time fixed by this law.

If after the clearance of the baggage there shall remain on hand a package of which the inspection has not been requested, it will be sent to the custom-house under the custody of a guard and will be stored in the warehouse. When the package is received at the warehouse, the warden will direct that it be bound round with wire, of which the ends will be caught by a lead seal.

Packages of baggage or effects not claimed within six months from the time of their having been deposited in the custom-house will be sold at public auction, the procedure being adjusted to the rules therefor laid down in these ordinances.

Prior to the sale by auction of baggage or effects not claimed by passengers, the custom-house collector will cause notices to be published in the local journals, so that the owners may present themselves to prove their rights. In the notices the date on which the sale is to take place will be mentioned.

When a passenger refuses to open a package forming part of his baggage said package will be opened in the presence of two witnesses, and a minute of the proceedings will be drawn up. The package will be deposited in the customs warehouses and the procedure detailed in the second, third, and fourth paragraphs of this article will be followed.

If in the examination of a package it is found to contain dutiable goods the regulation additional proportion of duties will be collected.

ART. 224. For the purpose of exemption from duties the following are understood to constitute baggage:

I. Articles of personal wearing apparel, provided that in the opinion of the custom-house collectors they are not excessive in view of the customer's circumstances.

II. Articles of personal use worn by passengers, such as jewels, watch, chain, studs, and sleeve links, walking stick, etc., one or two weapons, with articles appertaining thereto, and as many as one hundred cartridges, if the weapons are firearms.

III. The most essential or indispensable instruments or tools for the exercise of their profession or trade, if the passengers are profes-

sional men, artists, or artisans. Pianos, organs, and street organs are not included in this franchise, nor are the equipment and fixtures necessary for the establishment of laboratories, workshops, and scientific cabinets.

IV. One hundred cigars, forty packages of cigarettes, and half a kilogram of snuff or chewing tobacco if the passengers are adults.

V. Books that are not new.

ART. 225. For the clearance of dresses, scenic decorations, and other properties of theatrical troupes, and of amusement companies in general, which are imported temporarily into the country, provided that the effects in question are appropriate for the production of representations, the following rules will be observed:

I. The empresario or agent of the troupe will present to the custom-house a detailed statement of the dresses and other properties which the troupe has with it.

II. The custom-house will examine and assess duties on said effects in accordance with the customs tariff, and will require the empresario or agent to furnish a satisfactory bond for the total amount of duties assessed.

III. The custom-house will extend to the empresario or agent a certificate stamped according to the stamp law, setting forth in detail all the effects imported, with all the data necessary for their identification, and mentioning the tariff sections under which each class is comprised. The certificate in question will enable the importer to safeguard the effects wherever he may find it necessary to do so, and he must present it to the custom-house of the port of departure when he takes the goods out of the country again. The period allowed by the custom-house of entry for the reexportation of the properties may be as much as one year; but when the interested party so requests and the custom-house bureau sees fit, said bureau may extend the term.

IV. The custom-house through which the goods are taken out will revise them and see if they coincide with the particulars contained in the certificate issued by the custom-house of entry and will communicate to the latter the result of the examination, so that if there be ground therefor the bond given when the effects were imported may be canceled.

If, after a month from the expiration of the period of time allowed for the exportation of the goods, the custom-house of entry shall not have been apprized of their exportation, it will collect on the bond given for the amount of the duties.

V. If, upon the reexportation of the effects, it be found that any of them mentioned in the certificate issued by the custom-house of entry are lacking, the custom-house through which the goods are taken out will collect import duties thereon, save in cases of *force majeure* duly proved.

VI. Whenever among the articles imported there be found some

that are not entitled to be included in the franchise allowed by this article, the custom-house collectors will order the inspector to specify them and will collect duties accordingly; but they are empowered to reduce said duties when the effects show signs of wear and according to the extent of said wear.

ART. 226. No consular invoice will be required in the case of household effects belonging to passengers, but the presentation of a request will be necessary. It will not, however, be necessary that the passenger specify the effects, as this will be done by the inspector at the moment of clearance. Custom-house collectors are empowered to grant in the form prescribed in cases of damage, when the furniture shows signs of considerable wear, a rebate of duties proportional to said wear, provided that the passenger can prove himself to be the owner.

Proof of ownership may also be demanded in the case of household effects or baggage not arriving with the passengers to whom they are supposed to belong. When such proof is furnished to the satisfaction of the custom-house inspectors the effects will enjoy the franchises allowed them by these ordinances, provided that said effects are imported within three months after the arrival of the passenger to whom they belong.

ART. 231. The examination of baggage will take place in a safe and appropriate place in strict order of succession, without preferences or distinctions, as the passengers present themselves and as their turn comes. The custom-house collectors will take care to expedite the examination as much as possible so that passengers may not be detained a longer time than is necessary.

In proportion as the baggage is passed the guard detailed for the purpose will paste to each package a ticket or label with the date of the clearance and the inscription: "Examined at the custom-house of ———." The guard whose duty it is to watch the egress of the baggage will take care that no package is taken out or shipped that does not bear the ticket or label mentioned.

ART. 232. Passengers from abroad or who have passed through foreign parts, and whose destination is the capital of the Republic, may ask of the custom-house of entry that the revision of their baggage and of the effects which they bring along with them be effected in the Mexico city custom-house of importation. The custom-houses of entry will accede to this request when the transportation can take place by one of the railroads existing in the country, and subject to the following rules:

I. Passengers desiring to avail themselves of this privilege will request it verbally from the chief of the custom-house guards superintending the examination of the baggage, so that the authorization may be granted immediately.

II. The custom-house of entry will forward the pieces of baggage direct to the import custom-house of Mexico City on account and at the risk of the interested parties and subject to the rules in force for the shipment of goods which are to be cleared at the capital.

III. The railway or carrier company which takes charge of the carriage of the articles must be under a bond binding it to the payment of a fine not exceeding $500 for each package that is not delivered at the place of destination, which has been tampered with, or for which another package has been substituted.

IV. The forwarding of the baggage or effects of passengers for clearance at the custom-house of the capital will be allowed by the custom-houses of entry, subject to the following rules:

A. They will paste in a visible place on each package a label taken from a book of labels with counterfoils, which will be kept in accordance with Model No. 57 and numbered progressively by fiscal years. On that label there will be stated, in addition to the serial number, the name of the passenger, the date of the forwarding of the package, and the place of destination.

B. The commander or employee of the custom-house guard who authorizes the forwarding of the packages will sign a form to be delivered to the passenger for each piece of his baggage. Said form will be taken from a book of forms with counterfoils and must contain the same particulars as are set forth in the label pasted to the package; it must, in addition, state the nature of said package. Said form will be sealed on the back with the seal of the custom-house and will serve to identify the passenger in the import custom-house of Mexico City, where it will be taken from him.

C. The railway or carrier company taking charge of the carriage of the package will at once hand to the custom-house of entry an acknowledgment or receipt, which will constitute the sole documentary warrant for the legal delivery of the packages at the custom-house of the point of destination. In said document the railway or carrier company will mention the number of the label pasted to the package by the custom-house of entry and will also state that the package is subject to revision at the custom-house of destination. Such statement and the act of receiving the packages with the label pasted by the custom-house will be taken as proof that the railway or carrier company has undertaken to carry the packages in question subject to the rules laid down.

D. Passengers who so desire may single out a portion of their baggage to be cleared at once at the custom-house of entry, provided that the articles in question are duty free. The custom-house of entry will give notice of this fact to the custom-house of destination, when forwarding the remainder of the baggage, setting forth the number of packages cleared and the kind of goods which they contained.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

The following is an extract from the annual report of United States Consul-General A. D. Barlow relative to the cotton industry of the Republic of Mexico:

"The cotton industry of Mexico is of great interest to those engaged in the cotton business in the United States. Mexico is and probably always will be an importer of raw cotton, which should in the ordinary course of events come entirely from the United States. The average potential production of cotton in Mexico is apparently not very much greater than the actual production. Occasionally, as happened in the season of 1898, all the climatic and natural conditions combine to benefit the cotton crop, making the crop larger than the average. Owing to the lack of water in certain localities otherwise suited to the production of cotton, and to the presence in recent years of the boll weevil in the cotton districts in the northern part of the Republic, no great increase of acreage can apparently be made. What may be called the cotton district of Mexico extends from a line about 50 miles north of Torreon to a line 100 miles south of Torreon, known in Mexico as the 'Laguna district.' Some cotton is raised on the eastern slopes of Mexico's mountain backbone in the State of Tamaulipas, in the vicinity of Victoria; also in the district known as the Huasteca Potosini, and to a limited extent in the vicinity of Piedras Negras, State of Coahuila. It has been claimed that a good cotton belt exists in the Pacific coast regions of Mexico, but the adaptability of soil and climatic conditions, particularly rainfall, make this claim rather doubtful. It has also been claimed that cotton can be successfully grown in some of the southern districts of the Republic, particularly in the State of Oaxaca, but this is also an unproven statement.

"The actual consumption of cotton by the mills in the Republic is greater than the actual, and apparently greater than the potential, production of cotton in the Republic, and the potential consumption of the mills is greater than the actual consumption. The manufacturing industry in Mexico is in its infancy, comparatively speaking, and in the beginning it has run to cotton mills. The reason for the construction of so many cotton mills in this Republic is not very apparent to a disinterested onlooker; but they are here, and, since the condition exists, the Mexican Government is showing a disposition to aid them in every way possible. Last year the Mexican Government appointed a commission that visited all of the South American countries with a view to creating a foreign market for Mexican manufactured cotton goods. A bill was passed by the Mexican Congress providing for the return to the manufacturers of all special interior taxes upon cotton goods manufactured for export, and in addition a payment to them not exceeding 8 cents Mexican (about 4.3 cents United States)

per kilogram (2.2046 pounds) to compensate for the import duties, port charges, and taxes collected on the raw material imported for use in the manufacture of such goods. This move does not threaten the United States trade in this line, since the exports of cotton goods from the United States to Central and South America are very limited. It may, however, affect the English cotton-goods trade with Latin America, which was and still is a very large one, and which once was very extensive with Mexico, although decreasing during the past three years. The action of the Mexican Government in sending the special commission to Central and South America contains a suggestion for United States cotton-goods manufacturers. If Mexico expects to find a market for her cottons in South America, why should not the United States make a bid for the same market?

"The average production of cotton in the Republic since 1898 has been about 22,000,000 kilograms (48,501,200 pounds) annually. The average production for the years 1895–1898, during which years the acreage was apparently nearly up to the limit, so far as cotton growers are aware of the possibilities of cotton production in this country and when the destructive boll weevil had not yet made its appearance, was about 35,000,000 kilograms (77,161,000 pounds). If the boll weevil can be overcome and sufficient water can be found in districts otherwise suited to the production of cotton, the annual yield might be increased to the estimate of local cotton growers—88,000,000 pounds of fair cotton and 22,000,000 pounds of inferior cotton."

NICARAGUA.

WHARF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED.

On April 29, 1904, the National Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Nicaragua granted a concession to Mr. JULIO WIEST, authorizing the construction of two wharves. One of the wharves is to be built on the Atlantic coast, at the eastern terminus of the proposed railway which will run from the Great Lake to the Atlantic Ocean, and the other at the western terminus of the railway on the Great Lake. Both of these wharves must be of sufficient capacity for the loading and unloading of large vessels. The exact sites on which the wharves are to be erected will be selected or approved by the Government. Should the Government establish another port on the Great Lake, the concessionaire shall have the preference in the construction of the wharf that may be required at said port.

The form, strength, and dimensions of the wharves shall be suffi-

cient for the traffic to be handled, and due consideration shall be given to the topography of the place and to the bay or bays where the wharves are to be erected. The construction shall begin when the Government opens the custom-house to the public service, or at such other time as the administration may deem proper, provided the proposed railway is completed and in operation, and the wharves shall be completed within eighteen months after the construction has begun.

The concessionaire shall receive at the ship's side the goods imported, and shall transport them for his own account to the warehouse of the custom-house. Articles for export shall be received at a place on the wharf, which shall be designated, but should the bulk or nature of the articles not permit of their being delivered or deposited at the place selected for the delivery of products, they shall be received on the beach. The concessionaire shall also have charge of the loading and unloading of vessels.

Employees of the Government, together with their baggage, shall pay no wharfage charges, and the representatives of the people shall have a like exemption. On goods belonging to the Government of Nicaragua half of the tariff rates shall be charged. The Government grants to the concessionaire the following privileges:

The use of the power of eminent domain in the acquisition of buildings and lands necessary for carrying out his contract; the importation, free of duty, of the goods, machinery, and supplies necessary for the construction of the wharves, including cement, iron, nails, paints, galvanized iron, tar, stationery, etc.; exemption for municipal and Federal taxes; the right to exploit the wharves for thirty years from the day on which they are opened to the public service. During this period all shipments of merchandise, either imports or exports, shall pass over the wharves and be subject to the following transit and wharfage charges:

	Gold.
Per ton, weight or measure	$1.60
Per half ton, weight or measure	1.10
For each separate quintal or package, minimum	.60
Per passenger (except children under 6 years and transients visiting the port)	.25
For each piece of baggage	.25
Per ton of dyewoods	.60
Per ton of construction timbers	.85
Per head of cattle, including horses and mules	.25
Animals introduced for breeding purposes	Free.

The foregoing tariff can not be increased without the consent of the Government. During the thirty years referred to the Government shall not permit the construction of any wharf within a distance of 5 kilometers of the ones referred to. At the expiration of the thirty years the Government of Nicaragua may purchase the wharves at a reduction of 25 per cent of their value.

PERU.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1903.

The Bureau of Commercial Statistics (Oficina de Estadística Comercial) of Peru has issued the following figures as indicating the commercial movement of the Republic of Peru during the year 1903. The valuations are expressed in Peruvian pounds, equivalent in fineness and value to the British pound sterling:

	lib.	*s.*	*c.*
Imports	3,783,380	6	05
Exports	3,840,476	7	92
Total	7,623,857	3	97

Résumé by nations.

Countries	Imports.			Exports.		
	lib.	*s.*	*c.*	*lib.*	*s.*	*c.*
Germany	448,315	1	13	327,207	2	89
Argentine Republic	12	2	79	188	4	91
Australia	17,152	4	32			
Belgium	231,071	8	59	1,492	2	00
Bolivia	12,679	0	20	192,599	9	05
Brazil				452	0	00
China	62,753	9	37	735	8	46
Chile	220,112	1	81	523,716	4	68
Colombia	1,529	0	78	13,748	1	06
Costa Rica	706	4	12	138	8	16
Cuba	6,289	8	04	1,622	4	00
Ecuador	15,675	1	49	40,902	6	18
United States	576,901	8	59	492,290	7	08
Spain	24,169	2	05	36,030	6	58
France	187,219	1	18	100,429	3	87
Great Britain	1,486,438	1	13	1,538,360	9	44
Guatemala	438	7	50	2,438	0	20
Holland				2,300	0	00
Italy	147,812	7	40	12,296	4	64
British India	10,334	3	82			
The Azores				16,307	9	88
The Barbados	4	5	00	21,196	8	00
Japan	1,073	1	65			
Mexico	1,800	5	30	2,102	0	40
Nicaragua	296	0	00			
Panama (November and December)	816	0	09	144	4	40
Portugal	1,817	0	10	16,541	9	36
Salvador	7,142	4	90	9	6	30
St. Thomas				645	0	00
Siam	11,792	0	20			
Tacna {Arica	2,317	0	25	16,470	1	92
Tacna	1,570	3	66	9,692	1	99
Uruguay	1,350	6	97	1,662	5	66
British Vancouver	5,504	8	00	29,843	3	11
Not stated	298,284	5	62	438,909	3	70
Total	3,783,380	6	05	3,840,476	7	92

SALVADOR.

SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE.

The "*Diario del Salvador*" of June 20, 1904, states that the exports of coffee during the harvest of 1903–4, up to May 31 last, were 634,737.95 quintals, shipped through the ports of the Republic in the following quantities: Acajutla, 358,148.35 quintals; La Libertad, 121,864 quintals; La Union, 154,725.60 quintals.

The coffee in these ports ready for shipment during the month of June last exceeded 25,000 quintals.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of June, 1904, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the twelve months ending June, 1904, as compared with the preceding fiscal year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses showing imports and exports for any one month are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for June, for example, are not published until some time in August.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (*Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campéche*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	.....	.....	.....	7,420
Mexico	.....	.....	12,351	876
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal, bituminous (*Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre*):				
Mexico	.....	.....	760	698
Cocoa (*Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao*):				
Central America	990	20,906	13,203	165,371
Brazil	32,359	46,390	1,662,662	1,060,960
Other South America	131,277	162,174	1,698,083	2,039,609
Coffee (*Café; Café; Café*):				
Central America	440,429	861,104	5,117,336	4,874,162
Mexico	232,658	248,056	1,997,697	2,222,171
Brazil	2,572,333	2,525,143	42,653,831	48,080,222
Other South America	702,377	645,100	5,880,920	10,103,998
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	100,169	163,629	1,058,860	1,566,187
South America	.....	110	10,724	3,062
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
South America	2,447	26,570	476,578	488,871
Sisal grass (*Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen*):				
Mexico	1,464,525	1,025,786	13,073,633	15,733,245
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes*):				
Central America	407,949	516,322	3,185,171	3,895,777
Cuba	226,238	360,118	670,690	1,790,110
South America	78,299	59,041	612,114	574,666
Oranges (*Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges*):				
Central America	38	184	9,986	6,465
Mexico	57	1,185	87,407	61,536
Cuba	.....	3	1,687	3,671
Fur skins (*Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures*):				
South America	2,143	16,965	170,579	225,387
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):				
Central America	53,497	69,965	614,903	545,208
Mexico	221,702	193,956	3,677,765	3,171,631
South America	1,122,039	684,620	13,320,774	11,049,564
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):				
Central America	38,164	61,999	542,984	697,866
Mexico	15,671	20,407	97,542	148,921
Brazil	1,135,585	673,141	17,218,519	22,442,252
Other South America	16,526	72,537	585,558	947,824
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.*):				
Mexico	382,497	385,382	3,482,399	3,371,934
South America	10,520	4	142,460	58,745
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Central America	11,941	24,692	98,637	132,921
Mexico	84,424	2,717	93,572	17,346
Cuba	5,200,517	7,886,905	42,697,546	55,237,754
Brazil	21,102	169,588	1,176,049	215,005
Other South America	157,375	932	5,162,951	3,722,277
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	3,071	542	55,690	26,153
Cuba	718,517	604,045	9,967,124	9,794,196

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	7,146	23,577	650,462	778,350
Mexico	18,312	36,957	410,811	592,375
Cuba	58,861	2,400	490,205	303,470
South America	.....	471	5,027	24,492
Wool (*Lana; Lã; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	36,535	434,891	1,742,592	2,602,024
Class 2 (combing)	.....	2,870	148,936	295,702
Class 3 (carpet)	165,810	295,445	915,402	1,094,104

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):				
Central America	442	886	39,236	11,059
Mexico	23,503	27,592	330,910	369,494
Cuba	9,388	11,598	55,756	120,593
Argentine Republic	151,159	281,559	2,821,257	3,996,476
Brazil	2,519	6,725	32,316	51,757
Chile	5,768	16,291	163,485	247,238
Colombia	52	119	3,385	2,547
Venezuela	62	11	1,386	1,100
Other South America	8,950	8,494	159,685	209,183
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maíz; Milho; Maïs*):				
Central America	3,443	2,516	36,125	35,033
Mexico	157	105	77,476	273,400
Cuba	62,639	111,923	551,213	703,080
South America	1,498	1,243	28,635	20,963
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):				
Central America	.....	4,100	23,902	31,428
Mexico	172,768	2,793	951,572	644,463
South America	45	.....	241,957	24,583
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	77,556	97,851	928,635	1,189,933
Mexico	14,411	15,357	205,640	164,771
Cuba	163,837	198,733	1,941,690	2,599,855
Brazil	166,673	120,611	2,148,342	1,785,706
Colombia	91,073	54,017	386,256	566,329
Other South America	182,481	120,331	1,526,926	1,741,031
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (*Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties*):				
Central America	4,905	3,494	113,458	138,704
Mexico	167,592	108,769	1,548,218	2,109,573
Cuba	49,432	8,082	583,231	337,312
Argentine Republic	16,796	47,844	252,319	477,599
Brazil	2,436	359	98,617	56,579
Chile	612	1,830	42,848	45,689
Colombia	5,243	6,830	28,649	44,385
Venezuela	60	1,656	7,570	24,459
Other South America	1,986	3,383	170,635	198,284
Cycles, and parts of (*Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accessorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties*):				
Central America	153	249	2,958	3,165
Mexico	4,984	3,999	47,714	44,209
Cuba	3,429	5,569	12,665	24,049
Argentine Republic	739	3,303	12,980	13,892
Brazil	540	675	7,204	11,769
Colombia	11	1,242	927	2,871
Venezuela	10	16	268	620
Other South America	1,068	1,456	18,030	16,996
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	41,328	65,758	893,435	910,518
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón no manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	52,382	66,576	3,183,430	3,332,144
South America	.....	.....	182	.....

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Cotton—Continued.				
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	80,657	118,878	921,686	1,189,568
Mexico	22,471	20,166	185,916	211,824
Cuba	20,668	86,933	230,778	411,038
Argentine Republic	7,346	23,526	74,791	173,631
Brazil	79,808	37,280	599,469	664,576
Chile	15,937	46,194	592,766	673,593
Colombia	89,676	75,831	1,394,269	824,672
Venezuela	45,645	17,295	481,713	499,011
Other South America	36,858	22,375	405,965	392,267
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton*):				
Central America	34,377	48,801	330,289	552,146
Mexico	29,133	47,898	411,826	520,556
Cuba	20,389	27,191	186,192	273,174
Argentine Republic	22,811	13,510	188,500	111,825
Brazil	7,966	23,419	87,171	122,284
Chile	605	512	21,069	21,001
Colombia	9,146	14,248	89,992	118,815
Venezuela	2,754	3,433	17,890	47,069
Other South America	5,057	4,282	53,636	49,648
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparelhos electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	4,754	20,128	69,998	140,141
Mexico	27,134	41,429	852,292	553,081
Argentine Republic	11,470	13,176	130,205	156,346
Brazil	1,901	28,566	287,101	303,864
Chile	3,582	6,716	65,464	69,339
Venezuela	5,680	6,062	25,778	69,641
Other South America	9,322	10,962	105,796	229,972
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier*):				
Central America	10,800	9,152	28,475	89,610
Mexico	16,572	2,631	171,133	373,986
South America	.....	111,724	12,967	186,145
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (*Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils*):				
Central America	9,725	21,126	115,857	169,633
Mexico	51,513	55,864	704,601	782,553
Cuba	31,025	34,807	314,205	369,558
Argentine Republic	24,710	53,905	296,950	412,176
Brazil	24,773	24,126	287,982	290,136
Chile	11,614	14,213	163,424	166,266
Colombia	8,517	11,982	91,435	140,309
Venezuela	1,663	4,679	19,404	47,602
Other South America	14,447	14,500	167,747	209,640
Sewing machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	3,535	6,170	28,341	83,382
Mexico	52,264	52,113	490,238	560,695
Cuba	24,551	44,695	131,010	250,228
Argentine Republic	26,576	75,008	164,827	292,853
Brazil	4,595	10,600	78,015	107,603
Colombia	3,283	11,428	28,907	92,405
Other South America	10,723	31,379	207,623	256,656
Steam engines, and parts of (*Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accessorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties*):				
Central America	.....	.....	6,000	37,150
Mexico	119,456	324,664	1,238,776	1,934,521
Cuba	.....	.....	67,970	145,436
Argentine Republic	.....	59,910	8,380	137,506
Brazil	.....	.....	119,559	129,791
Colombia	.....	.....	.....	47,251
Other South America	.....	.....	56,290	249,207
Typewriting machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accessorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	666	1,756	8,587	14,407
Mexico	13,607	13,880	170,457	233,982
Cuba	4,150	4,750	32,992	34,483
Argentine Republic	3,358	13,013	36,269	51,673
Brazil	515	1,441	11,199	17,771
Colombia	798	340	4,020	7,299
Other South America	4,775	12,838	56,301	92,180

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	7,865	12,542	63,146	111,250
Mexico	469	10,057	14,160	62,562
Cuba	12,944	19,426	88,200	150,594
Argentine Republic	2,821	8,285	53,603	119,895
Brazil	5,660	7,622	84,913	116,817
Chile	2,638	3,072	23,122	36,388
Colombia	3,057	1,482	19,281	48,572
Venezuela	6,267	5,431	32,684	67,452
Other South America	4,284	3,729	31,830	50,736
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures*):				
Central America	8,352	18,776	113,048	234,238
Mexico	54,384	55,133	623,804	786,502
Colombia	12,255	13,294	110,934	141,153
Other South America	9,394	15,638	99,270	141,750
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron*):				
Central America	925	1,848	11,354	13,867
Mexico	737	675	14,173	12,380
Cuba	1,987	5,272	37,076	51,326
Argentine Republic	4,887	.....	146,172	208,305
Brazil	6,860	28,101	181,445	395,893
Chile	82	2,886	20,292	34,193
Colombia	871	1,149	13,253	18,151
Venezuela	2,442	913	21,289	31,650
Other South America	7,104	21,032	70,305	100,347
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine*):				
Central America	1,125	2,070	10,388	16,181
Mexico	592	885	6,688	7,276
Cuba	3,390	2,128	39,929	57,296
Argentine Republic	10,007	32,651	144,698	186,015
Brazil	8,435	15,857	74,142	98,977
Chile	3,198	6,323	61,254	71,079
Colombia	658	509	7,576	8,982
Venezuela	515	1,157	4,116	9,826
Other South America	1,657	4,187	39,615	52,198
Oils, mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes*):				
Mexico	46,808	60,269	559,332	663,575
Cuba	24,072	71,346	332,762	475,621
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (*Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées*):				
Central America	18,525	18,537	185,803	263,037
Mexico	19,164	15,881	218,024	217,658
Cuba	7,469	13,352	196,476	249,469
Argentine Republic	197,139	268,138	1,525,782	1,868,957
Brazil	201,234	159,931	2,094,594	2,394,588
Chile	11,247	63,251	625,879	842,160
Colombia	13,183	9,913	121,506	176,848
Venezuela	9,051	15,459	91,820	160,136
Other South America	58,880	76,899	637,953	802,829
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales*):				
Central America	1,795	2,738	14,262	21,588
Mexico	77,959	30,482	1,068,335	1,176,996
Cuba	4,860	3,663	43,234	38,525
Argentine Republic	1,135	9,578	18,551	69,592
Brazil	5,006	27,061	329,676	348,842
Chile	.....	2,345	11,640	9,551
Other South America	12,968	11,916	183,213	158,631
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	1,091	915	26,276	17,840
Mexico	667	1,915	13,916	19,752
Cuba	661	655	5,592	6,679
Argentine Republic	.....	52	25	765
Brazil	.....	134	10,014	7,943
Colombia	499	305	8,821	9,545
Other South America	2,222	2,517	26,297	27,953
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure*):				
Central America	2,873	4,620	46,109	46,443
Mexico	133	42	944	1,190

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Beef, salted or pickled, etc.—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Cuba	94	160	1,344	1,808
Brazil	.....	60	1,272	2,231
Chile	.....	12	7,981	4,889
Colombia	2,864	1,127	15,798	13,118
Other South America	16,670	16,845	237,201	196,741
Tallow (*Sebo; Sebo; Suif*):				
Central America	12,942	6,816	86,359	97,437
Mexico	.....	2,189	15,690	10,634
Cuba	6,312	6,181	8,232	40,255
Brazil	.....	.....	19,008	3,212
Chile	.....	.....	18,787	13,850
Colombia	1,005	1,379	4,838	10,520
Other South America	2,707	1,224	45,509	55,840
Bacon (*Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé*):				
Central America	2,109	2,499	26,795	30,914
Mexico	2,633	2,058	32,775	43,602
Cuba	41,458	28,680	345,233	307,773
Brazil	11,155	3,379	213,199	96,970
Colombia	480	.....	3,181	2,477
Other South America	1,567	1,319	17,773	20,260
Hams (*Jamones; Presunto; Jambons*):				
Central America	2,249	2,622	29,491	37,971
Mexico	4,442	7,938	64,699	83,187
Cuba	44,195	39,959	542,695	522,842
Brazil	106	.....	2,286	2,626
Colombia	1,151	1,053	14,561	12,818
Venezuela	1,370	2,145	30,138	44,593
Other South America	4,836	1,941	52,209	40,858
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc*):				
Central America	11,384	8,352	131,543	130,560
Cuba	20,017	6,044	270,016	244,413
Brazil	1,718	1,859	19,255	35,260
Colombia	1,610	371	12,386	10,671
Other South America	17,057	17,733	301,266	273,409
Lard (*Manteca; Banha; Saindoux*):				
Central America	7,865	11,203	144,779	148,005
Mexico	12,444	15,028	320,691	230,616
Cuba	86,931	157,993	1,812,639	1,480,413
Argentine Republic	245	676	4,414	4,092
Brazil	31,727	22,326	688,236	331,856
Chile	7,270	5,443	60,197	57,665
Colombia	26,415	13,433	176,260	308,137
Venezuela	26,299	27,866	243,675	346,924
Other South America	29,927	24,778	385,777	348,449
Butter (*Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre*):				
Central America	4,397	5,436	46,356	59,181
Mexico	4,668	7,302	77,648	102,258
Cuba	2,007	1,098	17,581	22,557
Brazil	8,079	10,601	103,187	129,735
Colombia	1,989	1,412	18,050	20,590
Venezuela	4,915	5,661	78,579	88,076
Other South America	3,855	1,957	27,247	23,343
Cheese (*Queso; Queijo; Fromage*):				
Central America	1,342	2,018	21,917	29,010
Mexico	3,586	4,537	39,978	46,169
Cuba	802	895	9,649	11,689
Brazil	.....	.....	32	48
Colombia	785	321	10,318	5,671
Other South America	147	54	2,019	1,029
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	2,280	2,243	40,441	42,793
Mexico	11,429	12,024	204,836	163,211
Argentine Republic	488	.....	20,813	38,696
Colombia	2,230	165	32,720	41,364
Other South America	9,426	4,023	80,901	78,159
Tobacco, manufactures of (*Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué*):				
Central America	4,033	6,932	79,544	77,135
Mexico	829	830	13,747	22,256
Cuba	7,030	12,086	131,622	123,585
Argentine Republic	608	.....	855	15
Brazil	.....	.....	471	41
Colombia	3,314	197	39,265	26,142
Other South America	3,469	5,823	30,411	51,779

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	20,719	5,424	131,503	125,986
Mexico	18,233	14,893	391,628	489,689
Cuba	928	141	47,325	10,278
Argentine Republic	1,215	11,976	66,343	37,450
Brazil	.....	.....	167	4,111
Chile	.....	.....	23,681	18,296
Colombia	232	.....	10,810	12,836
Other South America	9,915	1,100	75,230	144,928
Lumber (*Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction*):				
Central America	16,557	20,142	72,936	147,153
Mexico	129,455	147,058	1,460,939	2,132,033
Cuba	75,749	95,725	819,222	1,206,190
Argentine Republic	127,957	270,411	1,098,789	2,330,269
Brazil	36,330	71,403	362,259	551,984
Chile	48,607	31,729	292,301	429,369
Colombia	2,239	7,572	43,487	71,048
Venezuela	189	974	4,010	16,206
Other South America	68,959	74,394	454,579	786,662
Furniture (*Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles*):				
Central America	3,302	8,737	37,251	65,714
Mexico	46,407	54,875	563,479	612,433
Cuba	32,481	49,350	265,205	420,477
Argentine Republic	4,247	11,765	108,899	113,396
Brazil	1,054	2,148	15,513	24,951
Chile	1,117	2,739	17,102	21,647
Colombia	4,124	6,713	31,467	44,136
Venezuela	204	732	6,097	9,194
Other South America	1,884	4,326	41,726	67,721

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The Mexican Consul-General at San Francisco reports that the imports into the United States from the Republic of Mexico during the month of May, 1904, consisted of mineral products to the value of $123,414. Mexican silver and other products valued at $41,278, or a total of $164,692, the details of which are shown in the following table:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
MINERAL PRODUCTS.		
Gold bullion	.....	$24,144
Gold coin	.....	8,918
Mexican dollars	.....	4,095
Siver bullion	.....	57,305
Silver ore	.....	28,952
Total	.....	123,414
SUNDRY PRODUCTS.		
Agave fiber.....tons..	27	4,432
American merchandise returned	.....	1,706
Animals	.....	462
Bananas	.....	228
Beeswax.....pounds..	1,000	200
Cabinet woods	.....	3,170
Coffee.....pounds..	116,370	13,121
Cotton lace	.....	23
Divi-divi	.....	2,660
Drugs	.....	52

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
SUNDRY PRODUCTS—continued.		
Fish		$1,463
Fruits		125
Groceries		307
Hides and skins ..... pounds..	27,427	5,904
Horns		65
Lead ore ..... pounds..	93,948	3,229
Lead pencils		12
Lemons		1,460
Material for glue		18
Onions ..... quintals..	246	136
Residue of linseed oil ..... pounds..	20,000	296
Rubber, crude ..... do....	632	64
Shellfish		60
Sole leather		30
Straw hats		22
Vegetables		2,033
Total		41,278

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period consisted of American merchandise invoiced at $163,563 and foreign products to the value of $14,644. This trade, in detail, was as follows:

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Acids		$730	Glucose ..... pounds..	367	$12
Apples:			Glue ..... do....	65	6
Dried ..... pounds..	564	34	Grease		548
Green ..... barrels..	5	15	Groceries		2,176
Apricots, dried ..... pounds..	525	54	Ham ..... pounds..	2,117	293
Bacon ..... do....	609	100	Hay ..... tons..	372	4,942
Barley ..... quintals..	143	83	Hemp		64
Barley, prepared ..... do....	1,213	890	Hides ..... pounds..	11,664	1,066
Beans ..... do....	57	125	Hops ..... do....	1,304	366
Beer, in bottles ..... dozen..	70	117	Ink		45
Belting		248	Iron:		
Bicycles		149	Cast		833
Biscuits ..... pounds..	8,626	458	In bars ..... pounds..	252,925	5,838
Blacking		87	In sheets ..... do....	24,331	810
Boilers, etc		432	Lamps		178
Books		165	Lard ..... pounds..	3,480	333
Boots and shoes ..... pairs..	79	168	Locks		71
Brooms		324	Lumber		4,973
Butter ..... pounds..	5,388	1,463	Machinery		11,151
Cacao		434	Manufactures of—		
Candies		89	Brass		377
Candles ..... pounds..	925	93	Clay		99
Carriages		913	Copper		1,188
Cement ..... barrels..	35	80	Cotton		2,389
Cheese ..... pounds..	12,987	1,522	Iron		4,895
Cider ..... gallons..	99	40	Lead		103
Clocks		16	Leather		753
Clothing, cotton		1,225	Rubber		689
Coal ..... tons..	2	31	Straw		443
Codfish ..... pounds..	500	38	Tin		579
Coke ..... tons..	9	146	Wood		914
Cordage ..... pounds..	23,497	2,587	Zinc		110
Cork		19	Matches		28
Cotton waste ..... pounds..	1,833	179	Meat, canned		899
Doors and windows		13	Milk, condensed		1,635
Drugs, etc		2,774	Musical instruments		94
Electrical apparatus		853	Nails:		
Electrical machinery		1,519	Cut ..... pounds..	20,200	608
Firearms		371	Wire ..... do....	6,200	199
Fire bricks		170	Nuts		144
Fish, canned		233	Oats ..... quintals..	62	30
Flour ..... barrels..	1,402	5,890	Oils ..... gallons..	19,723	10,076
Fruits:			Onions ..... quintals..	72	134
Canned		249	Oysters		88
Miscellaneous		502	Paints		1,378
Furniture		729	Paper, printing		1,040
Furs		75	Paper, writing		498
Glass		383	Paraffin ..... pounds..	215	17

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Patent medicines		$585
Pencils		95
Piping		1,521
Plows		35
Potatoes ..... quintals..	1,008	1,164
Powder		27,071
Prunes ..... pounds..	4,578	250
Pumps		412
Quicksilver ..... pounds..	31,518	17,823
Raisins ..... do....	2,045	151
Rosin ..... barrels..	15	54
Rubber tubes		2,182
Sacks		890
Safes ..... number..	1	122
Salmon ..... pounds..	8,496	693
Saws		91
Scales		152
Seeds		187
Sewing machines		69
Sirup ..... gallons..	112	94
Soap ..... pounds..	1,500	48
Sole leather ..... do....	629	190
Starch ..... do....	1,220	86
Staves		2,969
Steel:		
In bars ..... pounds..	17,919	$542
In sheets ..... do....	38,632	1,093
Stone		111
Stoves		135
Sugar ..... pounds..	50,140	2,383
Tallow ..... do....	31,794	1,419
Tools		2,148
Trunks		28
Turpentine ..... gallons..	40	34
Typewriters		725
Varnish ..... gallons..	155	321
Vegetables		1,091
Vinegar ..... gallons..	1,007	159
Whisky ..... do....	395	1,046
Wine:		
In bottles ..... dozen..	59	261
In kegs ..... gallons..	11,033	4,032
Wire ..... pounds..	10,972	461
Yeast ..... do....	571	178
Miscellaneous		535
Total		163,563

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Aguardiente ..... gallons..	298	634
Bottles		185
Caustic soda ..... pounds..	22,650	456
Cement ..... do....	103,905	331
Champagne, in bottles..dozen..	3	44
Cocoanut oil		62
Coffee ..... pounds..	81,700	6,932
Cognac ..... gallons..	7	30
Cork		176
Drugs		187
Firecrackers		33
Fish, canned		18
Ginger ale, in bottles..dozen..	130	93
Groceries		101
Iron, in bars ..... pounds..	10,552	348
Manufactures of:		
Jute		110
Silk		1,155
Matting ..... yards..	200	17
Mineral water ..... gallons..	380	134
Pepper ..... pounds..	5,334	723
Rice ..... do....	38,264	886
Sacks		80
Seeds		164
Spices ..... pounds..	4,803	804
Tea ..... do....	2,900	444
Tobacco		24
Vegetables		455
Wine, in kegs ..... gallons..	16	18
Total		14,644

During the same month 853,117 Mexican dollars were shipped to Japan, 1,243 to Hongkong, and 960 to British Oceania, making the total shipment of Mexican dollars from San Francisco 855,320.

The Mexican Consul-General at San Francisco, California, reports hatt the imports into the United States from the Republic of Mexico during the month of June, 1904, consisted of mineral products to the value of $155,771 Mexican silver, and other products valued at $65,029, or a total of $220,800, the details of which are shown in the following table:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
MINERAL PRODUCTS.		
Gold bullion		$19,277
Gold coin		7,485
Mexican dollars		4,436
Silver bullion		72,775
Silver ore		51,798
Total		155,771

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
SUNDRY PRODUCTS.		
Agave fiber.....tons..	13	$1,468
American merchandise returned	.....	1,548
Animals	.....	605
Bananas	.....	407
Beans.....quintals..	7	22
Beeswax.....pounds..	820	165
Coffee.....do....	72,400	6,958
Cotton waste.....do....	1,100	44
Divi-divi	.....	12
Drugs	.....	189
Fish	.....	1,290
Fruits	.....	81
Glycerin.....pounds..	136,905	15,647
Hair	.....	4
Hides and skins.....pounds..	36 497	7,410
Horns	.....	247
Ixtle.....tons..	6	1,074
Lead ore.....pounds..	203,802	6,710
Lemons	.....	1,828
Material for glue	.....	13
Meat, canned	.....	20
Metals	.....	29
Personal effects	.....	151
Rubber, crude.....pounds..	390	141
Shellfish	.....	33
Shells	.....	58
Sugar.....pounds..	373,515	18,268
Vegetables	.....	607
Total	.....	65,029

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period consisted of American merchandise, invoiced at $86,364, and foreign products to the value of $10,135. This trade, in detail, was as follows:

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Acids	.....	$1,272	Drugs, etc	.....	$1,433
Aguardiente.....gallons..	59	134	Electrical apparatus	.....	800
Alumina	.....	51	Electrical machinery	.....	353
Animals	.....	250	Firearms	.....	873
Apples, dried.....pounds..	297	21	Fish, canned	.....	154
Bacon.....do....	248	37	Flour.....barrels..	7	34
Barley.....quintals..	84	48	Fruits:		
Beer, in bottles.....dozen..	.....	117	Canned	.....	182
Belting	.....	1,570	Miscellaneous	.....	250
Bicycles	.....	133	Furniture	.....	427
Biscuits.....pounds..	7,810	376	Furs	.....	255
Blacking and polish	.....	127	Glass	.....	462
Boilers, etc	.....	1,418	Glucose.....pounds..	1,338	42
Books	.....	89	Glue.....do....	221	46
Brooms	.....	134	Grease	.....	272
Butter.....pounds..	1,369	347	Groceries	.....	1,037
Cacao	.....	24	Ham.....pounds..	1,001	139
Calicoes.....yards..	4,963	398	Hay.....tons..	10	155
Candies	.....	112	Hemp	.....	28
Candles.....pounds..	4,235	493	Ink	.....	136
Carriages	.....	2,126	Iron:		
Cars	.....	148	Cast	.....	1,232
Cattle.....head..	17	1,190	In bars.....pounds..	33,283	781
Cement.....barrels..	100	215	In sheets.....do....	5,437	233
Cheese.....pounds..	11,403	1,315	Lard.....do....	300	28
Cider.....gallons..	30	13	Locks	.....	165
Clothing, cotton	.....	162	Lumber	.....	3,685
Coal.....tons..	3	33	Machinery	.....	3,648
Codfish.....pounds..	80	5	Manufactures of—		
Coffee.....do....	1,060	118	Brass	.....	194
Coke.....tons..	5	60	Clay	.....	769
Cordage.....pounds..	15,476	1,761	Copper	.....	441
Cotton waste.....do....	202	21	Cotton	.....	604
Doors and windows	.....	86	Iron	.....	4,635

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Manufactures of—Continued.		
Lead		$976
Paper		2,110
Rubber		248
Straw		168
Wood		602
Meat, canned		445
Milk, condensed		371
Musical instruments		18
Nails:		
Cut ..... pounds..	37,500	925
Wire .....do....	5,400	184
Nuts		106
Oils .....gallons..	1,799	664
Onions .....quintals..	27	40
Oysters		52
Paints		907
Paper, printing .....pounds..	2,755	113
Patent medicines		1,236
Pianos .....number..	1	250
Piping		1,084
Plows		175
Potatoes .....quintals..	477	483
Powder		731
Prunes .....pounds..	2,591	133
Pumps		209
Quicksilver .....pounds..	38,250	21,550
Raisins .....do....	2,018	165
Rosin .....barrels..	7	34
Rubber tubes		854
Sacks		104
Salmon, canned .....pounds..	6,432	418
Sausages .....pounds..	140	$17
Saws		28
Seeds		15
Sewing machines		28
Starch .....pounds..	2,400	159
Stationery		245
Staves		2,629
Steel:		
In bars .....pounds..	16,159	579
In sheets .....do....	3,110	82
Stoves		129
Sugar .....pounds..	2,024	104
Tallow .....do....	48,416	2,117
Tin plate .....do....	3,750	181
Tools		1,181
Turpentine .....gallons..	59	39
Type for printing ....pounds..	454	242
Typewriters		360
Varnish .....gallons..	78	135
Vegetables:		
Canned		403
Miscellaneous		196
Vinegar .....gallons..	373	56
Whisky .....do....	257	660
Wine:		
In bottles .....dozen..	12	50
In kegs .....gallons..	6,750	2,549
Wire .....pounds..	2,779	139
Yeast .....do....	369	117
Miscellaneous		672
Total		86,364

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Aguardiente .....gallons..	288	635
Bottles		30
Cacao .....pounds..	1,836	289
Caustic soda .....do....	20,947	399
Cement .....do....	126,120	284
Cocoanut oil		30
Coffee .....pounds..	30,976	2,640
Cognac .....gallons..	3	5
Cork		89
Drugs		310
Firecrackers		104
Groceries		99
Jute sacks		199
Lead ore .....pounds..	2,539	51
Manufactures of—		
Jute		252
Silk		126
Matting .....yards..	800	69
Mineral water .....gallons..	760	231
Nuts .....pounds..	549	26
Pepper .....do....	1,295	188
Porcelain		21
Rice .....pounds..	63,723	1,446
Seeds		13
Spices .....pounds..	5,224	1,001
Tea .....do....	310	70
Vegetables		134
Whisky .....gallons..	1,381	1,290
Wine, in bottles .....dozen..	25	80
Miscellaneous		24
Total		10,135

Exports of Mexican dollars to Mexico during the month, 2,500; to Hongkong, 8,987; and to Japan, 717,000, making the total shipment of Mexican dollars from San Francisco 728,487.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of June, 1904, 11 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 96,890 packages of merchandise. During the same period 17 vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 407,495 packages of merchandise destined to Mexican ports.

The imports, in detail, to New York from Mexico during the month referred to were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Alligator skins....bales..	73	Hides....bales..	4,261
Bones....packages..	423	Hides, loose....number..	3,738
Broom root....bales..	2,303	Honey....barrels..	538
Cedar....logs..	427	Ixtle....bales..	4,170
Chicle gum....sacks..	968	Jalap....sacks..	13
Cigars....boxes..	31	Lead bullion....bars..	35,591
Coffee....sacks..	11,955	Metals....boxes..	31
Copper bullion....bars..	2,343	Ores....sacks..	7,776
Deerskins....bales..	593	Rubber, crude....bales..	383
Fustic....logs..	2,204	Sarsaparilla....do....	43
Garlic....packages..	1,155	Sugar....sacks..	5,775
Goatskins....bales..	398	Tecali marble....pieces..	65
Hair....do....	29	Tobacco, leaf....bales..	3,044
Henequen....do....	8,428	Vanilla....boxes..	128
Heron plumes....boxes..	4		

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia reports that during the month of July, 1904, there was shipped from that port, consigned to the Mexican ports of Tampico, Ciudad Juarez, Ciudad Porfirio Díaz, and Laredo, the following merchandise:

Articles.	Weight.	Value.
	Kilos.	
Petroleum	3,531,207	$67,892.84
Powder	98,333	22,020.00
Coal	6,235,000	16,984.00
Shirts	367	620.00
Tools	145	129.75
Total	9,865,052	107,646.59

The consul-general of Nicaragua at San Francisco states that the exports from that port to the ports of the Republic of Nicaragua during the month of June, 1904, consisted of the following:

Articles.	Corinto.			San Juan del Sur.		
	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		Kilos.			*Kilos.*	
Cotton goods	77	7,818	$4,011.75			
Flour	2,175	147,831	7,829.69	464	31,552	$1,901.10
Groceries	961	59,191	7,830.33			
Machinery	1	18	39.18			
Silk	24	1,178	3,263.50			
Tallow	191	41,145	4,468.50			
Varnish	50	3,112	669.12			
Sundries	117	10,068	2,538.92	2	65	60.79
Total	3,596	270,361	30,650.99	466	31,617	1,961.89

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York advises that the merchandise exported from that port to the ports Venezuela during the month of May, 1904, consisted of 35,089 packages of merchandise, weighing 1,880,997 kilograms, valued at 966,696 bolivars, as com-

pared with 39,384 packages, weighing 2,150,853 kilograms, valued at 1,650,059 bolivars shipped in May, 1903.

The following table shows the extent of this commerce in May, 1903 and 1904.

Ports.	Articles.	May, 1903.			May, 1904.		
		Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
			Kilos.	*Bolivars.*		*Kilos.*	*Bolivars.*
La Guayra	Merchandise	22,385	1,349,643	690,310	21,558	1,208,352	600,693
Do	Gold	5	154	425,000			
Puerto Cabello	Merchandise	7,102	297,905	190,088	5,932	254,440	110,701
Maracaibo	do	7,618	384,192	261,206	5,356	303,591	205,674
La Vela	do	349	12,254	6,755			
Guanta	do	729	48,823	43,815	16	893	585
Cumaná	do	457	22,133	12,325	271	15,206	6,680
Carúpano	do	739	35,749	20,560	1,956	98,414	42,362
Total		39,384	2,150,853	1,650,059	35,089	1,880,896	966,695

FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1903-4

The foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year 1904 is the largest in its history; the exports of manufactures are larger than in any preceding year, and the exports of domestic products exceed those of any other country.

This is the substance, in a single sentence, of the record of the year's commerce announced by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics. It shows, taking up the figures in detail, that the total exports during the year ended June 30, 1904, are $1,460,829,539, against $1,420,141,679 in the fiscal year 1903, an increase of $40,687,860; that the imports for the year are $990,745,084, against $1,025,719,237 in 1903, a decrease of $34,974,153, and that the excess of exports over imports is $470,084,455, against $394,422,442 in 1903, an increase of $75,662,013 in the excess of exports over imports.

The total commerce of the year amounts to $2,451,574,623, against $2,445,860,916 in 1903 and $2,310,937,156 in 1901, the years in which imports and exports, respectively, made higher records than those of 1904. Thus, while neither imports nor exports for 1904 reach the high record of a single earlier year, the total of imports and exports combined in 1904 exceed the total commerce of any earlier year.

In manufactures the exports of the year will make their highest record. While the figures of manufactures exported for the full fiscal year 1904 have not yet been completed by the Bureau of Statistics, the fact that the eleven months' figures already completed exceed by $17,000,000 those of the corresponding period of the record year, 1900, make it apparent that the total exports of manufactures in 1904 will be greater than those of any preceding year.

It is also apparent that the exports of domestic products from the United States in the fiscal year just ended will exceed those of any other country. The United Kingdom is, next to the United States, the world's largest exporter of domestic products, and until within recent years surpassed the United States in its total. Figures for eleven months, already in hand, show for that period an excess of $38,000,000 in favor of the United States.

The value of the four principal articles of domestic exports—breadstuffs, provisions, oil, and cotton—in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, aggregated $790,136,870, being an increase of $5,405,727 over those of the previous fiscal year.

The most conspicuous feature of a comparison of the exports of the two years is the heavy falling off in shipments of breadstuffs, the value of which was $142,709,484 in the year just closed, as against $213,043,296 in the previous year, a loss of $70,333,812, or more than 33 per cent.

Cotton, on the other hand, increased $54,593,015, with a total of $370,490,583; provisions, $9,659,688, with an aggregate of $200,131,664, and mineral oils, $11,516,836, on a total of $76,805,139. The June exports of breadstuffs, valued at $4,514,859, were the smallest for any month in many years.

The following table shows the total imports and total exports from the United States and the excess of exports or imports in each fiscal year from 1890 to 1904:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1890	$789,310,409	$857,828,684	$68,518,275
1891	844,916,196	884,480,810	39,564,614
1892	827,402,462	1,030,278,148	202,875,686
1893	866,400,922	847,665,194	a 18,735,728
1894	654,994,622	892,140,572	237,145,950
1895	731,969,965	807,538,165	75,568,200
1896	779,724,674	882,606,938	102,882,264
1897	764,730,412	1,050,993,556	286,263,144
1898	616,049,654	1,231,482,330	615,432,676
1899	697,148,489	1,227,023,302	529,874,813
1900	849,941,184	1,394,483,082	544,541,898
1901	823,172,165	1,487,764,991	664,592,826
1902	903,320,948	1,381,719,401	478,398,453
1903	1,025,719,237	1,420,141,679	394,422,442
1904	990,745,084	1,460,829,539	470,084,455

a Excess of imports over exports.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DURING 1903-4.

The Bureau of Statistics of the United States on July 14, 1903, reported in full on breadstuffs and other agricultural exports from the United States in June and the fiscal year ended June 30. Following are important changes in the fiscal year's agricultural exports from 1903:

[+ Increase; — decrease.]

Wheat	—$51,410,891
Flour	— 4,998,336
Corn and corn meal	— 10,008,169
Barley	+ 1,505,375
Oats and oatmeal	— 2,718,892
Rye	— 2,702,899
Total breadstuffs	— 70,333,812
Cotton	+ 54,593,015
Packed provisions	— 2,997,722
Cattle and hogs	+ 12,637,410
Mineral oils	+ 11,506,836
Total agricultural exports	+ 5,405,727

The Bureau reports in detail on the quantity and value of agricultural exports from the United States in the year ended June 30, compared as follows:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Barley	$6,107,697	$4,602,322	$3,847,637
Corn	29,917,003	40,238,805	16,005,039
Corn meal	1,664,697	1,351,064	1,028,039
Oats	460,234	1,804,002	4,077,746
Oatmeal	461,684	1,836,808	1,607,662
Rye	440,977	3,143,876	1,581,475
Wheat	35,815,918	87,226,809	112,149,188
Flour	67,841,274	72,839,610	64,725,883
Total breadstuffs	142,709,484	213,043,296	205,022,669
Cattle and hogs	42,515,419	29,878,009	28,539,531
Provisions	157,616,245	160,613,967	181,769,921
Cotton	370,490,583	315,897,568	290,141,351
Mineral oils	76,805,139	65,298,303	70,948,609
Total agricultural exports	790,136,870	784,731,143	777,559,260

The value of agricultural exports during a series of years has been as follows:

1904	$790,136,870	1896	$547,981,360
1903	784,731,143	1895	520,690,932
1902	777,559,260	1894	628,363,038
1901	867,238,579	1893	615,382,986
1900	767,504,382	1892	799,328,232
1899	720,270,671	1891	642,751,344
1898	804,818,581	1890	629,820,808
1897	649,421,292	1889	532,141,490

Shipments of the year, by quantities, contrast as follows:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Barley ..... bushels	10,571,308	8,359,037	8,500,939
Corn ..... do	55,606,354	74,360,370	26,324,268
Cornmeal ..... barrels	581,032	440,653	341,849
Oats ..... bushels	1,123,624	4,525,929	9,801,948
Oatmeal ..... pounds	14,487,097	67,760,315	59,125,261
Rye ..... bushels	765,114	5,422,665	2,697,832
Wheat ..... do	44,158,744	113,454,452	153,892,723
Flour ..... barrels	16,729,550	19,442,780	17,509,266
Cotton ..... bales	6,004,595	6,932,110	6,862,754
Mineral oils ..... gallons	956,687,363	941,038,336	1,091,068,900

Quantities of wheat, corn, and cotton exports for the fiscal year compare as follows:

Fiscal year—	Wheat.	Corn.	Cotton.	Fiscal year—	Wheat.	Corn.	Cotton.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bales.*		*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bales.*
1904	44,158,744	55,606,354	6,004,595	1890	54,387,767	101,973,717	5,020,913
1903	113,454,452	74,360,370	6,932,110	1889	46,414,129	69,592,929	4,872,060
1902	153,892,723	26,324,268	6,862,757	1888	65,789,261	24,278,417	4,696,017
1901	131,497,890	176,588,352	6,500,543	1887	101,971,949	40,307,252	4,499,579
1900	101,715,183	207,988,635	6,086,072	1886	57,759,209	63,655,433	4,283,723
1899	137,558,677	172,687,472	7,344,679	1885	84,653,714	51,834,416	3,969,568
1898	146,623,250	206,567,282	7,564,847	1884	70,349,012	45,247,490	3,884,233
1897	79,375,372	175,988,684	6,172,340	1883	106,385,828	40,586,825	4,526,808
1896	60,650,080	99,992,835	4,659,556	1882	95,271,802	43,184,915	3,694,706
1895	76,102,704	27,691,137	6,965,358	1881	150,565,477	91,908,175	4,549,743
1894	88,415,230	65,324,841	5,397,509	1880	153,252,795	98,169,877	3,811,153
1893	117,121,109	46,037,274	4,431,220	1879	122,353,936	86,296,252	3,462,741
1892	157,280,351	75,451,840	5,891,411	1878	72,404,961	85,461,098	3,391,795
1891	55,131,948	30,768,213	5,820,779				

For June, breadstuff exports compare with May and June last year as follows:

QUANTITY.

Articles.	June, 1904.	May, 1904.	June, 1903.
Barley ..... bushels..	118,516	197,342	296,212
Corn ..... do....	1,730,904	1,380,867	5,889,217
Corn meal ..... barrels..	25,330	32,609	75,286
Oats ..... bushels..	32,443	189,414	170,335
Oatmeal ..... pounds..	618,243	766,113	2,114,938
Rye ..... bushels..	None.	None.	589,974
Wheat ..... do....	458,500	1,949,380	5,023,256
Flour ..... barrels..	679,992	650,260	1,510,841
Cotton ..... bales..	154,326	144,260	117,040
Mineral oils ..... gallons..	86,946,518	69,418,367	72,022,095

VALUE.

Barley	$66,497	$113,436	$162,383
Corn	941,188	753,946	3,240,996
Corn meal	79,598	95,862	227,776
Oats	14,329	80,973	72,977
Oatmeal	16,764	24,568	56,124
Rye	None.	None.	347,116
Wheat	356,464	824,601	4,025,388
Flour	3,040,019	2,841,415	5,666,102
Total breadstuffs	4,514,859	4,734,801	13,798,862
Cattle and hogs	3,509,325	3,806,858	3,770,962
Provisions	12,715,864	10,860,154	13,371,397
Cotton	8,900,444	9,836,142	7,150,173
Mineral oils	7,027,264	5,469,420	5,388,684
Total agricultural exports	36,667,756	34,707,373	43,480,078

Exports of breadstuffs, cotton, and total exports in June for a series of years were:

	Breadstuffs.	Cotton.	Total exports for June.
1904	$4,514,859	$8,900,444	$36,667,756
1903	13,798,862	7,150,173	43,480,078
1902	11,801,091	8,294,336	40,642,382
1901	22,194,758	9,785,956	56,386,612
1900	21,321,625	6,749,277	53,277,067
1899	19,781,057	8,388,992	51,764,326
1898	29,102,922	7,526,297	57,252,774
1897	12,023,668	4,814,370	38,682,466
1896	12,097,034	5,288,296	36,985,511

RECOGNITION OF LATIN AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States, under dates of July 12 and 26, 1904, of the recognition of the following consular officers of Latin America:

JORGE M. TORNQUIST, Consul of the Argentine Republic at New York.

ASWALDO BAZIL, Consul of the Dominican Republic at Boston, Massachusetts.

PABLO A. ANDRADE, Vice-Consul of Ecuador at San Francisco, California.

BENJAMIN PIZARRO, Vice-Consul of Mexico at Solomonsville, Arizona, for Solomonsville and its dependencies.

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN 1903.

The United States Geological Survey has published the following preliminary statement of the value of the production of the following minerals in the year 1903:

Pig iron	$344,350,000	Coke	$66,459,623
Iron ores	66,356,001	Bituminous coal	351,094,209
Salt	5,150,196	Anthracite coal	152,036,448
Phosphate rock	2,986,814		

SILVER MOVEMENT IN 1904.

The silver movement in the first half of 1904 has been characterized by improved demand and consequently higher prices. Thus, for the six months ending with June, the average price in New York was 56.115 cents per ounce, against 50.285 cents in the first half of 1903, showing a substantial gain.

The United States furnishes a large part of the marketable silver of the world, including not only the production of her own mines, but a very considerable portion of the output of Mexico, which comes to the United States to be refined. The following table shows the imports and exports for the half year, the values being reported by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, with the added quantities in ounces, calculated on the basis of the average prices of each year, which gives an approximation only:

VALUE.

	1903.	1904.	Increase.
Exports	$17,505,359	$26,387,609	$8,882,340
Imports	9,981,294	13,740,808	3,759,514
Excess of exports	7,524,065	12,646,891	5,122,826

QUANTITY.

Exports ..... ounces..	34,812,300	47,023,900	12,211,600
Imports ..... do....	19,849,400	24,486,700	4,637,300
Excess of exports ..... do....	14,962,900	22,537,200	7,574,300

Of the exports this year 13.5 per cent were from San Francisco and went chiefly to China. The balance went largely to London, which is still the most important silver market. There are no figures for the actual output of the mines of the United States this year, but probably it did not differ greatly from that of last year. Assuming, therefore, that it was about 28,000,000 ounces, the net exports were about 80 per cent of the production, leaving only about 5,500,000 ounces for home consumption.

The East is the great buyer of silver, and it has increased its purchases largely this year. In the following table the exports from London and San Francisco are given, the approximate quantities, calculated on the average prices, being added as in the table above:

VALUE.

	1903.	1904.	Increase or decrease.
London:			
India	£3,244,525	£5,320,923	+£2,076,398
Straits	364,579	58,103	− 306,476
China	220,918	343,091	+ 122,173
Total	3,830,022	5,722,117	+ 1,892,095
San Francisco:			
China, etc	$930,618	$3,582,350	+$2,651,732

QUANTITY.

London ounces	39,638,000	53,007,100	+13,369,100
San Francisco do	1,851,900	6,383,900	+ 4,532,000
Total do	41,489,900	59,391,000	+17,901,100

India has had a period of good crops and large exports; the resulting prosperity is reflected in its increased purchases of silver. As most of the gain in San Francisco exports was due to shipments to China, it is evident that buying by that country increased largely also. The only falling off was in shipments to the Straits, and that was the result of the currency changes there.

COTTON MOVEMENT IN 1904.

The world's visible supply of cotton on July 1, 1904, as reported by the "New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle," was 2,074,931 bales, as compared with 2,262,653 bales at a corresponding date last year. Of this the total amount of United States cotton was 1,099,931 bales, against 1,168,653 bales at the corresponding date in 1903, and of all other kinds, including East Indian, Egyptian, Brazilian, etc., 975,000 bales against 1,094,000 bales at the same time last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton, there is now held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 975,000 bales, against 1,006,000 bales last year; in India (Bombay) the stocks are estimated at 475,000 bales,

against 659,000 bales last year; in Egypt, at 110,000 bales against 31,000 bales last year; and in the United States, including stocks at ports and interior towns, at 274,923 bales, against 281,153 bales last year.

The total visible supply on July 1, 1904, showed a decrease of 187,722 bales, as compared with that on the same date in 1903.

The net port receipts since September 1, 1903, were 7,053,987 bales, and from the beginning of the season to July 1, 1903, 7,597,466 bales.

The total domestic exports since September 1, 1903, were 5,881,364 bales, and for the season from September 1, 1902, to July 1, 1903, 6,589,899 bales.

The receipts at thirty-three interior towns since September 1, 1903, were 5,471,297 bales and 5,935,909 bales last year. The total net overland movement since the beginning of the season to July 1, 1904, is 894,755 bales, as compared with 1,115,344 bales for the corresponding period in 1902–3.

The southern consumption since September 1, 1903, is estimated at 1,797,000 bales. At corresponding date last year this estimate was 1,770,000 bales. The takings of northern spinners since September 1, 1903, are estimated at 2,075,042 bales, as compared with 2,067,510 for the period from September 1, 1902, to July 1, 1903. According to these estimates the spinners of this country have taken 34,532 more bales than to the same date in 1903.

From the beginning of the season to July 1, 1904, the marketable supply amounted to 9,842,043 bales, as compared with 10,450,495 bales during the same period last year. This shows a decrease of 608,452 bales in the total quantity of cotton marketed this season (to July 1) as compared with the total quantity marketed during the same period last year.

RAILWAY STATISTICS FOR 1903.

According to the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission the total single-track railway mileage in the United States on June 30, 1903, was 207,977 miles, having increased 5,505 miles in the year ending on that date, the gain exceeding that of any previous year since 1890. The aggregate length of railway mileage, including tracks of all kinds, was 283,821 miles, an increase of 9,626 miles.

The railway corporations included in the report number 2,078. Of this number 1,036 maintained operating accounts, 805 being classed as independent operating roads and 231 as subsidiary roads. In the course of the year railway companies owning 11,074 miles of track were reorganized, merged, consolidated, etc.

The length of mileage operated by receivers was 1,185 miles, a decrease of 289 as compared with the previous year. The number of roads in the hands of receivers was the same as last year, nine roads

having been taken from the hands of receivers and nine roads added during the year.

On June 30, 1903, there were in the service of the railroads 43,871 locomotives, the increase being 2,646. Of this total 10,570 were passenger locomotives, 25,444 freight locomotives, 7,058 switching locomotives, and 799 not assigned to any class.

The total number of cars of all classes was 1,753,389, this total having increased 113,204 during the year. The average number of locomotives per 1,000 miles of line was 214, an increase of 8; the average number of cars per 1,000 miles of line was 8,540, an increase of 345; the number of passenger-miles per passenger locomotive was 1,978,786, an increase of 70,476, and the number of ton-miles per freight locomotive was 6,807,981, showing an increase of 141,482, as compared with June 31, 1902.

Of the 1,797,250 locomotives and cars in the service of the railways, 1,462,259 were fitted with train brakes, an increase during the year of 155,414, and 1,770,558 were fitted with automatic couplers, an increase of 122,028. Most of the freight locomotives had train brakes, and 98 per cent of them had automatic couplers.

The number of persons on the pay rolls of the railways in 1903 was 1,312,537, or 639 per 100 miles of line, an increase of 123,222 in the number of employees, or 45 per 100 miles of line. This total was made up of 52,993 enginemen, 56,041 firemen, 39,741 conductors, and 104,885 other trainmen.

According to the report, the value of the amount of railway capital outstanding on June 30, 1903, was $12,599,990,258, representing a capitalization of $63,186 per mile for the railways in the United States. Of this capital, $6,155,559,032 existed as stock, of which $4,976,961,012 was common and $1,278,598,020 preferred, and the remaining part, $6,444,431,226, as funded debt, which consisted of mortgage bonds, $5,426,730,154; miscellaneous obligations, $640,704,135; income bonds, $234,016,821, and equipment trust obligations, $142,980,116. Current liabilities for the year amounted to $864,552,960, or $4,211 per mile of line.

Of the total capital stock outstanding, $2,704,821,153, or 43.94 per cent, paid no dividends. The amount of dividends declared during the year was $196,728,176, being equivalent to 5.70 per cent on dividend-paying stock. For the year ending June 30, 1902, the dividends declared amounted to $185,381,655. Of the total amount of stock outstanding, $6,155,559,032, 6.59 per cent paid from 1 to 4 per cent, 13.50 per cent from 4 to 5 per cent, 10.34 per cent from 5 to 6 per cent, 11.39 per cent from 6 to 7 per cent, and 9.10 per cent from 7 to 8 per cent.

The amount of funded debt (omitting equipment trust obligations)

that paid no interest was $272,788,421, or 4.33 per cent. Of mortgage bonds, $194,295,524, or 3.58 per cent; of miscellaneous obligations, $7,377,925, or 1.15 per cent, and of income bonds, $71,114,972, or 30.39 per cent, paid no interest.

The number of passengers reported as carried by the railways in the year ended June 30, 1903, was 694,891,535, indicating an increase of 45,013,030, as compared with the year ended June 30, 1902. The passenger mileage, or the number of passengers carried 1 mile was 20,915,763,881, having increased 1,225,826,261.

The number of tons of freight reported as carried, including freight received from connecting roads and other carriers, was 1,304,394,323, an increase of 104,078,536 tons over the previous year. The ton mileage, or the number of tons carried 1 mile, was 173,222,278,993, the increase being 15,932,908,940. The number of tons carried 1 mile per mile of line was 855,447, which figure indicates an increase in the density of freight traffic of 62,096 ton miles per mile of line.

The average revenue per passenger per mile of the year mentioned was 2.055 cents, the average for the preceding year being 1.986 cents. The average revenue per ton mile was 0.757 cents. The average cost of running a train a mile appears to have increased between 8 and 9 cents. The ratio of operating expenses to earnings, 66.16 per cent, also increased in comparison with the preceding year, when it was 64.66 per cent.

The gross earnings of the railways in the United States from the operation of 205,313 miles of line were for the year ending June 30, 1903, $1,900,846,907, being $174,466,640 greater than for the previous year. Their operating expenses were $1,257,538,852, or $141,290,105 more than in 1902. Gross earnings from operation per mile of line averaged $9,258, the corresponding average for the year 1902 being $633 less.

The total number of casualties to persons on the railways for the year ending June 30, 1903, was 86,393, of which 9,840 represented the number of persons killed and 76,553 the number injured. Of the above total, 355 passengers were killed and 8,231 injured, as compared with 345 passengers killed and 6,683 injured during the previous year. The ratios of casualties indicate that 1 employee in every 22 was injured. With regard to trainmen 1 was killed for every 123 employed, and 1 injured for every 10 employed. One passenger was killed for every 1,957,441 carried, and 1 injured for every 84,424 carried. With regard to the number of miles traveled, however, the figures show that 58,917,645 passenger miles were accomplished for each passenger killed and 2,541,096 passenger miles for each passenger injured.

RESUMÉ OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The following figures showing the trade between the United States and Central and South America, as well as Europe, Asia, and Africa, for 1903, are published in the "Mexican Investor" of July 2, 1904:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.
Mexico	$37,313,350	$39,051,507	Argentine Republic	$8,488,696	$12,567,509
Cuba	55,971,949	21,142,143	Porto Rico	12,246,225	11,057,195
Santo Domingo	2,789,681	1,368,892	Costa Rica	3,453,743	1,673,425
Haiti	888,569	2,336,320	Guatemala	2,415,703	888,935
Venezuela	5,717,867	2,370,975	Honduras	1,546,837	1,082,865
Uruguay	2,301,543	1,686,969	Nicaragua	1,469,174	1,392,719
Peru	3,063,869	3,126,534	Salvador	862,440	772,983
Paraguay	956	10,999	Europe	488,019,271	943,781,702
Ecuador	1,863,306	1,263,482	Asia	128,328,560	49,669,954
Colombia	6,220,524	4,305,870	Africa	9,662,807	30,085,032
Chile	8,942,141	4,043,552	Oceania	20,092,750	32,179,450
Bolivia		42,496			

URUGUAY.

MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF MONTEVIDEO IN APRIL, 1904.

The Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*) publishes the following figures, showing the movement of the port of Montevideo for April, 1904:

VESSELS CLEARED.

Steamships	48

EXPORTS.

Products.	Quantity.	Products.	Quantity.
United States:		Italy:	
Oxhides, dry, number	4,500	Oxhides, dry, number	2,533
Hair, bales	30	Oxhides, salted, do	499
Jerked beef, do	3,587	Hair, bales	38
Do, tons	215	Wool, do	22
Germany:		Sheepskins, do	377
Oxhides, dry, number	1,000	Various hides, do	58
Oxhides, salted, do	52,299	Jerked beef, do	150
Wool, bales	1,532	Tallow, pipes	713
Sheepskins, do	2	Do, hogsheads	100
Bran, sacks	29,466	Horns	2,300
Fine bran, do	567	Belgium:	
Linseed, do	1,737	Oxhides, dry, number	267
France:		Oxhides, salted, do	32,873
Oxhides, dry, number	500	Hair, bales	15
Oxhides, salted, do	11,695	Wool, do	1,926
Wool, bales	7,037	Sheepskins, do	11
Sheepskins, do	352	Tallow, hogsheads	300
Various hides, do	7	Flour, sacks	171
Bone and bone ash, tons	121	Linseed, do	2,616
Do, sacks	1,058	Tongues, boxes	1,700
Horns	82,248	Portugal:	
Blood, dry, sacks	379	Oxhides, dry, number	3,300
Spain:		Jerked beef, tons	44
Oxhides, dry, number	5,112	England:	
Oxhides, salted, do	187	Wool, bales	283
Jerked beef, bales	200	Jerked beef, do	50
Do, tons	30	Do, tons	12
Tallow, pipes	25	Tallow, pipes	226
Do, hogsheads	600	Do, hogsheads	2,454

EXPORTS—Continued.

Products.	Quantity.	Products.	Quantity.
England—Continued.		Brazil—Continued.	
Corn.....sacks..	1,214	Tongues.....boxes..	6
Wheat.....do....	704	Sheep.....head..	860
Linseed .....do....	15,155	Cuba:	
Tongues.....boxes..	2,597	Jerked beef.....bales..	28,833
Bone and bone ash.....sacks..	11	Do.....tons..	1,731
Conserved meat.....boxes..	40	Chile:	
Blood, dry.....sacks..	1,727	Tallow.....pipes..	50
Brazil:		Do .....hogsheads..	300
Jerked beef.....bales..	43,675	Flour.....sacks..	730
Do.....tons..	3,497	Corn.....do....	150
Tallow .....pipes..	50	Birdseed.....do....	50
Do .....hogsheads..	130	Grease.....cuarterolas..	650
Flour.....sacks..	9,000	Do .....boxes..	250
Bran.....do....	200	Malvinas Islands:	
Corn.....do....	8,576	Corn.....sacks..	33
Birdseed .....do....	100		

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE REPUBLIC.

The following translation of the message of the President of the Republic of Uruguay was forwarded to the International Bureau of the American Republics by the Department of State of the United States, under date of July 27, 1904, and embraces an official statement of the present financial status of the Uruguayan Republic, as set forth by its President on June 17, 1904, in the budget proposed for 1904–5.

"*To the Honorable Assembly-General:*

"With some delay, caused by the urgent duties created by the abnormal situation of the country, and explained by the desire of informing you of the financial administration of the Government during the year 1903–4, and especially of the last six months, entirely absorbed by the revolutionary disturbance, the Executive Power submits to your consideration the project of the budget of general expenses and the estimate of resources for the fiscal year 1904–5.

"The essential mission in these moments is the balancing of expenses with available resources, sacrificing just aspirations for public improvements, to meet the requirements of the development of the country, and the bettering of the situation of the employees of the administration, so as not to complicate the solution of the problems that are to reestablish and develop with vigorous impulse the economic life of the nation.

"The equilibrium of the budget presented to you by the Executive Power is based on the proximate valuation of ingresses and on the exact valuation of egresses, and if nothing exceptional occurs, which is not expected on the other hand, such as a continuation for a long time of the rebellion which paralyzes national progress and restricts general consumption, therefore affecting the fiscal revenue, that equilibrium will be maintained in the liquidation of the financial year.

"The service of our public debts only diminishes by the total extinction of any one of them. The amount of the debts diminishes as a

result of the heavy annual amortization made, amounting to $1,540,700 in the year 1904–5, but their burden on the country does not diminish, in virtue of the accumulative system of amortization governing them, until one of those debts totally disapears.

"The reformation of the budget will be very soon initiated by the Government, once order has been restored in the country, when its productive energies are brought into movement, under the protection of a permanent peace, within the harmonic and institutional play of all its political organisms.

"The budget of expenses sanctioned for 1901–2 and in force for 1903–4 amounts to $16,160,000. The annexed budget for 1904–5 amounts to $16,435,095.88, including the sum of $203,811.96 proceeding from one per thousand of the property tax in the camp, to be employed in the improvement of roads by article 25 of the respective law which had not been included in the budget for 1901–2. In reality, therefore, it should be said, in order to enable a comparison to be made between the two budgets, that the one for 1901–2 and for 1903–4 amounts to $16,160,000 and the project for 1904–5 to $16,231,283, the difference in 1904–5 being $71,283.

"This increase of $71,283 comes from the total increases made in the budget sanctioned for 1901–2, being $544,898, and the diminutions $473,614. The increase of expenses proceeds, as has already been said, in its majority, from disbursements caused by special laws dictated by the Legislative body, and in a small measure, by administrative authorizations existing for some years which the present Government has not thought convenient to suppress.

"The following is a summary of them:

	Budget for 1901–2 in force for 1903–4.	Increase.	Diminution.	Project for 1904–5.
Legislative Power	$371,893.90	$20,333.70	.....	$392,227.60
Presidency of the Republic	65,976.25	1,200.00	.....	67,176.25
Department of Foreign Affairs	144,450.40	1,260.00	$4,860.00	140,850.40
Department of Government	2,301,978.27	128,412.21	97,364.83	2,333,025.65
Department of Finance	985,292.42	52,411.48	5,022.90	1,032,681.00
Department of Fomento	1,139,336.36	12,702.91	3,780.00	1,148,259.27
Department of War and Marine	1,750,522.09	320,828.20	22,617.90	2,048,732.29
Judicial Power	364,130.63	7,749.78	.....	371,880.41
Obligations of the Nation	9,036,419.68	.....	339,968.73	8,696,450.95
Total	16,160,000.00	544,898.28	473,614.36	16,231,283.92

"OBLIGATIONS OF THE NATION—PUBLIC DEBT AND RAILWAY GUARANTEES.

"In the service of the public debt and railway guarantees a noticeable decrease has occurred. In the budget in force it figures with $7,225,820 and in the project for 1904–5 with $7,016,435, consequently showing a reduction of $209,385, although the increase produced by

the service of the amortizable debt, second series ($115,384), that of the second emission of the extraordinary debt of 1901 ($80,000) issued recently to pay war expenses (law of March 4, 1904) and the service of what was issued a time ago of the extraordinary loan of 1897, second series ($30,400), to pay war claims of 1897 and to pay expenses of the rebellion at present existing in the country, have been added to it. The total sum of these new services is $225,784, but the total reduction in the service of other debts is $435,169, consequently giving a real and effective reduction of $209,385 per year. The diminutions are produced by the extinction of the Italian and French debts; by the consolidated debt and railway guarantees figuring with only $4,446,454 against $4,500,000 in the existing budget, through the Custom-House revenue being estimated in the project for 1904–5 at $9,881,000, which is what it produced in 1902–3, against $10,000,000 with which it it appears in the present budget; and on account of the "liquidation" debt figuring only with a service of $5,000 for all the year to attend to what may be emitted for the payment of credits of the ex-National Bank, against $239,092 with which it appears in the present budget and no longer necessary, because that debt having been called in for conversion no bond has been presented for amortization.

"OTHER OBLIGATIONS OF THE NATION.

"This account amounts to $400,693 in the present budget and to $357,671 in the project for 1904–5, although there figures in it $80,000 to meet services of preceding years and laws dictated from 1890–91 to 1903–4; $30,000 to meet the diverse laws which may be sanctioned by the legislative body, and $50,000 for the construction of the legislative palace (law of July 23, 1902). The suppression of items relating to services or objects already fulfilled produces the reduction already noted.

"THE PROBLEM OF ECONOMIES.

"The simple regulation of the normal expenses of the administration, without the creation of new and necessary public services and without increasing the salaries and number of employees, makes the budget and obligations of the nation amount to $16,231,283.

"In regard to the decrease which the ordinary fiscal resources may experience if the civil contest, against all prevision, should still continue some time, the Executive Power studied the possibility of introducing some important economies in that budget.

"The almost continual progress which is noticed in the sum of disbursements of the administration since we won our independence is principally owing to the progress of the services of the public debt, as a result of its never interrupted emission. The civil or administrative services have not progressed as they should have done under

the influence of economic causes which in other countries have produced an annual increase of expenses.

"Until public tranquillity is established with a permanent character the increase of the debt giving no profit to national economy will continue, and therefore the curtailment of services really useful and profitable, for the public wealth will also have to continue.

"The economies realized to-day, on account of the abnormal state of the country, are of a transitory nature and will cease with the restoration of order, for which reason they can not be included in a budget that is to be in force for a year when the country may at any moment enter into its normal political and economic life, and therefore return to its ordinary expenses.

"The budget project for 1904–5, which the Executive Power forwards to you, is thus distributed:

	Amount.	Percentage on total of the budget.
A.—*Irreducible accounts.*		
Public debt and railway guaranties	$7,016,435	42.69
Pension lists	1,322,345	8.04
Diverse credits, including 1 per cent for improvement of roads	561,482	3.40
Salaries of Senators and Deputies and amount assigned to President of the Republic	291,559	1.80
	9,191,822	55.93
B.—*Reducible accounts.*		
Office and general expenses of the nation	2,269,073	13.80
Salaries of civil and military employees, less the portion of military salaries corresponding to pensioners	4,974,200	30.26
	7,243,273	44.07
SUMMARY.		
A	9,191,822	55.93
B	7,243,273	44.07
	[a]16,435,095	100.00

[a] Including $203,811 corresponding to the improvement of roads.

"With these figures it is useless to explain more fully the thesis which the Executive Power is developing. It is sufficient to say that only 30.26 per cent of the amount of the budget is applied to the payment of salaries to the staff of the administration of a country in full and active economic development and to demonstrate that the reduction which might be made would be of very small importance.

"It is difficult to economize much in the employees' budget, the only one which might permit it; and, on the other hand, it will be necessary to make use of credit again and improve organisms indispensable to the progress of the country, bringing, as a result, an increase of public taxes. To lessen its effects much must be expected from the control of duties, the perfecting of the services, and from a better distribution of the present taxes, which are heavy, not on account of the quota exacted from each inhabitant of the country, but on account of its bad distribution.

"The most productive of the contributions, which is that of the custom-house, weighs equally on rich and poor, and perhaps more on the latter, because articles of the greatest consumption and necessity are the ones most heavily taxed.

"The Executive Power is convinced that the task of the moment in the matter of expenses is to maintain those resulting from established services, and to reject all new expenses except those of absolute and immediate necessity.

"THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION IN 1903–4—EXPENSES AND RESOURCES.

"At the end of the fiscal year 1902–3 the public treasury presented a deficit of $238,559, by reason of $378,040 having been paid from the ordinary revenue credited to services of the budget for expenses occasioned by the insurrection of March, 1903 (message of the Executive Power of October 17, 1903). The Government, as will be remembered, did not make use of the resource voted by the legislative body to cover the expenses of that movement, and applying the 'extraordinary' sum of $1,000,000 to the improvement of roads in the camp. Had it not been for that cause, the year 1902–3 would have closed with a surplus of $139,481.

"It is seen, therefore, that out of the revenue for the year 1903–4 the deficit of $238,559 has had to be canceled, the obligations and services of the general budget of expenses have had to be paid, and also other obligations not indicated in the financial law, such as: For insurrection of March, 1903, reimbursements to the municipalities, etc., $50,886; for Chilean and Brazilian receptions, $25,090; for Fifth and Sixth battalions, $125,688; for service of amortizable debt, second series, $115,384; for staff and expenses of office created for the tax on wines, $27,562; for service of the 'extraordinary loan 1901,' second emission, $20,000; for military commandancy south of the Rio Negro, $6,316; for expenses authorized in the Direction of Posts and Telegraphs, $10,099; and for increase of staff in the Prefecture of the Capital, $43,638, etc., which makes a total of $490,526 for obligations not included in the budget law in force in 1903–4 which, as will be remembered, was the one dictated for 1901–2.

"The financial administration was developing with all order and regularity and in the full assurance that at the close of the year 1903–4 the deficit coming from 1902–3 would have totally disappeared and that all the expenses of the financial year would be canceled with the normal collection of the fiscal revenues, when the rebellion of January 1 broke out, deeply perturbating the sources of those revenues.

"It was natural, therefore, in view of all those antecedents, that it should have been believed the Public Treasury would show a great deficit for the year 1903–4. The increase in disbursements and the

decrease in the fiscal receipts necessarily would cause a deficit. This would have been the case if the Executive Power at the outbreak of the insurrection had not limited all the budget expenses, had not counted on the disappearance of services occasioning expenses, and moreover economized all that is capable in a serious and orderly administration of the public moneys.

"Instead of that difficult and embarrassing situation the Executive Power has the satisfaction to inform you that at the close of this year, 1903–4, the deficit will probably be more or less the same as that which passed over from 1902–3, if you reimburse the disbursements made from the general revenues to meet expenses occasioned by the war, which, as is known, have greatly surpassed the sum produced by the sale of the second emission of the 'extraordinary loan of 1901,' destined by a special law to pay them.

"It is always satisfactory, in midst of the sadness of the present moment, to be able to say to the country: Notwithstanding the reduction in the revenue and the extraordinary expenses, more or less $490,526, paid with the receipts of 1903–4, it is more than probable—it is almost certain—that the Government will only ask for financial equilibrium the reimbursement of the sums advanced to defend the institutions attacked.

"PROBABLE COLLECTION—SITUATION OF THE TREASURY—THE DEFICIT.

"Table No. 2, annexed, indicates that the receipts during the year 1902–3, taken as probable for that of 1904–5, amounted to $16,315,330, without counting the 1 per cent received by the municipalities; that the amount collected up to May 31 last, excluding the 1 per cent, was $13,593,986; that during the month of June and complementary period it is estimated that $1,464,278 will be collected, or, say, $15,053,265 during the whole year 1903–4. It results, therefore, that the probable diminution in the receipts will be $1,257,065, compared with those of 1902–3, and moreover that that decrease has occurred in the collection from January to June of the current year.

"The probable collection is chiefly based on the following: That the custom-house will collect $680,000 in the current month of June and $210,770 during the complementary period, against $1,325,000 in June and complementary period of last year, which, as may be seen, is not at all optimistic; that the director of taxes will collect up to August 30 $502,267 from the following sources: $119,280 for licenses all over the Republic, against $247,350 which are still wanting to make the collection equal to that of 1902–3; $153,480 for property taxes, against $219,540 wanting for the collection of 1902–3, and $229,507 for stamped paper, stamps, duty on tobacco, matches, alcohol, and other internal duties (law of July 4, 1900), against $425,627 wanting to equal the amount collected from similar sources in 1902–3.

"It is rather a pessimistic prevision, since the collection of the prop-

erty tax could be hastened, for it has to be totally paid in the end, and also the other taxes, enforcing the fines established by the respective laws, a thing which the Executive Power has not wished to do yet on account of the special situation of the country.

"Taking those resources as a basis, and which no one can say are optimistic, but rather moderate and prudent, the Accountant-General has formed Statement No. 4, demonstrating the probable situation of the public treasury at the close of the fiscal year 1903–4, on the 31st of August next.

"Before analyzing it the Executive Power should inform you that in view of the abnormal situation of the country the Government decided not to deliver to the municipalities the 1 per cent of the property tax for improvement of roads ($192,000 in the year); it retained $5,000 from revision of weights and measures, which should also go to the municipalities; and did not deliver to the Committee of the Legislative Palace the $50,000 which should go to it from the utilities of the Bank of the Republic for the year 1903, according to the law of July 23, 1902. Altogether the Executive Power should make a reimbursement of $247,000, unless something else is opportunely resolved.

"The closing of accounts for the year and the state of tranquillity of the country will determine the attitude of the Executive Power regarding those two reimbursements. Should they not be made, the deficit at the close of the fiscal year would be reduced to $40,000.

"If the amount is reimbursed, that is, if the $247,000 were returned, the deficit would amount to $287,400; but in both cases, supposing, as is natural, that the Honorable Assembly will reimburse to the Public Treasury the sum the latter has advanced from the general revenues to pay part of the expenses occasioned by the Nationalist insurrection.

"The year 1903–4 would have begun by paying the deficit of $238,559 left from that of 1902–3, and, notwithstanding the decrease in the revenues and the additional expenses previously mentioned, would close with an insignificant deficit.

"The state of the account 'mobilization of forces in 1904' was on May 31 last as follows:

Paid for armament, munitions, uniforms, equipment, horses, maintenance of forces, rent of steamers and barracks, purchase of coal, extraordinary staff on the civil and military list, difference of salary of officers on retired and active lists, and distributed among commanders, officers, and troops in the camp		$1,566,404
Less:		
The liquid sum of 627,300 nominal dollars of the "loan of 1901," second emission, sold to May 31	$399,357	
Liquid amount of balance of said loan, or $372,700 sold in June	239,291	
		638,649
Balance to be reimbursed to general revenue for expenses made to May 31, 1904		927,755

"The Executive Power will only ask you to reimburse that amount added to that which it may have had to pay after the 31st of May for war expenses, in order to fully cancel all the obligations and budgets for the current year 1903–4.

"THE DEFICIT IS NOT IMMEDIATELY EXIGIBLE.

"To establish the deficit of $287,400, probable at the close of the year, the accountant has included the items enumerated below among the expenses, besides the $247,000 which may perhaps have to be reimbursed to the municipalities and to the committee of the Legislative Palace, but which important reasons would advise that they should be left to increase the general revenues:

Balance utilities of nickel: $10,000, construction of sanatorium, and $6,682 for dredges	$16,682
Service of debts due to May 31, 1904	210,385

"These two items are mostly of very slow payment. The construction of the sanatorium is still rather remote, and for many years a considerable number of coupons of debts have not been collected by their holders. In the message of October, 1903, it was already stated that the amount of coupons not collected was $68,334.

"These circumstances and the fact that the ordinary monthly budgets are paid during the following month, even in the best times, would allow a deficit much greater than the insignificant one mentioned as probable to be carried without any inconvenience to payments.

"This favorable result has been obtained, among other causes, by not paying the budgets of five Nationalist Prefectures since January last; by only paying part of those of the municipalities; by not having paid for the maintenance of the regular regiments since January, and by economy in all ordinary expense from the beginning of the insurrection.

"FINANCES DURING THE WAR.

"That the Honorable Assembly may fully appreciate the efforts realized by the Government to prevent the political crisis being aggravated by a bad financial state of the Treasury the Executive Power judges that, besides the preceding general information of the financial administration during the year 1903–4, half of which corresponds to the revolution, it should specially make known to you some antecedents which will explain the fiscal idea and action during that agitated period.

"At the outbreak of the rebellion, on the 2d of January, the Government owed in account current to the Bank of the Republic, $245,606; to account of nickel coinage, $43,939; to pension list for budget of November, $113,057, and for the ordinary budget of all the administration for the month of December, some $500,000. Total, $900,000.

"The situation of the Treasury, therefore, was somewhat difficult. Other circumstances would complicate it. On the one hand, the fact that the chief fiscal resources of the first six months of the year are collected in the camp, a large portion of which is disturbed, and, on the other, the decrease of the custom-house revenue and the extraordinary war expenses, reintegrable, it is true, but which had to be temporarily met with ordinary resources credited to the obligations and budgets of the nation.

"The Executive Power perfectly understood the situation which was presenting itself, and at this period of its administration, after six months of war, without having requested from you any other resource but the authorization to apply to war expenses the $1,000,000 of 'extraordinary loan of 1902,' second emission, which produced $438,649, when the amount paid on that account is $1,566,000, it can not conceal the satisfaction it feels at the belief that it is able to dominate that difficult situation for the present.

"The camp, it must be justly said, has greatly contributed toward that result. In the midst of war, with the inconvenience of insecurity and means of locomotion, it produced up to May 31, for property tax, $987,971; for license tax, $212,042.

"To all these circumstances, and to others too lengthy to enumerate, is owing that the Government has been able to meet the following payments from January 1 to May 31 last: Canceling of debt to the Bank of the Republic, $245,606; paid to account of nickel, $27,257; pension budget for November, December, January, and February; a large part of the administration budget for December, January, February, March, and April; the service of the external and internal debts and railway guaranties, amounting to $3,340,000; and, as has already been stated, for war expenses.

"Besides all this, the condition of some services on the 1st of the present month of June was:

ON DEPOSIT.

Set apart for the consolidated debt and railway guaranties service, which falls due August 1	$724,702
Set apart for the "Uruguayan loan, 1986" service, which falls due July 1.	150,436
Set apart for the extraordinary loan, first and second series, being due June 1	93,526
Balance in favor of the Government in account current with the Bank of the Republic, without counting the amount of the sale of 372,700 nominal dollars of "extraordinary loan, 1901," second emission	298,274
For the construction of a light-house on Lobos Island	45,836
For construction of schoolhouses	53,586
For inundations in the village of Artigas	6,788
For studying of rivers, in Treasury certificates	4,500
For improvement of National Museum, National Library, and general administrative archives	6,666

For the construction of the Faculty of Medicine and to attend university services	$144,520
For construction of Penitentiary and savings of the Penitentiary Board	60,949
National Committee of Public Beneficence, for construction of Maternal Hospital, Poorhouse, and Tuberculosis Hospital	115,180
Financial Committee of the Port, for construction of port works	760,608
Council of Hygiene, Department of Engineers, and Cattle Department, savings and balances	11,039
Total of deposits to attend to different services	2,476,610

"And the Executive Power reminds you that, besides those sums, the credit of $1,000,000 granted to it by the organic law of the Bank of the Republic is still intact.

"These figures, strictly accurate, as all those mentioned in this statement, makes any commentary on the financial action of the Government unnecessary.

"The country, on the other hand, has already duly appreciated it, on quoting the public credit at prices unknown in disturbed times. The consolidated debt, which in a certain way regulates the credit of the country, has had these quotations in the Montevideo Exchange: War of 1897, average 40.60 per cent; war of 1904, average 54.80 per cent—consequently showing an increase in the present rebellion of 14.20 per cent.

"It is satisfactory to the Government to prove by that and other indications that public opinion has full confidence in the approaching institutional termination of the armed contest and in the strict management of the public moneys.

"On explaining to you with all sincerity and through the condition of public finances, the Executive Power can not help thinking how great would have been the development of the country and the general welfare of the people during this administration had not this unjust insurrection come to detain and destroy the development of productive energies.

"The Executive Power delivers this work to your study and to that of the country, being certain that its financial action will be duly considered.

"The Executive Power avails itself of this opportunity to reiterate to the Honorable Assembly the assurances of its high consideration.

"JOSE BATLLE Y ORDOÑEZ.
"JOSE SERRATO."

VENEZUELA.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ACQUISITION OF ASPHALT PROPERTIES.

The "Venezuelan Herald" for July 16, 1904, publishes the following translation of the rules and regulations recently promulgated by the Federal Executive concerning the acquisition of asphalt and similar properties:

"United States of Venezuela—Ministry of Fomento—Department of Territorial Wealth, Agriculture, and Cattle Raising—Caracas, June 21, 1904—93 and 46.

"*Resolved*, The Federal Executive, in conformity with the sole paragraph of article 5 of the Code of Mines, now in force, resolves to pass rules and regulations for the acquisition of mines of asphalt, petroleum, bitumen, bituminous pitch, and other like substances, in the following form:

"ARTICLE 1. Mining concessions of asphalt, petroleum, bitumen, bituminous pitch, and other like substances, which at the date of the promulgation of the said Code, according to the provisions therein contained, are in full force and effect and which were granted in conformity with the laws in force at the time of their grant, are hereby revalidated and adapted to the Code of Mines approved by the National Congress of the 24th of March of the present year.

"ART. 2. The concessions mentioned in the preceding article are subject to all the provisions of the said code relating to veined mines, with the exception of those which refer to their reacquisition in case they should be declared lapsed, since in that case they shall be acquired in accordance with the provisions of this resolution.

"ART. 3. Every ton of asphalt, petroleum, bitumen, bituminous pitch, and other like substances which should be exported through the custom-houses of the Republic shall pay, besides the duties and revenues appointed by the Code of Mines, 4 bolivars as export duty. This duty shall not be levied on asphalt and the other substances above mentioned which are exported by virtue of contracts made with the National Government and already approved by the Congress of the Republic, and those which the Executive may hereafter make by virtue of this resolution, since in this case the private individuals or companies shall pay the duties indicated in their respective contracts.

"ART. 4. In future, mines of asphalt, petroleum, bituminous pitch, and other like substances shall be granted under special contracts which the Federal Executive shall make, in which shall be stipulated the duties which the contractors shall pay and the profits which the

National Treasury shall receive for their exploitation, it being hereby provided that each contractor shall pay as a minimum to the Government of the Republic 25 per cent of the net clearance of the working of the said mines.

"The contracts referred to in the present article shall be considered as special titles of mines, and consequently shall not in future have to be submitted to the consideration of the National Congress.

"To be communicated and published.

"For the Federal Executive,

"ARNALDO MORALES."

SURCHARGE ON IMPORT DUTIES.

A recent decree of the Venezuelan Government provides that goods imported into Venezuela from foreign colonies are to pay an additional 30 per cent, and that an additional duty of equal amount is also to be imposed on all goods imported from European ports or from the United States after transshipment in foreign colonies. These additional duties came into force on June 2, 1904.

REESTABLISHMENT OF TRANSIT TRADE THROUGH MARACAIBO.

A decree was issued on May 11, 1904, reestablishing through traffic by way of Maracaibo. The decree provides that foreign merchandise imported into or exported from Colombia in transit through the port of Maracaibo may be conveyed by the river Zulia, between El Guayabo and Port Villamizar, under the conditions established by Law XXIII of the Fiscal Code, regulating the frontier traffic between Venezuela and Colombia.

CONCESSION FOR THE COLONIZATION OF THE TORTUGA AND THE ROQUES ISLANDS.

Under date of April 7, 1904, the Government of Venezuela granted an important concession to Gen. JOSÉ ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ for the government and colonization of the groups of islands called "La Tortuga" and "Los Roques," situated in the Federal Territory of Colon. The concession is granted for a period of fifteen years.

Under the terms of the concession the concessionaire binds himself to engage in the cultivation of the fruits adapted to the soil and climate of the islands, and to engage in the raising of sheep, goats, hogs, and domestic fowls. The concessionaire also agrees to bring colonists to the islands who will settle there and devote themselves to the industries of agriculture and stock raising. All the mines, fertilizing deposits, or other sources of natural wealth that have not been hitherto appropriated on the islands in question are to belong, during the period mentioned, to the concessionaire and are subject to his exclusive exploitation.

The concessionaire agrees to pay to the Venezuelan Government an annual rental of 1,500 *bolivares* ($289.50). A provision in the concession forbids the transfer of the contract to any foreign government, and it can only be transferred to third parties with the approval of the President of the Republic.

GERMAN VIEW OF THE EFFECTS OF THE PANAMA CANAL ON INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

Commenting upon the effects of the Panama Canal upon commerce, the "*Frankfurter Zeitung*," one of the leading newspapers of Germany, says:

"The great interoceanic route of navigation in the Western Hemisphere will be open to traffic in about ten years.

"The question of how large the traffic of toll-paying vessels would be dominated the whole affair so long as the construction was to be on private account for the sake of profits. At present this question has been entirely relegated to the rear. Nobody thinks of remunerativeness any more. The fruits of the enterprise consist in indirect profits; they must be looked for in the military-political field and in the promotion of American commerce. In this lies the center of gravity of the situation.

"Of what real advantage the sole control of the waterway in times of war will be to the United States will be seen only after a long time. The consequences for commercial navigation are more evident. If looked at with European eyes they appear small. What will the Panama Canal offer us? To the whole of Eastern Asia and to Australia, inclusive of New Zealand, the way via the Suez Canal will remain much the nearer for Europe. From Hamburg to Hongkong, for instance, the distance is, via Suez, 10,542 nautical miles; via Panama, 14,933; to Melbourne, via Suez, 12,367; via Panama, 13,198; to Yokohama, via Suez, 12,531; via Panama, 13,024.[a] The Australian Archipelago plays too unimportant a rôle to have the reduction of distance to it considered in this connection.

"For Europe, therefore, there remains a saving only in traffic with the west coast of America. In this Germany, especially Hamburg, participates largely. In commerce with western South America England occupies first place, and is followed by Germany, the United States, and France, in the order named. Of the imports of Chile, in 1902, for instance, England supplied $18,200,000 worth; Germany, $12,500,000 worth; the United States, $6,000,000 worth; France,

[a] The distances given by the United States Commissioner of Navigation are from Hamburg to Hongkong, via Panama, 14,352 miles, allowing 50 miles for the distance from Colon to Panama; from Hamburg to Melbourne, 13,056; to Yokohama, 12,830.

$3,300,000 worth; all other countries, $10,000,000 worth. These figures, however, are of very slight importance with reference to the total commerce. In 1902 Hamburg imported from western South America goods to the value of $31,200,000; from Central America, $6,400,000; from Mexico, $4,200,000; from western North America, $5,600,000; a total of $47,600,000. This, in round numbers, amounts to 9 per cent of the transoceanic imports of Hamburg. Bremen hardly participates in this commerce.

"The exports were far less, viz: To western South America, $11,500,000; to Central America, $2,000,000; to Mexico, $7,300,000; to west coast of North America, $1,200,000; a total of $22,000,000, or 4¾ per cent of the total transoceanic exports of Hamburg.

"Of these countries Chile is the most important, and is hardly affected, so far as Europe is concerned, by the Panama Canal. Hamburg received from Chile $23,200,000 worth of products and shipped $8,000,000 worth in return. This is between one-third and one-half of the total commerce with the western coast. Vessels laden with saltpeter and guano will undoubtedly prefer the route around Cape Horn, which is not much longer, and for cargoes of such little value will be preferable to that by way of the Panama Canal, which is subject to heavy tolls.

"The exchange of goods with the countries to which the lessening of distance is the greatest, namely, western Mexico and California, is of only moderate importance. The saving of nautical miles between Hamburg and San Francisco and all harbors on the western coast north of Panama is 6,652; south of Panama the saving constantly decreases. Between Hamburg and Valparaiso it amounts to only about 2,400 nautical miles.

"This saving is very much larger for the eastern ports of the United States, namely, 9,531 nautical miles between New York and San Francisco, so that New York on this route gains 2,889 nautical miles more than Hamburg. But this is not all. The main fact is that this saving is so large on the route from New York to eastern Asia and Australia that it changes the present disadvantage of New York into an advantage. From Hamburg to Hongkong, via Suez, the distance is 10,542 nautical miles; from New York to Hongkong, via Suez, it is 11,655 miles. Hamburg therefore has an advantage of about 1,100 nautical miles. The Panama Canal will give nothing to Hamburg, but a saving of 1,820 nautical miles to New York, so that the distance will be only 9,835 nautical miles, 707 less than from Hamburg. In routes to the more northern ports of eastern Asia, as well as to those of eastern Australia, the gain of New York grows very materially. From Hamburg, via Suez, to Melbourne the distance is 12,367 nautical miles; from New York about 12,500. Via Panama, however, the distance from New York is only 10,427, so that it will be about 2,000 nautical

miles nearer to the Australian port than Hamburg. To Yokohama the distance from Hamburg is 12,531 nautical miles; from New York, via Suez, it is 13,564—in round numbers 1,000 nautical miles longer than from Hamburg. Through the Panama route New York gains 3,729 nautical miles in the Japan lines, Hamburg nothing. New York has therefore a distance of only 9,835 nautical miles to Yokohama—that is, in round numbers, 3,700 nautical miles less than Hamburg. In shipping to Japan and northern China, and, in a lesser degree, to southern China and Australia, New York will have the advantage on account of shorter steamer trips, over Hamburg and the English ports. If Europe has been heretofore in a more advantageous position, North America will be the favored party when the Panama Canal is built.

"Distance is, of course, not the only decisive factor; if it were, Trieste would be of greater importance in the Far East than Liverpool and London. It is, however, of great weight. The Panama Canal will favor the chances of the eastern ports of North America in an extraordinary degree. Only in the southern part of the west coast of America will this advantage be small, as the way around the southern end of America will be able to compete with the Panama route, for the reason of freedom from tolls. Of this change of conditions little notice has as yet been taken in Germany, while England has been aware of it for some time."

COFFEE STATISTICS, FISCAL YEAR 1903–4.

The annual statistical report of the New York Coffee Exchange, covering the coffee year ending June 30, 1904, states that the total sales during the year amounted to 24,265,500 bags, against 9,956,250 bags during 1902–3, 9,707,000 bags during 1901–2, and 7,393,000 bags in 1900–1901. The report gives a record of prices since 1901, during which time 8 cents was the highest price (in November, 1901, for September and October, 1902, delivery), while 3.60 cents was the lowest figure (July, 1903, selling at that figure in June of that year).

The highest and lowest price at which sales of each month were made, covering the entire trading period, also the price of the first and last transaction, follow:

Delivery month.	First sale.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last sale.
1903.				
July	5.70	Aug. 1902....6.10	June 1903....3.55	3.60
August	6.00	Oct. 1902....6.05	Aug. 1903....3.55	3.70
September	5.85	Oct. 1902....5.95	Aug. 1903....3.55	4.35
October	5.70	Nov. 1902....5.70	Aug. 1903....3.65	5.20
November	5.35	Oct. 1903....5.70	Aug. 1903....3.75	5.55
December	5.70	Dec. 1903....6.85	Aug. 1903....4.10	6.75

Delivery month.	First sale.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last sale.
1904.				
January	5.10	Jan. 1904....7.60	July 1903....4.25	7.55
February	5.00	Feb. 1904....8.05	June 1903....4.30	5.75
March	5.20	Feb. 1904....8.20	Aug. 1903....4.25	5.30
April	4.85	Jan. 1904....8.15	July 1903....4.45	5.90
May	4.70	Feb. 1904....8.50	Aug. 1903....4.40	5.45
June	4.55	Jan. 1904....8.45	July 1903....4.55	5.95
July	4.70	Feb. 1904....8.80	Aug. 1903....4.65	.....
August	5.10	Feb. 1904....8.85	Sept. 1903....5.10	.....
September	5.00	Feb. 1904....9.10	Aug. 1903....5.00	.....
October	6.40	Feb. 1904....9.10	Mar. 1904....5.80	.....
November	7.00	Feb. 1904....9.10	Mar. 1904....6.00	.....
December	7.35	Feb. 1904....9.40	Mar. 1904....6.00	.....
1905.				
January	8.75	Feb. 1904....8.75	May 1904....6.10	.....
February	6.20	Mar. 1904....6.45	Mar. 1904....6.20	.....
March	6.50	Apr. 1904....7.30	May 1904....6.25	.....
April	6.30	June 1904....6.90	May 1904....6.30	.....
May	6.50	June 1904....7.10	June 1904....6.50	.....

The following comparisons show the deliveries of coffee for the past twenty years:

Years.	Rio and Santos crops.	Deliveries of coffee—		
		To United States.	To Europe.	Total.
	Bags.	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
1884–85	6,206,500	3,168,911	7,388,330	10,557,241
1885–86	5,565,000	2,937,984	7,198,280	10,136,264
1886–87	6,078,000	2,671,585	7,363,010	10,034,595
1887–88	3,033,000	2,163,820	5,888,400	8,052,220
1888–89	6,827,000	2,658,868	6,589,100	9,247,968
1889–90	4,260,000	2,703,860	6,716,400	9,420,260
1890–91	5,358,000	2,672,976	6,045,685	8,718,661
1891–92	7,397,000	4,411,832	6,392,719	10,804,551
1892–93	6,202,000	4,398,549	6,547,679	10,946,228
1893–94	4,309,000	4,298,845	6,272,688	10,571,533
1894–95	6,695,000	4,395,946	6,816,905	11,212,851
1895–96	5,476,000	4,339,128	6,803,685	11,142,813
1896–97	8,680,000	5,088,594	7,155,610	12,244,204
1897–98	10,462,000	6,036,311	8,535,591	14,571,902
1898–99	8,771,000	5,682,636	7,798,268	13,480,904
1899–1900	8,959,000	6,035,623	8,937,076	14,972,699
1900–1901	10,927,000	5,843,883	8,486,042	14,329,925
1901–2	15,439,000	6,663,569	8,853,094	15,516,663
1902–3	12,324,000	6,847,877	9,118,621	15,966,498
1903–4	10,408,000	6,853,056	9,280,650	16,133,707

The following statement shows the visible supply of the world on July 1, 1904, for a series of years:

	Bags.
Stock in Europe	7,550,793
Stock in United States	3,039,001
Stock in Rio	511,000
Stock in Santos	563,000
Stock in Bahia	35,000
	11,698,794
Afloat for—	
United States from Brazil	292,800
United States from Europe	18,860
United States from Java and East	27,000
Europe from Java and East	16,000
Europe from Brazil	249,000
Europe from United States	17,000

Embarques:	
Rio	13,000
Santos	29,000
Total	12,361,454
Same time 1902–3	11,900,173
Same time 1901–2	11,261,331
Same time 1900–1901	6,867,627
Same time 1899–1900	5,840,561
Same time 1898–99	6,200,013

The following tables show the arrivals and deliveries of coffee in the United States and Europe for five years:

ARRIVALS.

Month.	Total in United States (Brazil).	Grand total all kinds in United States.	Chief ports of Europe.
1903.			
July	451,341	577,433	737,035
August	535,818	656,900	649,822
September	413,345	509,779	957,146
October	594,409	674,923	1,241,513
November	454,222	541,369	1,148,987
December	837,613	968,919	824,816
1904.			
January	619,354	732,782	776,009
February	842,168	1,075,262	598,939
March	321,125	470,353	563,716
April	204,307	373,007	760,560
May	268,411	458,700	759,844
June	277,496	390,966	604,048
Total	5,819,609	7,430,393	9,622,435
Same period—			
1902–3	5,616,934	6,871,027	10,018,813
1901–2	6,738,656	7,905,815	11,107,552
1900–1901	4,983,866	6,116,290	8,583,201
1899–1900	4,509,299	5,643,602	9,111,145

DELIVERIES.

Month.	Total United States (Brazil).	Grand total United States (all kinds).	Europe.	United States and Europe.
1903.				
July	504,186	639,057	700,618	1,339,675
August	411,505	509,004	708,434	1,217,438
September	464,392	592,029	897,717	1,489,746
October	525,480	649,401	1,041,333	1,690,734
November	452,729	561,973	839,705	1,401,678
December	401,241	528,316	785,982	1,314,298
1904.				
January	603,549	727,628	840,505	1,568,133
February	555,916	670,296	780,199	1,450,495
March	511,263	629,839	673,235	1,303,074
April	353,413	494,083	666,217	1,160,300
May	261,296	386,106	641,542	1,027,648
June	347,034	465,324	705,164	1,170,488
Total	5,392,004	6,853,056	9,280,651	16,133,707
Same period—				
1902–3	5,695,970	6,847,877	9,118,621	15,966,498
1901–2	5,416,501	6,663,569	8,853,094	15,516,663
1900–1901	4,722,919	5,843,883	8,486,042	14,329,925
1899–1900	4,849,682	6,035,623	8,937,076	14,972,699

The Rio and Santos receipts, shipments, etc., for the year follow:

Months.	Receipts at—		Total receipts at Rio and Santos.	Clearances from Rio for United States.
	Rio.	Santos.		
1903.	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
July	502,000	921,000	1,423,000	225,000
August	599,000	1,150,000	1,749,000	238,000
September	516,000	1,121,000	1,637,000	369,000
October	568,000	968,000	1,536,000	187,000
November	379,000	611,000	990,000	353,000
December				
1904.				
January	337,000	425,000	762,000	387,000
February	243,000	237,000	481,000	237,000
March	302,000	180,000	482,000	205,000
April	184,000	192,000	376,000	97,000
May	139,000	174,000	313,000	143,000
June	149,000	180,000	329,000	107,000
	100,000	230,000	330,000	147,000
Total	4,018,000	6,390,000	10,408,000	2,695,000
Same period—				
1902–3	3,974,000	8,350,000	12,324,000	2,518,000
1901–2	5,291,000	10,148,000	15,439,000	3,441,000
1900–1901	2,939,000	7,988,000	10,927,000	1,840,000
1899–1900	3,259,000	5,700,000	8,959,000	2,376,000

Months.	Clearances from—		Total clearances from Rio.	Clearances from—	
	Rio for Europe.	Rio for other countries.		Santos for United States.	Santos for Europe, etc.
1903.	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
July	98,000	13,000	336,000	323,000	440,000
August	134,000	16,000	388,000	148,000	710,000
September	266,000	22,000	657,000	136,000	672,000
October	192,000	10,000	389,000	227,000	803,000
November	75,000	8,000	436,000	234,000	309,000
December	47,000	6,000	440,000	348,000	273,000
1904.					
January	14,000	5,000	256,000	308,000	78,000
February	5,000	9,000	219,000	191,000	77,000
March	27,000	12,000	136,000	45,000	178,000
April	46,000	19,000	208,000	67,000	202,000
May	21,000	9,000	137,000	167,000	186,000
June	18,000	16,000	181,000	161,000	185,000
Total	943,000	145,000	3,783,000	2,555,000	4,113,000
Same period—					
1902–3	1,038,000	254,000	3,810,000	2,587,000	5,914,000
1901–2	1,114,000	228,000	4,783,000	2,820,000	6,898,000
1900–1901	628,000	204,000	2,672,000	3,107,000	4,725,000
1899–1900	676,000	229,000	3,281,000	1,619,000	4,119,000

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP, 1903.

The United States Department of Agriculture recently published some interesting figures showing the wheat crop of the world during the past three years. The following figures show the crops of the different countries in round numbers:

Country.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
North America	850,693	781,120	727,787
South America	87,417	73,412	132,223
Europe	1,492,297	1,773,249	1,796,311
Asia	398,857	380,473	471,390
Africa	43,400	48,000	45,400
Australasia	56,610	43,927	20,445
Total	2,929,274	3,100,181	3,193,556

Despite a decrease, as compared with 1902, in the yields of North America, Africa, and Australasia, the world's wheat crop in 1903 was 93,375,000 bushels greater than in 1902, which is a gain of 20 per cent compared with the average annual crop for the last twelve years. The following figures show the yields of the principal wheat-producing countries:

Country.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
United States	748,460	670,063	637,822
Canada	90,212	98,654	77,965
Argentina	74,753	53,808	113,983
France	310,938	327,841	365,601
Italy	164,587	136,210	184,450
Hungary	123,936	170,884	151,482
Russia (European)	401,772	560,826	551,942
Russia (Asiatic)	61,149	81,693	104,665
British India	268,110	227,380	294,775
United Kingdom	55,581	60,065	50,320

The yield in the United States and Canada was not so good as in 1902. The aggregate loss for the two countries amounted to 52,930,000 bushels, but this loss was more than counterbalanced by the magnificent yield in the Argentine Republic, which amounted to a gain of nearly 112 per cent, while India enjoyed a splendid harvest.

There seems a probability of the Argentine Republic proving a more important source of supply in the future. At present the small population, 7.40 per square mile, prevents anything more than a small area being cultivated. Canada has only 1.75 inhabitants per square mile, so that potentially she is immeasurably ahead of the Argentine Republic as a future source of wheat supply.

THE WORLD'S IRON OUTPUT.

The four great iron producers of the world—the United States, Germany, Great Britain, and Belgium—made 38,286,235 tons of pig iron in 1903.

This compares with 36,129,294 tons produced by these four countries in 1902, showing an increase last year of 2,156,941 tons.

Of this total the United States made 18,297,400 tons, as compared with 18,772,375 tons, the combined production of Germany and Great Britain, while Belgium made 1,216,500 tons.

In 1902 the pig-iron production of the United States exceeded the combined production of Great Britain and Germany, but last year it fell 474,975 tons below.

This change in the relative positions of the three leaders was due entirely to the tremendous increase in Germany's production. She made 10,085,634 tons in 1903, which was an increase of 1,682,974 tons.

In 1902 Germany's production was 8,402,660 tons, while Great Britain made 8,653,976 tons, thus occupying second place to the United States, but last year Great Britain made only 8,686,701 tons, while Germany crossed the 10,000,000-ton mark.

The three leading producers in 1903, the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, made 79.5 per cent of the world's output, the former showing an increase of 293,952 tons, Germany 1,682,974 tons, and Great Britain 32,725 tons.

The advance of Germany to second place in the list, forcing Great Britain to take third place, was the most important world development. Most of the increased production which put Germany in second place was consumed by British steelmakers.

The total increase in pig-iron production last year was 2,136,744 tons, of which 2,009,651 tons was produced by the three leaders. Iron stocks of the world at the end of the year, however, were fully 1,300,000 tons larger than at the close of 1902.

None of the countries is making pig iron now at as great a rate as the corresponding period last year. The United States at this time is making very little more pig iron per month than Germany. Its production is increasing rapidly, however.

TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FIRST HALF OF 1904.

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in June, 1904, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the first half of 1904, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Animals, living (for food).			
Cattle:			
Argentine Republic	----------	£455,671	----------
United States	£3,205,585	2,532,061	£3,733,592
Sheep and lambs:			
Argentine Republic	----------	134,239	----------
United States	236,985	114,370	278,698
Articles of food and drink.			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic	1,186,347	2,646,970	4,221,436
Chile	28,632	16,541	80,048
United States	7,130,615	5,027,435	1,809,940
Wheat flour:			
United States	3,436,982	3,523,612	3,005,764
Barley:			
United States	669,133	663,172	991,306
Oats:			
United States	111,514	106,619	17,930
Maize:			
Argentine Republic	763,270	446,403	1,390,402
United States	286,774	3,586,521	1,558,845

Articles and countries.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Articles of food and drink—Continued.			
Beef, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	£800,523	£928,140	£999,115
United States	2,783,926	2,900,850	2,969,954
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	1,075,666	1,277,560	1,185,122
Pork, fresh:			
United States	392,648	182,663	158,772
Bacon:			
United States	4,249,431	3,787,797	3,286,470
Beef, salted:			
United States	124,600	133,725	96,561
Hams:			
United States	1,738,400	1,308,477	1,356,721
Coffee:			
Brazil	202,964	332,032	101,158
Central America	469,913	462,030	632,141
Sugar, unrefined:			
Argentine Republic	189,898	44,176	.....
Brazil	161,278	25,505	31,039
Cuba	.....	86,363	.....
Peru	25,169	59,393	234,828
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States	816,029	815,437	972,219
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States	730,131	641,231	584,454
Metals.			
Copper:			
Chile	143,460	136,836	117,468
United States	9,517	3,576	530
Regulus and precipitate:			
Chile	150,098	155,983	94,437
Peru	50,446	62,710	62,336
United States	281,706	77,744	107,545
Wrought and unwrought:			
Chile	474,645	283,905	466,459
United States	1,645,984	565,876	1,303,675
Iron, pig:			
United States	37,458	8,952	36,195
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States	322,936	220,944	202,284
Raw materials for textile manufactures.			
Cotton, raw:			
Brazil	764,767	639,822	551,936
United States	15,800,629	16,408,046	17,212,340
Wool, sheep or lambs':			
South America	369,821	367,983	431,564
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama:			
Chile	16,337	42,559	58,420
Peru	136,949	102,863	117,467
Raw materials for sundry industries.			
Hides, wet:			
Argentine Republic and Uruguay	39,810	4,357	.....
Brazil	15,142	14,977	33,825
Tallow and stearin:			
Argentine Republic	300,329	241,964	261,138
United States	122,663	110,531	231,932
Manufactured articles.			
Paper:			
United States	169,090	165,488	174,503
Miscellaneous articles.			
Horses:			
United States	201,936	79,364	53,176
Flax or linseed:			
Argentine Republic	1,553,608	1,168,805	1,640,724
United States	128,446	30,358	1,320

The classification of exports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Articles of food and drink.			
Aerated waters:			
United States	£101,747	£109,326	£116,925
Salt, rock and white:			
United States	45,187	24,398	26,915
Spirits:			
United States	150,204	170,194	190,468

Articles and countries.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Raw materials.			
Coal, coke, etc.:			
Argentine Republic	£425,787	£400,110	£477,416
Brazil	338,926	322,295	352,889
Chile	154,624	99,313	119,444
United States	50,240	608,882	53,863
Uruguay	293,946	234,565	158,022
Wool, sheep and lambs':			
United States	216,890	314,051	352,241
Articles manufactured wholly or in part.			
Cotton manufactures, all classes:			
Argentine Republic	474,617	749,962	1,129,110
Brazil	583,841	735,182	720,161
Central America	145,523	127,933	207,952
Chile	275,805	420,036	450,733
Colombia	162,894	192,454	199,897
Mexico	154,488	113,007	159,348
Peru	195,465	145,366	179,177
United States	948,700	1,025,761	792,854
Uruguay	165,871	194,066	207,991
Venezuela	105,616	108,561	268,008
Jute yarn:			
Brazil	164,133	172,519	96,918
United States	3,978	17,150	24,758
Jute manufactures:			
Argentine Republic	51,968	136,050	109,924
Brazil	12,161	2,535	2,070
United States	569,724	474,822	507,354
Linen yarn:			
United States	31,986	25,751	29,500
Linen piece goods:			
Argentine Republic	26,287	29,744	42,913
Brazil	24,043	27,091	33,039
Colombia	5,718	8,024	9,007
Mexico	25,045	15,958	17,557
United States	1,139,414	1,115,239	1,115,433
Woolen tissues:			
Argentine Republic	48,258	72,441	171,721
Brazil	41,674	55,495	63,197
Chile	56,754	67,395	113,245
Mexico			20,432
Peru	36,268	27,635	40,744
United States	192,053	191,265	144,197
Uruguay	11,977	20,366	39,874
Worsted tissues:			
Argentine Republic	73,692	91,070	181,000
Brazil	48,422	43,179	39,015
Chile	75,626	73,454	55,009
Mexico			26,231
Peru	12,790	9,170	15,700
United States	436,521	516,667	491,381
Uruguay	22,822	30,918	26,120
Carpets:			
Argentine Republic	26,513	17,405	26,074
Chile	13,544	14,538	19,229
United States	30,837	31,797	18,018
Metals, and articles manufactured therefrom.			
Cutlery:			
Argentine Republic	8,089	12,039	14,048
Brazil	12,841	16,726	15,727
Chile	7,509	7,623	10,795
United States	34,042	46,029	38,930
Hardware, unenumerated:			
Argentine Republic	11,101	10,739	27,512
Brazil	12,195	16,954	42,030
Chile	9,483	9,112	14,770
United States	24,738	18,571	16,055
Iron, pig:			
United States	331,203	949,740	121,572
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:			
Argentine Republic	16,989	14,036	14,862
Brazil	16,725	16,529	13,440
Chile	18,020	16,599	12,440
United States	40,991	49,622	30,888
Galvanized sheets:			
Argentine Republic	110,907	192,173	319,673
Central America	13,732	6,075	10,297
Chile	18,569	37,664	38,628
Mexico	42,790	51,745	41,882
Uruguay	20,197	20,887	14,121
Tin plates and sheets:			
United States	496,845	384,520	430,746

Articles and countries.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Machinery and millwork.			
Locomotives:			
South America	£56,987	£133,779	£157,403
United States	6,845	431	25
Agricultural machinery (engines):			
South America	8,116	17,536	14,645
United States	195	23	1,928
Machinery, various:			
South America	59,409	68,822	104,121
United States	4,202	10,013	9,559
Agricultural implements:			
South America	23,257	27,947	47,611
United States	475	148	494
Sewing machines:			
South America	19,525	29,653	29,438
Mining machinery:			
South America	19,332	10,482	20,769
United States	215	2,340	494
Textile machinery:			
South America	79,887	78,936	115,039
United States	228,455	290,583	190,827
Miscellaneous.			
Cement:			
Argentine Republic	15,174	19,562	12,642
Brazil	6,285	2,104	4,183
United States	12,638	27,884	3,522
Earthen and china ware:			
Argentine Republic	18,560	39,018	44,102
Brazil	31,054	36,419	44,747
United States	253,474	276,896	304,846
Seed oil:			
Brazil	34,817	23,442	26,782

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The United States Consulate-General at Bogota has recently received a great many requests for catalogues of various kinds of United States goods, such as watches, knives, shoes, rifles, shotguns, revolvers, and all kinds of sporting arms and ammunition, engineering goods, and drawing instruments. A public reading room has been established here, which is open to the public from 2 to 4 o'clock each afternoon except Saturday and Sunday. If United States manufacturers and merchants will send their different catalogues to this consulate they will be placed on file in this room, and it will be seen that the greatest good possible results therefrom.

Messrs. Weisel & Kok, of Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico, have obtained a contract for the construction and equipment of electric lighting, waterworks, and telephone systems at Jimenez, Chihuahua, Mexico. Further information concerning this contract may be obtained from the firm direct.

The Mexican Construction and Engineering Company of Mexico City has recently obtained a contract for waterworks and drainage systems at Jalapa and Cordoba, State of Veracruz, Mexico. Information concerning this contract may be obtained direct from this firm; address, Centro Mercantil, Mexico City, Mexico.

A contract between the State and La Dicha Mining and Smelting Company, South America, was recently celebrated, by which said

company is authorized to construct and work for ninety-nine years a railway, either narrow or broad gauge, from Puerto Márquez, on the Pacific Ocean, in a northeasterly direction to the point called La Dicha, in the Bravos district, in the State of Guerrero, with permission to prolong the line to the city of Chilpancingo. Five years are allowed for free importation of materials and goods referred to in article 74 of the railway law.

Mr. Paul D. McQuiston has petitioned the Mexican Government for the exclusive right to manufacture an article in pulverized form that, when mixed with cold water only, possesses not only all the advantages of an oil paint, but is even superior to oil colors in a tropical climate. The dry colors are to be manufactured in all desirable shades.

A contract entered into by the State and the Compañía de los Ferrocarriles Urbano y Agricola de Oaxaca authorizes the said company to construct and work for ninety-nine years a narrow-gauge railway in the State of Oaxaca, from the suburb of Santa Anita, in the town of San Juan, Chapultepec, to the town of Ayoquezco, in the district of Villa Alvarez. Five years are allowed for free importation of materials and goods referred to in article 74 of the railway law.

The Argentine Government is calling for tenders for presentation on September 13, 1904, at 3 p. m., for the construction of a net of electric tramways between the Plaza de Mayo, Buenos Aires, and the suburbs of Ortusar, Devoto, and General Urquiza, in accordance with the sheet of conditions, which may be consulted in the Secretarial of the "Intendencia Municipal" (section of public works), Buenos Aires.

The introduction of electric traction on the Tranvía Rural, city of Buenos Ayres, is contemplated.

New harbor works are to be constructed at Rosario, Argentina, which are estimated to cost $11,600,000 in gold.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

In Daily Consular Reports, No. 2029, issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, an extended report is made

by United States Consul FURNISS, from Bahia, Brazil, on the recent discovery in a vast region of the Republic of trees from which can be produced a high grade of rubber, known to the trade as "maniçoba." The area is said to be very large, but it has not as yet been fully explored. A complete narration of the methods requisite for securing the liquid gum from the trees and its subsequent processes is given by Consul FURNISS, who states that from his own investigation he is convinced that the culture of maniçoba might be profitably introduced into the south of the United States and into Porto Rico and the Philippines. The following botanic description of the plant is a part of the report in reference: "The specific name of the tree is *Jatropha elastica*, but it has recently also been called *Manihot glaziovii*. It belongs to the Euphorbiaceæ family. To this same family belongs *Symphonia elastica*, which produces the rubber of the Amazon region. *Jatropha elastica* is native to many parts of Brazil, and when planted will grow on the interior plains and highlands as well as close to the sea. It has been observed to grow from near the equator to the southern limits of Brazil, except in those sections which, because of their altitude, have frosts or rapid and marked changes in temperature. It is very susceptible to frost, being either killed or injured thereby when bananas and other tropical plants would be unhurt. In its wild state it has been known for some time in Ceará and Piauhý, and from those States has come the greater part of the maniçoba rubber of commerce, but it is now believed to exist in even greater abundance in Bahia. It is also cultivated in many sections, large plantations having been set out during the last few years in Sergipe, Bahia, and other States." "The tree which furnishes the product from which maniçoba rubber is made is known in most sections as 'mandioca brava,' which means 'wild mandioc.' It is so named because of the marked resemblance of the young trees to the mandioc, which forms the most common crop of all sections. It in reality belongs to the same family, but, unlike the other, produces latex and seed. During prolonged droughts the people have dug up its roots and ground and prepared them as is mandioc, though with greater labor and less benefit, because of the smaller amount of nourishment contained in the finished product and the work necessary to wash out the greater amount of poison."

"*La República de Cuba*," a brief sketch (in Spanish and English) compiled and published by the Cuban Government for distribution at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, has been added to the files of the Columbus Memorial Library. The useful data contained in this pamphlet are classified under general, agricultural, and industrial notes. Under the first division the geographical features of the Republic are described, its principal cities and harbors. In the population statistics the figures given are those of the last census taken

before the war with Spain (1887). Statistics of imports and exports through the various ports are for the years 1901–1903. Much space is given to the agricultural notes, which, in addition to general information on climate, classification and value of lands and system of their cultivation, treat of each of the chief products of Cuban soil in detail. Under industries, information is given concerning the following: Sugar, alcohol, tobacco, textiles, bee culture, fisheries, mining. It is stated that "sugar and tobacco, which are the two principal products of Cuba, represent 90 per cent of the total exports, in the proportion of 47 per cent of the first and 43 per cent of the second. Other agricultural products represent 7 per cent, of which 3 per cent are fruits, cocoa, and garden products; 2 per cent forest products, woods, dyestuffs, and textile fibers, and 2 per cent animal products, such as hides, etc., wax, and honey. Other products, such as copper, ore, iron and manganese, sponges and tortoise, and other articles of relatively small importance, cover the remaining 3 per cent."

The Columbus Memorial Library has received an interesting and uncommon pamphlet as an addition to its collection of works relating to Columbus. In it are given facsimiles of portions of the printed letter of Columbus, his first letter in Spanish, addressed to Luis de Santangel, secretary and steward of the royal household at Madrid. The only known copy of this letter is conserved in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, where it was discovered in a collection of books and manuscripts bequeathed to that library by the Baron Pietro Custodi, a Milanese historian and political economist. The letter was dated Canary Islands, the 15th of February, 1493, and a postscript bears the date of March 14, 1493. The facsimiles are followed by 12 pages of descriptive and elucidative text.

The railway systems of Brazil form the subject-matter of No. 617, miscellaneous series of the Diplomatic and Consular Reports issued by the British Foreign Office. The date of publication is July, 1904, so that the statistics furnished are the latest available. A description of the growth, development, and actual state of the main systems in their progress from merely isolated lines connecting local centers to their present governmental ownership is given, together with the details of the expropriation of guaranteed railways. This latter policy was contemplated long since but has only lately been carried into effect, and has resulted to the economical advantage of the Government. The proposed construction and extension of already existing lines is also set forth, and sketch maps showing the different systems completes a valuable résumé on the subject.

In No. 3238 of the Annual Series of Diplomatic and Consular Reports issued by the British Foreign Office, the trade, finance, and

agriculture of Guatemala for the years 1902–3 are dealt with, and it is shown that while the import duties of the Republic are at present almost prohibitive, since 1897 the value of exports has retained the balance of trade in favor of the Republic. The export of bananas, especially in the Livingston district, is noted as a most promising and profitable industry, and the timber industry, which is one of first importance in the Republic, is hampered only by the lack of sufficient means of transport. While the coffee crop for the year was below the average production, from the two districts of Patulul and Pamaxan the next year's crop are estimated to show increases of 33 and 75 per cent, respectively, providing climatic conditions should not prove exceptional. A summary of the concession granted by the Government to a syndicate of United States and Canadian capitalists for the termination of the Northern Railway is also included in the report.

The trade of Paraguay for the year 1903 forms the subject of No. 3241 of the Annual Series issued by the British Foreign Office in July, 1904. This paper shows in a concise and interesting manner the commercial conditions of the Republic, which are reported as showing continual signs of progress. Land in all parts of the country is increasing in value, and both imports and exports are advancing in quantity and valuation. Great Britain is indicated as still occupying the leading place on the commercial lists, and tables showing in detail the different articles imported from Europe and other countries amply sustain this position. The fact that the first shipments of Paraguayan cotton abroad were made during 1903 is commented on, with the further favorable verdict pronounced concerning it by the London firms to whom it was sent. The financial measures adopted by the Government for the amelioration of the economic status of the Republic is also reviewed.

A pamphlet entitled "The Paraguayan Chaco," being, as is stated on the title page,a "brief statement of the titles of Paraguay on the ownership of the territory of that name," has been prepared and published by Señor Don Cecilio Baez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Paraguay in the United States of America and Mexico. This small volume contains an exposition of the limits and topography of the Republic; an account of the conquest of the Chaco region by the inhabitants of Paraguay and the various royal decrees and edicts establishing dominion over the territory prior to 1810; the acts of jurisdiction exercised by Paraguay as an independent Republic, and the several decisions rendered in regard to the boundary question with Bolivia. The text of the volume is in both English and Spanish, and the map of the region in reference prepared by Doctor de Moussy forms a valuable addendum.

The mortality statistics of Panama for the first six months of the year 1904 (January to June, inclusive) form the subject of a report made to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States by Assistant Surgeon PIERCE, on July 19, and are published in No. 32 of Vol. XIX of the Public Health Reports. For the period covered, 541 deaths are reported out of a population of 20,000, and while in 90 cases "fever" is generically assigned as the cause of death only 6 instances of yellow fever were reported. Doctor PIERCE asserts that when modern scientific methods of diagnosis are carried out in Panama the record of deaths will present many interesting tropical diseases which do not at present figure as causes of mortality.

The initial article in the "Engineering Magazine" for August, 1904, is a further contribution to canal literature from the pen of Gen. HENRY L. ABBOT, who discusses with authority the natural conditions affecting the construction of the Panama Canal. The hydrology and climate of the Isthmus are indicated by a series of tables compiled from the monthly observations of the officers of the Canal Company and of the Panama Railroad from the earliest dates up to the transfer of the property at the end of April, 1904; the Atlantic, interior, and Pacific stations being treated in detail.

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[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

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*Bulletin Commercial (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum). Brussels. Weekly.
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*El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.
El Estado. La Paz. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)
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Boletim da Secretaria de Agricultura, Viaçao, Industria e Obras Publicas do Estado da Bahia. Bahia. Monthly.
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* Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
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Diario Popular. São Paulo. Daily.
* Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
* Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
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* Revista Brazileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
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Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.
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COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
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COSTA RICA.

* Boletín Comercial. San José. Daily.
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La Gaceta. (Diario Oficial.) San José. Daily.

CUBA.

Boletín del Centro General de Comerciantes e Industriales de Cuba. Habana. Monthly.
La Gaceta Económica. Habana. Trimonthly.
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Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.
* El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.

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Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.
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*Courrier des Bibliothèques. Paris. Monthly.
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Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.
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*Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.
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*Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.
*Le Moment. (Journal politique.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Weekly.
*Le Moniteur. (Journal officiel de la République d'Haïti.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Biweekly.
*Revue de la Société de Législation. Port au Prince, Haiti. Monthly.

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Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
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*Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.
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Diario Oficial. México. Daily.
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El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.
El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.
Mexican Herald. México. Daily. (Filed for one year.)
Mexican Investor. México. Weekly.
Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico City. Monthly.
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Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero. Chilpancingo, México. Weekly.
Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Morelia, México. Semiweekly.
Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Oaxaca. Oaxaca de Juarez, México. Semiweekly.
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*El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.
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Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.
*Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.
*Paraguay Rundschau. Asunción. Weekly.
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*Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.
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Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.
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Coal Trade Journal. New York. Weekly.
Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.
Dun's Review. New York. Weekly.
Dun's Review. International edition. New York. Monthly.
Engineering Magazine. New York, N. Y. Monthly.
Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.
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Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.
Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.
Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.
India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.
Journal of Geography. Lancaster, Pa. Monthly.
Library Journal. New York. Monthly.
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Manufacturer and Exporter. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.
Mexican Industrial Review. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.

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Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.
National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.
New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York. Weekly.
North American Review. New York. Monthly.
Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.
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* Patent and Trade Mark Review. New York, N. Y. Monthly.
Records of the Past. Washington, D. C. Monthly.
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* Tropical Truth. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.
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BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

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REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

CONDIÇÕES ECONOMICAS EM 1903.

O anno de 1903 foi notavel para a Republica Argentina do ponto de vista commercial, pois as estatisticas mostram alto gráo de prosperidade em todos os ramos do serviço governamental.

O Presidente ROCA manteve sua administração dos negocios, tanto exteriores como interiores, na mesma altura que em annos anteriores, e continuam a ser mantidas as cordiaes relações estabelecidas entre o paiz e as outras nações. Um resultado particularmente feliz da politica exterior do anno foi a solução das questões pendentes com o Chile, que é destinada a exercer uma influencia benefica sobre as relações internacionaes dos paizes sul-americanos.

A demarcação da linha fronteira entre o Brazil e a Republica Argentina foi felizmente concluida durante o anno depois de muitos annos de discussões e estudos, tendo sido feita de accordo com a sentença pronunciada em 1898, pelo Sr. GROVER CLEVELAND, então Presidente dos Estados Unidos. O systema de vias ferreas da Republica Argentina foi extendido na Bolivia em consequencia de um convenio concluido com o Governo deste paiz, que entrou em vigor no dia 10 de Agosto de 1903, uma das disposições estabelecendo o transporte gratuito nas linhas para as malas dos dous paizes. A Republica foi tambem uma das potencias signatarias do convenio para a solução por arbitramento das reclamações pecuniarias internacionaes.

As receitas da Republica durante o anno montaram a $46,750,000 ouro e $65,504,000 papel, excedendo as do anno anterior por $6,500,000 ouro e $6,000,000 papel, e sendo mais, por $5,466,000, que as despezas fixadas no orçamento do anno. As importações de ouro attingiram a somma de $26,083,000, que é $17,177,000 mais que no anno de 1902,

de modo que a moeda em circulação augmentou consideravelmente, ao passo que o papel-moeda em circulação sem garantia é menos por $2,000,000, que em 1898. O producto dos direitos aduaneiros foi de $43,088,099 ouro e $580,749 papel.

A situação financeira foi essencialmente melhor que tem sido por muito tempo. Isto foi devido em parte ao augmento nas taxas da tarifa, mas mais particularmente á transferencia de alguns velhos emprestimos por emprestimos de prazo curto. A venda de dous navios de guerra ao Japão no fim do anno produziu a somma de $1,500,000. Por estes meios o Governo pôde abolir o imposto addicional de 10 por cento, que foi adoptado com o objecto de obter fundos para o exercito e a armada.

A taxa do cambio foi mantida durante o anno a 44 centavos ouro por 1 peso papel. No principio do anno, a quantidade de ouro no fundo de conversão foi de só alguns mil pesos. Em Abril, montou a $20,000,000, e pelo fim do anno tinha attingido a $38,000,000. O Banco de la Nação Argentina converteu grande parte do seu papel em $12,000,000, ouro.

O commercio exterior da Republica Argentina no anno de 1903 attingiu á notavel cifra de $352,000,000, ou seja $70 por habitante, que é maior que a de qualquer outro paiz. Em 1893 o commercio exterior foi de só $190,313,787. Por conseguinte, o augmento durante dez annos foi de cerca de 90 por cento.

As importações e exportações da Republica Argentina durante o anno de 1903, foram as seguintes:

Paizes.	Importações.	Exportações.	Commercio total.
Grã Bretanha	$44,826,749	$35,600,922	$80,427,671
França	12,708,238	34,294,945	47,003,183
Allemanha	17,009,322	26,812,873	43,822,195
Belgica	5,448,872	20,143,012	25,591,884
Estados Unidos	16,684,954	8,126,346	24,811,300
Italia	14,702,193	.....	14,702,193
Brazil	5,350,976	8,545,127	13,896,103
Africa	.....	9,170,910	9,170,910
Hespanha	3,574,951	.....	3,574,951
Os demais paizes	10,900,345	78,290,389	89,190,734
Total	131,206,600	220,984,524	352,191,124

Os generos importados na Republica Argentina durante o anno de 1903 foram no valor de $731,206,600, contra $103,039,256 em 1902, o que mostra um augmento de $18,167,344, ou 17 por cento. As exportações foram no valor de $220,984,524, contra $179,486,727 em 1902, o que mostra um augmento de $41,497,797, ou 23 por cento. O excesso das exportações sobre as importações foi de $89,777,924.

É de interesse notar a parte que os Estados Unidos tomaram no commercio da Republica Argentina. Nas importações, os Estados Unidos occuparam o terceiro lugar, vindo depois da Grã Bretanha e Allemanha; nas exportações, seguiram á Grã Bretanha, França, Alle-

manha, Belgica, Africa e o Brazil. As importações procedentes dos Estados Unidos em 1903 foram no valor de $16,684,954, contra $13,303,504 em 1902, o que mostra um augmento de $3,381,450, ou 20 por cento. Os generos exportados para os Estados Unidos em 1903 foram no valor de $8,126,346, comparado com $10,037,576 em 1902, o que mostra um decrescimento de $1,911,230, ou cerca de 20 por cento. O commercio total entre os Estados Unidos e a Republica Argentina em 1903 foi no valor de $24,811,300, contra $23,341,090 em 1902, o que mostra um pequeno augmento de $1,469,220. O balanço do commercio a favor dos Estados Unidos em 1903 foi de $8,558,608.

Os principaes generos exportados em 1903 foram os seguintes: Carneiros e ovelhas gelados, 3,445,993 toneladas; carne de vacca gelada, 84,528 toneladas; lã, 192,989 toneladas; pelles de carneiro, 41,475 toneladas; couros, 57,239 toneladas. Estes algarismos não differem muito dos de 1902, mas as exportações de carne secca diminuiram de 20,468 toneladas a 11,041 toneladas. A quantidade de sebo exportado foi de 39,900 toneladas; crina, 2,241 toneladas; manteiga, 5,696 toneladas, ou 1,460 toneladas mais que em 1902; quebracho e extracto de quebracho, 167,000 toneladas, ou 49,000 toneladas menos que em 1902; assucar, 38,000 toneladas, e feno, 90,000 toneladas.

O Reino Unido e a Africa do Sul receberam toda a carne gelada que se exportou, mas a França recebeu a maior parte das exportações de lã e pelles de cabra, seguindo-lhe Allemanha e Belgica.

O valor das exportações de lã, ao preço official de $2.61, ouro, por kilogramma, foi de $50,424,168 ouro.

O numero dos animaes de raça importados durante o anno de 1903, foi de 2,632, dos quaes todos, excepto 73, vieram do Reino Unido. Foram abatidas 1,202,100 cabeças de gado para carne secca, e 269,080 cabeças para carne conservada e extracto de carne.

O valor das machinas agricolas que se importaram em 1903 excedeu de £800,000.

A area total da Republica Argentina é de 295,051,700 hectares. Grande parte desta area pode ser cultivada, mas em consequencia da esparsa população, que é de pouco mais de 5,000,000 habitantes, sómente 9,120,000 hectares foram em cultivo na estação de 1902–3, o que mostra um augmento de 4,220,000 hectares desde o recenseamento de Maio de 1895. Da area sob cultivo, 3,695,343 hectares foram semeados de trigo; 1,307,196 hectares, de linhaça; 1,801,644 hectares, de milho; 1,730,163 hectares, de alfalfa; 60,012 hectares, de canna de assucar; 51,625 hectares, de vinhas; 35,822 hectares, de cevada; 20,793 hectares, de aveia; 9,833 hectares, de tabaco; 9,250 hectares, de sementes para passaros; 2,154 hectares, de centeio; 27,965 hectares de amendoins; 36,143 hectares de batatas; 59,627 hectares, de ervilhas e feijão; 19,613 hectares, de herva matte; 10,826 hectares, de mandioca; 3,533 hectares, de arroz; 3,390 hectares, de tartago; 1,112 hectares, de algodão; 84,335, hectares,

de terreno foram plantados com arvores fructiferas e 144,295 hectares formaram parques, jardins, etc.

A producção do trigo foi calculada em cerca de 2,750,000 toneladas, das quaes 1,680,000 toneladas foram exportadas, além de 71,980 toneladas de farinha de trigo. A maior producção de trigo jamais havida na Republica Argentina foi realizada no anno de 1898–99, quando attingiu a 2,857,000 toneladas. Foram exportadas em 1900 cerca de 1,930,000 toneladas de trigo, além de 51,000 toneladas de farinha de trigo. O consumo nacional do trigo augmenta cada anno, e hoje é cerca de 700,000 toneladas. A producção da linhaça em 1903 foi de 764,000 toneladas, ou quasi o dobro da maior producção havida em qualquer anno anterior. As exportações de linhaça sommaram 593,600 toneladas. A producção do milho foi de 3,700,195 toneladas, a maior cifra anterior sendo de 2,510,692 toneladas, correspondente ao anno de 1900–1901. A quantidade de milho exportada foi de 2,100,000 toneladas. Na estação de 1903–4, 4,320,021 hectares foram semeados de trigo e 1,487,779 hectares de linhaça.

Uma lei especial de tarifa foi decretada durante o anno com o fim de fomentar a industria do algodão. No territorio do Chaco, estão actualmente sob cultivo de algodão cerca de 5,000 geiras, e no territorio das Missões, cerca de 1,000 geiras. A producção de algodão do Chaco, segundo ao que se diz, já foi contractada por um periodo de quatro annos, ao preço de $63.31 por tonelada de algodão que dá 30 por cento de fibra. A producção das plantações no territorio das Missões tambem foi vendida para ser entregue mais tarde. A qualidade do algodão diz-se ser igual á do algodão da Louisiana. Experiencias foram feitas tambem com o algodão de Georgia. A qualidade foi excellente, mas a producção foi menos quanto ao peso que a do algodão oriundo de Louisiana. O cultivo do algodão egypcio está sendo actualmente experimentado, e se espera bom resultado. Uma fabrica de fiação está sendo construida em Bella Vista, na provincia de Corrientes.

O relatorio dos directores da "Sociedad Azucarera Argentina" para 1903 diz que a situação da companhia é melhor que no anno anterior. Grandes difficuldades tinham de ser vencidas, sendo a principal a legislação adoptada pelo governo de Tucuman, restringindo a cultura da canna e a producção de assucar, que foi revogada no fim do anno por uma decisão do Supremo Tribunal, declarando a dita legislação ser inconstitucional. A quantidade de canna moida foi de 117,740 toneladas, de que se extrahiram 10,075 toneladas de assucar. Desta quantidade 2,645 toneladas foram enviadas para a Inglaterra, onde foi vendido ao preço médio de £9 10s. por tonelada, e 420 toneladas foram exportadas para Montevideo. Os lucros obtidos das operações do anno foram na importancia de $188,620.92, e depois de descontados os emolumentos dos directores, fundos de reserva, etc., ficaram $136,313.33 para serem distribuidos. Um dividendo de 5 por ciento

foi declarado. O numero dos animaes abatidos para a preparação de extracto de carne foi de 226,300, de um total de 1,346,600, comparado com 261,100 no anno anterior.

A extensão das vias ferreas em trafego em 1903 foi de 18,294 kilometros, que é um augmento de 3,832 kilometros desde Maio de 1895. Foram transportadas durante o anno 17,500,000 toneladas de carga. As receitas para o exercicio de 1903 foram de $53,008,346 ouro, e as despezas de $26,716,994. O rendimento liquido das estradas de ferro para o anno foi de $26,291,352. Foi pago 4.69 por cento sobre o capital, que é estimado em $560,946,346. O capital por kilometro de linha é de $31,128, a receita $2,879, e a despeza $1,460.

O serviço postal e o telegraphico continuam a desenvolver-se. O numero de cartas e jornaes recebidos e expedidos foi de 365,901,000, ou 72 por habitante. A extensão total das linhas telegraphicas é de 23,043 kilometros, e foram transmittidos durante o anno 1,872,832 telegrammas. As receitas excederam as orçadas por $104,173. Os vales postaes foram na importancia de $8,012,000 papel e $276,377 ouro. A quantia expendida annualmente pelo Governo para a manutenção do systema telegraphico é de $78,000. Estão em projecto novas linhas na extensão total de 9,200 kilometros.

O Presidente Roca promulgou no dia 27 de Novembro de 1903, um decreto relativo á exploração das florestas e plantações de herva matte na Republica Argentina. De conformidade com as disposições deste decreto, uma commissão foi nomeada pelo Presidente para apresentar um relatorio ao governo sobre a area das florestas pertencentes ao Estado que deve ser reservada. A commissão é tambem encarregada de dar informações sobre o melhor methodo de cultivar a herva matte.

Attenção especial é chamada aos resultados obtidos na producção e utilização da madeira de quebracho. O quebracho e extracto de quebracho estão sendo exportados a preços muito remuneradores e formam parte valiosa da exportação do paiz.

O commercio em pelles tem desenvolvido extraordinariamente durante os ultimos annos, devido não sómente á legislação e ao zelo dos caçadores e outras pessoas que se occupam nesta industria remunerativa, mas tambem á grande procura de pelles nos mercados estrangeiros e ás maiores facilidades de transporte.

Segundo dados officiaes, o numero dos que sahiram do paiz durante o anno de 1903 foi de 117,626, e o numero dos que entraram foi de 155,150, o que mostra uma differença a favor dos immigrantes de 37,524.

A producção de ouro em 1903 foi no valor de $50,000, contra $60,000 em 1902.

A marinha mercante da Republica em 1903 consistia de 163 navios de vela, de 40,540 toneladas, e 93 vapores, de 73,128 toneladas.

CULTIVO DO ALGODÃO.

O "Daily Consular Report," No. 1964, contem o seguinte interessante artigo sobre o cultivo do algodão na Republica Argentina, que foi remettido ao Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho dos Estados Unidos em data de 26 de Março de 1904, pelo Sr. JOHN BARRETT, Ministro dos Estados Unidos em Buenos Aires.

"Em vista do crescente interesse que se está manifestando nos Estados Unidos e na Europa no futuro supprimento de algodão do mundo, procurei investigar as possibilidades do cultivo do algodão na Republica Argentina. Depois de estudar cuidadosamente todos os dados fidedignos e discutir o assumpto com os conhecedores da materia, estou convencido de que existe na Republica Argentina e no Paraguay uma região tão grande como a area combinada da Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia e Carolina do Sul, e igualmente bem adaptada em clima e solo á cultura das melhores qualidades de algodão. No Paraguay e na parte septentrional da Republica Argentina ha uma região que tem todas as condições para a producção do algodão. Esta vasta região é banhada pelos grandes systemas fluviaes do Uruguay e Paraná, e é servida por vias ferreas já em trafego ou em construcção.

"O algodão nunca tem sido cultivado em grande escala nesta parte da America do Sul, em primeiro lugar porque até hoje havia pouco incentivo a fazer concurrencia com os Estados Unidos, Egypto e os outros paizes productores de algodão do mundo, e, em segundo lugar, porque a população tem sido dedicada a outros ramos de agricultura, taes como a criação de gado, o cultivo do assucar e a pequena lavoura.

"Alguns peritos da Europa tem visitado toda a região septentrional da Republica Argentina, e estão actualmente fazendo experiencias no cultivo do algodão. Estes senhores visitaram anteriormente as regiões productoras de algodão dos Estados Unidos, Egypto e India, e por conseguinte são competentes para fazer comparações. Alguns delles me têm dito que estão convencidos de que no curso de alguns annos a Republica Argentina pode tornar-se um dos principaes paizes productores de algodão do mundo.

"Um exportador proeminente desta cidade me diz que não é muito distante o dia quando os navios estarão carregando algodão em Buenos Aires, Rosario e outros portos do Rio Prata, como hoje o carregam em Nova Orleans, Mobile e Galveston. Não dependo sómente do que outros me têm dito a este respeito. Pelo contrario, tenho pessoalmente visitado muitas das provincias adaptadas á cultura do algodão e as comparado com o que tenho visto muitas vezes nos Estados do sul dos Estados Unidos. Não penso, porém, á vista das informações obtidas, que estou longe da verdade quando declaro que a Republica Argentina possue a area, solo, clima e facilidades de transporte necessarias para tornar-se um paiz grande productor do algodão, e por con-

seguinte, serio concurrente dos Estados Unidos nos mercados de algodão do mundo.

"Em conclusão, aconselho os negociantes e fabricantes de algodão dos Estados Unidos que tivessem em mente as possibilidades deste novo campo, e os cultivadores de algodão dos Estados do sul que dedicassem suas energias ao aperfeiçoamento da cultura do algodoão, assim habilitando-se a fazer frente a esta futura concurrencia, ao passo que os fabricantes de machinas devessem cuidar do mercado que certamente ha de ser aberto aqui para suas machinas."

EXPORTAÇÃO DURANTE OS PRIMEIROS CINCO MEZES DE 1904.

Segundo as estatisticas publicadas na "Review of the River Plate" de 18 de Junho de 1904, os principaes generos exportados da Republica Argentina nos primeiros cinco mezes de 1904, comparados com os exportados no mesmo periodo de 1903, foram os seguintes:

		1904.	1903.
Couros de boi seccos	numero..	823,186	915,096
Couros de boi salgados	id....	605,950	592,692
Couros de cavallo seccos	id....	25,512	62,676
Couros de cavallo salgados	id....	50,967	72,064
Pelles de carneiro	fardos..	30,172	32,276
Crina	id....	1,421	1,328
Sebo	pipas..	12,479	10,082
Id	quartolas..	29,317	42,243
Id	toneis..	8,361	11,984
Pelles de cabra	fardos..	1,984	1,187
Lã	id....	277,483	328,098
Trigo	toneladas..	1,588,003	1,159,649
Milho	id....	434,054	305,977
Linhaça	id....	666,287	399,645
Farinha de trigo	id....	34,187	26,367
Farelo	id....	50,445	43,641
Quebracho	id....	119,823	119,656
Assucar	id....	5,232	7,033
Sementes de ricino	saccos..	80,191	71,577
Farelo grosso	id....	113,653	104,409
Feno	fardos..	246,632	529,739
Tabaco	id....	7,818	5,504
Manteiga	caixas..	120,126	129,850
Carneiros gelados		1,594,985	1,396,124
Quartos de vacca		414,009	340,451

MOVIMENTO DOS PORTOS EM ABRIL DE 1904.

Os seguintes algarismos publicados no "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Aires, mostram o movimento commercial dos principaes portos da Republica Argentina no mez de Abril de 1904:

BUENOS AIRES.

EXPORTAÇÕES.

Milho	toneladas..	36,303	Couros de boi seccos		129,818
Trigo	id....	70,327	Couros de boi salgados		123,923
Linhaça	id....	47,036	Couros de cavallo salgados		8,850
Farinha de trigo	id....	7,664	Couros de cavallo seccos		7,260
Lã	fardos..	47,067	Pelles de bezerro		3,648
Pelles de carneiro	id....	4,792	Crina	fardos..	138

EXPORTAÇÕES—continuação.

Couros varios	fardos	256	Gado muar	cabeças	1,149
Massa de linhaça	saccos	13,552	Sebo	pipas	3,100
Farelo	toneladas	9,451	Id	toneis	5,063
Sementes	id	342	Xarque	fardos	11,343
Cevada	id	557	Carneiros gelados		48,959
Ossos e cinzas de ossos	id	1,177	Carne conservada	caixas	13,896
Chifres		148	Linguas	id	737
Manteiga	caixas	10,626	Feno	fardos	38,837
Quebracho	toneladas	3,469	Ovelhas geladas	quartos	19,000
Extracto de quebracho	saccos	14,370	Carne gelada	id	28,932
Mineraes	íd	1,520	Carnes varias	volumes	4,107
Tripas	toneis	1,237	Fumo	fardos	450
Gado vaccum	cabeças	1,277	Cordeiros congelados	quartos	2,500
Gado cavallar	id	623			

BAHIA BLANCA.

Sahiram do porto de Bahia Blanca durante o mez de Abril, 21 vapores. Os productos transportados foram os seguintes:

	Quantidade.		Quantidade.
Belgica:		Hollanda:	
Trigo, toneladas	16,545	Trigo, toneladas	10,059
Allemanha:		Brazil:	
Trigo, toneladas	11,798	Trigo, toneladas	3,115
Lã, fardos	643	Farinha, id	66
Inglaterra:		Gado vaccum, cabeças	298
Trigo, toneladas	12,582	Hespanha:	
Linhaça, id	29	Trigo, toneladas	4,822
Pelles de carneiro, fardos	398		
França:			
Lã, fardos	3,437		

LA PLATA.

Sahiram do porto de La Plata durante o mez de Abril de 1904, 25 vapores e 2 navios a vela. Os productos transportados foram os seguintes:

	Quantidade.		Quantidade.
Milho, kilos	14,729,416	Sementes para passaros, kilos	10,019
Trigo, id	12,570,300	Farelo, id	1,714,470
Linhaça, id	3,449,645		

SAN NICOLÁS.

Foram despachados do porto de San Nicolás durante o mez de Abril de 1904, 9 vapores. Os generos transportados foram os seguintes:

	Quantidade.		Quantidade.
Inglaterra:		Allemanha—	
Trigo, toneladas	1,315	Lã, fardos	731
Milho, id	367	Hollanda:	
Belgica:		Linhaça, toneladas	765
Trigo, id	500	A ordem:	
Lã, fardos	124	Milho, id	184
Allemanha:		Linhaça, id	6,471
Trigo, toneladas	272	Trigo, id	2,748
Linhaça, id	1,820		

BOLIVIA.

DADOS ESTATISTICOS.

A Bibliotheca de Colombo reconhece o recebimento do terceiro volume do interessante livro intitulado "Sinopsis Estadística y Geográfica de la República de Bolivia," publicado em 1904 pela Repartição Nacional de Immigração, Estatistica e Propaganda geographica da Republica da Bolivia. Esta compilação é de grande utilidade e contem valiosos dados estatisticos convenientemente dispostos em quadros.

Um dos assumptos mais importantes de que trata este livro é o systema de vias-ferreas da Bolivia. No fim do anno de 1903, a Republica da Bolivia tinha 1,129 kilometros de vias ferreas, discriminados assim:

	Kilometros.
Estrada de ferro de Tocopila a Toco	93
Estrada de ferro de Antofagasta a Oruro e o ramal até Pulacayo	1,019
Estrada de ferro de Guaqui a La Paz	87
Total	1,129

A primeira destas linhas, isto é, a que estende-se de Tocopilla até Toco, é propriedade da "Anglo-Chilian Nitrate Railway Company" que foi incorporada em Londres em 1888. Esta linha é de bitola estreita, sendo a bitola de 1 metro e 67 millimetros, e tem 93 kilometros de extensão. Esta linha foi concluida em 1890. No porto terminal existe um bom cáes de aço, tendo 400 pés de comprímento e 33 pés de largura, a que podem atracar navios de 30 pés de calado.

Os primeiros passos na construcção da estrada de ferro de Antofagasta a Oruro foram tomados em 1887, e no anno seguinte a companhia de Huanchaca começou a construir esta linha. Suas principaes estações são o porto de Antofagasta, Cuevitas, Sierra Gorda, Colama, Ascotán, Ollagüe, Uyuni, Challapata, Poopó, e Oruro. A velocidade maxima dos comboios desta linha é de 40 kilometros por hora. A secção boliviana desta linha tem o seguinte equipamento e material rodante: 6 locomotivas, 6 tanques, 99 armazems para cargas, 1 armazem para bagageus, 90 carros de frete, 9 plataformas, 3 carros para polvora, 4 coches de primeira classe, 5 coches de segunda classe, 2 carros de Pullman, 1 *caboose*.

Os seguintes quadros demonstram as receitas e despezas da secção boliviana desta linha:

Annos.	Receitas.	Despezas.	Rendimentos liquidos.
	Bolivianos.	*Bolivianos.*	*Bolivianos.*
1898	950,456.39	611,047.27	339,409.12
1899	1,048,740.94	538,939.23	509,801.71
1900	1,227,017.91	576,649.46	710,368.45
1901	1,158,480.59	564,700.22	594,140.37
1902	1,183,255.30	599,937.44	583,319.86
1903 (1º semestre)	612,614.87	317,870.49	294,744.38

As receitas foram discriminadas assim:

Annos.	Passageiros.	Bagagens.	Cargas.	Outras receitas.	Total das receitas.
	Bolivianos.	*Bolivianos.*	*Bolivianos.*	*Bolivianos.*	*Bolivianos.*
1898	104,582.64	17,636.59	813,160.46	15,076.70	950,456.39
1899	106,570.25	24,606.90	894,231.35	23,342.35	1,048,740.94
1900	138,967.55	27,480.58	1,074,683.72	21,886.06	1,227,017.91
1901	139,203.30	19,838.15	986,442.90	13,357.14	1,158,480.59
1902	149,142.30	19,828.43	986,012.18	28,272.39	1,183,255.30
1903 (1º semestre)	78,059.34	9,188.44	520,424.80	4,942.29	612,614.87

O movimento de passageiros e de cargas da secção boliviana desta linha de 1899 a 1901, inclusive, foi o seguinte:

Annos.	Numero dos passageiros.	Bagagens (quintaes metricos).	Cargas (quintaes metricos).
1899	38,938	10,100.73	507,692.86
1900	57,243	13,102.81	580,939.03
1901	59,767	8,878.17	567,988.85

O ramal desta linha, que estende-se de Uyuni a Huanchaca, penetra nas altas montanhas Frailes e termina na zona mineira de Huanchaca á altura de 4,114 metros acima do nivel do mar. Esta linha tem grande inclinação e muitas curvas, com um tunnel de 3,307 metros de comprimento. Pertence á Companhia de Huanchaca e é administrada inteiramente no interesse desta companhia.

A estrada de ferro de Guaqui a La Paz tem 87 kilometros de extensão. Foi construida pelo Governo da Bolivia e é uma das mais importantes linhas da Republica. Guaqui, o ponto de partida desta linha, está situada a 3,813 metros acima do nivel do mar. Deste ponto a linha sobe gradualmente até que se chega a uma elevação de 4,160 metros, e daqui desce imperceptivelmente até La Paz, que está a uma elevação de 4,085 metros. A bitola da linha é de 3½ metros. Esta estrada tem 3 locomotivas, 1 coche de primeira classe, 1 coche de primeira e de segunda classe combinadas, 1 coche de segunda classe, 2 carros de bagagem, 12 carros para carga, 16 plataformas para carga e 8 armazens para cargas. O custo da linha foi de £170,000.

Bolivia tem um grande systema de rios, muitos dos quaes são navegaveis, assim como seus affluentes. Nos principaes rios as canoas e jangadas estão sendo gradualmente substituidas por lanchas a vapor como meios de transporte. Em alguns dos rios se encontram corredeiras que impedem a navegação, particularmente durante a estação de secca, mas diz-se que com pouco trabalho podiam tornar-se navegaveis. Os lagos de Titicaca e Poopó são navegaveis, sendo transportada por suas aguas grande quantidade de mercadorias. Certas porções da Bolivia têm communicação com o Atlantico pelo Amazonas, e outras partes da Republica, por via do rio Paraguay.

As receitas do Governo provenientes do serviço do correio, para os annos de 1900, 1901 e 1902, foram as seguintes:

Annos.	Sellos.	Caixas postaes.	Total.
	Bolivianos.	*Bolivianos.*	*Bolivianôs.*
1900	112,713.96	3,687.20	116,401.16
1901	122,240.51	3,887.35	126,127.86
1902	133,963.40	2,999.30	136,962.70

O numero das peças de correspondencia recebidas e expedidas durante os annos em comparação, foi o seguinte:

Annos.	Peças recebidas.	Peças expedidas.
SERVIÇO NACIONAL.		
1900	570,284	611,397
1901	1,137,615	1,157,760
1902	1,275,338	1,249,637
SERVIÇO EXTERIOR.		
1900	328,796	136,236
1901	561,570	243,572
1902	516,977	228,866

O serviço telegraphico foi inaugurado na Republica da Bolivia em 1880. Desde este anno o systema telegraphico tem-se gradualmente desenvolvido, até hoje suas linhas têm uma extensão de 5,013 kilometros. Quasi todas estas linhas pertencen ao Estado, mas algumas são a propriedade de companhias particulares. A despeza annual com o serviço telegraphico é de 176,000 bolivianos. As receitas deste serviço nos annos de 1900 a 1902, inclusive, foram as seguintes:

	Bolivianos.
1900	44,517,67
1901	53,035,18
1902	68,927,87

O seguinte quadro demonstra a extensão em kilometros das diversas linhas:

	Kilometros.
De La Paz a Yungas	166
De La Paz a Desaguadero	106
De La Paz a Sorata	150
De La Paz a Oruro	295
De La Paz a Cochabamba	200
De Cochabamba para leste até Santa Cruz	637
De Oruro a Challapata e Uyuni	321
De Challapata a Potosi	350
De Colquechaca a Sucre	170
De Sucre a Pilcomayo	50
De Potosi a La Quiaca	346
De Tupiza a Tarija	335
Total das linhas pertencentes ao Governo	3,116

	Kilometros.
De La Paz a Corocoro	208
De Oruro a Antofagasta	924
De Pulacayo a Sucre	765
Total das linhas pertencentes a companhias particulares	1,897
Total geral das linhas telegraphicas da Republica	5,013

O seguinte quadro demonstra os telegrammas recebidos e expedidos na Republica nos annos de 1901 e 1902:

Annos.	Telegrammas expedidos.	Telegrammas recebidos.
1901	66,895	69,574
1902	90,985	94,852

Segundo o recenseamento, a população da Bolivia no dia 1° de Setembro de 1900, nos oito Departamentos da Republica e territorio nacional das colonias, foi de 1,555,818. Si se accrescenta a este numero 5 por cento para cobrir as faltas, a população attingirá a 1,633,610, como se vê do seguinte quadro:

Departamentos.	População segundo o recenseamento.	Augmento de 5 por cento.	Total.
Territorio nacional das colonias	6,883	345	7,228
La Paz	406,600	20,330	426,930
Beni	24,457	1,223	25,680
Oruro	81,982	4,099	86,081
Cochabamba	310,632	15,531	326,163
Santa Cruz	163,420	8,172	171,592
Potosi	310,110	15,505	325,615
Chuquisaca	187,080	9,354	196,434
Tarija	64,654	3,233	67,887
Total	1,555,818	77,792	1,633,610

BRAZIL.

COMMERCIO NO PRIMEIRO TRIMESTRE DE 1904.

Segundo as estatisticas publicadas no "Board of Trade Journal" de 21 de Julho de 1904, os principaes generos exportados pelo Brazil no primeiro trimestre de 1904, comparados com os do mesmo periodo de 1903, foram os seguintes:

	Generos.		Valor.	
	1° trimestre de 1903.	1° trimestre de 1904.	1° trimestre de 1903.	1° trimestre de 1904.
Algodão ..... kilos.	13,055,188	7,561,731	£552,745	£503,604
Borracha ..... id.	11,079,075	12,094,400	3,419,952	4,090,337
Cacáo ..... id.	5,197,144	4,145,457	252,245	195,960
Café ..... saccos.	2,950,112	1,697,318	4,379,722	3,477,327
Couros e pelles ..... kilos.	6,381,088	10,487,639	392,329	623,050
Tabaco ..... id.	6,763,268	3,804,472	295,882	137,060
Matte ..... id.	10,193,825	7,922,334	189,733	167,785
Outros generos	.....	.....	454,367	413,369
Valor total	.....	.....	9,936,975	9,608,492
Moedas	.....	.....	194,614	121,889
Total geral	.....	.....	10,131,589	9,730,381

A diminuição notada foi realizada nas exportações de café, tabaco, assucar, algodão e herva matte, sendo na importancia total de £200,343. Houve um augmento consideravel no valor das exportações de borracha, mas o augmento havido na quantidade da borracha exportada foi relativamente pequeno. As exportações de borracha no primeiro trimestre de 1904, comparadas com as do periodo correspondente de 1903, mostram um augmento de £670,395. Houve um augmento na exportação de couros, de £194,997.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 461 é extrahido da relação compilada pela chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento de Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Junho de 1904, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os doze mezes findos em Junho de 1904, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Ministerio da Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Junho por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias do Agosto.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM 1904.

O commercio exterior dos Estados Unidos no exercicio de 1904, é o maior jamais havido na historia do paiz. As exportações de manufacturas são maiores que em qualquer anno anterior, e as exportações de productos nacionaes excedem as de qualquer outro paiz. Esta é a substancia, em uma só phrase, da relação do commercio para o anno de 1904, que acaba de ser publicada pela Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e do Trabalho dos Estados Unidos. As exportações totaes realizadas durante o anno findo em 30 de Junho de 1904 foram no valor de $1,460,829,539, contra $1,420,151,679 no anno fiscal de 1903, o que mostra um augmento a favor de 1904 de $40,687,860. As importações em 1904 foram no valor de $990,745,084, contra $1,025,719,237 em 1903, o que mostra uma diminuição de $34,974,153. O excesso das exportações sobre as importações foi de $470,083,455, ou $75,662,013 mais que o excesso em 1903, que foi de $394,422,442.

MEXICO.

REFORMA DA LEI DAS ALFANDEGAS.

(Continuação.)

ART. 185. A assemelhação será estabelecida de conformidade com as seguintes regras:

I. O conferente que se encontrar com uma mercadoria não especificada na Tarifa, procederá a cotizal-a por analogia, tomando em consideração a materia, o uso, as propriedades e demais circumstancias que determinem sua semelhança ou analogia com alguma ou algumas das mercadorias especificadas na Tarifa; deverá ouvir a opinião e observações do consignatario da mercadoria, e dará aviso, desde logo, ao administrador para que concorra a conhecer do caso.

II. Presente o administrador, examinará a mercadoria, e si declara que o caso é de assemelhação e existe conformidade entre a opinião do conferente, o interessado e o administrador, despacharão as mercadorias applicando-lhes a taxa analoga respectiva.

III. Quando a parte não se conformar com a assemelhação proposta pelo conferente, o administrador consultará a opinião dos demais conferentes; e nas alfandegas em que não houver mais que um, a do contador, e ainda, si o julgar conveniente, a de um ou dous conhecedores da materia, já sejam commerciantes ou outra classe de pessoas do lugar; sem que em nenhum caso o administrador esteja obrigado a seguir a opinião da maioria, más deverá tomar em consideração, particularmente, as razões allegadas pelo consignatario da mercadoria e as expostas pelo conferente.

IV. Nos casos graves poderá o administrador dispor de um prazo que não exceda de vintequatro horas, para resolver a que numero da Tarifa se assemelha a mercadoria de que se trate; e uma vez que houver resolvido o caso, o notificará ao conferente e ao consignatario.

V. Si o consignatario manifestar ficar conforme com a resolução do administrador, que será valida por essa vez, se lhe entregarão os objectos, previa a tomada de amostras a que se refere o artigo 186. A alfandega submetterá desde logo o caso ao Ministerio da Fazenda por intermedio da Direcção do Ramo, para que resolva a que numero da Tarifa deve assemelhar-se a mercadoria de que se trate. A decisão do Ministerio da Fazenda será definitiva.

VI. Si o consignatario não se conformar com a assemelhação feita pelo administrador, o fará constar na que ao effeito se levante, e em tal caso, lhe será entregue a mercadoria, sempre que outorgue fiança que seja bastante para garantir a importancia dos direitos que devam pagar-se de conformidade com a taxa que fixar o Ministerio da Fazenda, a cuja decisão ficará obrigado de antemão a submetter-se.

VII. Em todo caso de assemelhação se levantará uma acta, por triplicado, na qual se farão constar as opiniões e os fundamentos das pessoas que intervierem na classificação das mercadorias.

Art. 190. Sempre que os consignatarios não se conformarem com a assemelhação feita pelos administradores das alfandegas, deverão occorrer á Direcção do Ramo, dentro dos quinze dias seguintes ao da data da expondo as causas de sua não conformidade e as razões em que se fundem para exigir a qualificação que em sua opinião corresponda á mercadoria de que se trate.

Art. 193. As amostras com valor que não sejam reclamadas por seus donos dentro dos doze mezes que sigam á resolução dictada pelo Ministerio da Fazenda, serão consideradas abandonadas e se procederá conforme ao disposto por esta lei respeito das mercadorias que estejam nessa condição.

Art. 197. Logo que a Direcção de Alfandegas receba o expediente sobre a assemelhação de que tratam os artigos anteriores procederá ao estudo do caso e submetterá suas conclusões á consideração do Ministerio da Fazenda, para que fixe a taxa da Tarifa que corresponda á mercadoria.

Art. 202. O Ministerio da Fazenda publicará as assemelhações que tenham sido sanccionadas. Essas assemelhações, desde o momento de sua publicação, serão consideradas como addições feitas ao Vocabulario da Tarifa.

Art. 203. Quando se trate de mercadorias que não estejam comprehendidas na Tarifa, nem especificadas no Vocabulario, os remettentes e os consignatarios, sujeitando-se ao disposto na secção VII do artigo 44 e na secção II do artigo 149, deverão declarar com toda exactidão os dados necessarios para caracterizal-as, detalhando as materias de que se componham, assim como seu uso ou applicação, em termos que não deixem duvida alguma de que se trata de mercadorias não especificadas; para o qual se absterão de empregar declarações que correspondam á determinada secção da Tarifa.

Si ao fazer-se o exame das mercadorias declaradas como de assemelhação, resultam ser de taxa fixa por estarem especificadas na Tarifa, não será imposta pena pela inexactidão; mas ficam facultados os administradores para impor uma multa, a seu juizo, até de dez pesos, quando esta classe de inexactidões sejam repetidas diversas vezes em um mesmo pedido, ou commettidas com muita frequencia por um mesmo consignatario.

Si pelo contrario, uma mercadoria declarada de taxa fixa resulta, ao ser examinada, que é de assemelhação e que, segundo esta, paga maiores direitos dos que pagaria conforme ao declarado, se cobrará sobre a differença, além dos direitos simples, o tanto dos direitos addicionaes que corresponda; mas si resulta que a assemelhação paga uma taxa menor, far-se-há o calculo dos direitos, tomando-se por base esta ultima.

Art. 214. Reputar-se-hão amostras livres de direitos, os retalhos de telas que não excedem de vinte centimetros de comprimento, ainda que tenham toda a largura de tela, e os objectos que por não estarem inteiros sejam inuteis para sua venda.

Tambem serão admittidas livres de direitos as amostras de vinhos, aguardentes ou licores, quando venham em vasilhas cuja capacidade não seja maior de quarenta centilitros, nem o peso do liquido contido seja maior de quatro centos grammas; mas sempre que o peso liquido ou o volume total das amostras procedentes de um só remettente para um só consignatario, não exceda de cinco kilogrammas ou de cinco litros.

Art. 217. Quando se trate de amostras inteiras de mercadorias que um importador tenha interesse em conservar para reexportal-as, se permittirá a entrada dellas sem o pagamento dos direitos, sempre que a alfandega julgar que podem ser identificadas á sahida; nesse caso, o administrador exigirá uma fiança ou a importancia dos direitos a que estejam sujeitos as mercadorias e expedirá ao importador um certificado, com a estampilha que corresponda, no qual se especifiquem as mercadorias importadas, com suas classificações aduaneiras e os dados necessarios para sua identificação; fazendo-se constar o prazo concedido para a reexportação. Esta poderá ser effectuada por qualquer alfandega, a qual deverá apresentar o interessado suas amostras e o certificado pela alfandega de entrada. A alfandega de sahida, depois de examinar e conferenciar as amostras com o certificado que as acompanhe, dará aviso á de entrada de haver-se effectuado de conformidade a reexportação, com objecto de que se cancelle a fiança outorgada ou se devolva a importancia dos direitos depositados.

As alfandegas poderão conceder nas importações de amostras destinadas á reexportação, um prazo até de seis mezes. O prazo concedido pelas alfandegas poderá ser prorogado até o de dous annos pela Direcção do Ramo, ao requerimento dos interessados; mas neste caso a garantia que se exija será forçosamente um deposito em dinheiro que cobra a importancia dos direitos.

A alfandega de entrada só fará effectiva a fiança ou applicará o deposito, si depois de quinze dias de vencido o prazo para a reexportação, não tiver noticia de que esta tenha tido lugar.

No caso de extravio do certificado a que se refere a primeira parte deste artigo, a alfandega de entrada, ao requerimento do importador, poderá expedir um duplicado que terá, para a reexportação, os mesmos effeitos que o original.

Os agentes commerciaes que desejarem recorrer varios pontos situados nas zonas sujeitas á inspecção fiscal, levando comsigo, sob fiança, amostras importadas para reexportar, as ampararão em seu transito por aquellas zonas com o certificado expedido pela alfandega de

entrada, o qual, para o caso, fará as vezes do documento exigido por esta lei. O mesmo documento servirá tambem para amparar as amostras em trafico de cabotagem, no caso de que a pessoa que as leve comsigo tome passagem em um navio estrangeiro, para dirigir-se de um a outro porto da Republica.

ART. 219. Os passageiros a sua chegada á Republica estão obrigados a apresentar suas bagagens ao empregado da alfandega que for encarregado do seu exame e verificação; e estão no dever de abrir seus volumes ou de proporcionar as chaves para que seja inspeccionado o conteudo.

O despacho das bagagens far-se-há de preferencia a qualquer outro e immediatamente depois de descarregados, ainda que não seja hora do serviço ordinario; e se continuará, ainda de noite, até ficar terminado, com tanto que todos os volumes sejam verificados.

Os objectos de casa que trouxerem comsigo os passageiros, o equipamento ou vestuario das companhias ou emprezas de espectaculos publicos, as amostras que se deseje importar temporariamente sem pagamento de direitos, e os objectos cujos directos, segundo a Tarifa, importarem mais de duzentos pesos, não gozarão da franquia do despacho immediato; mas os administradores das alfandegas disporão que o despacho delles se faça de preferencia ao das mercadorias de importação commum, e, si é preciso, em horas que não sejam as do serviço ordinario.

ART. 220. O despacho dos objectos que trouxerem comsigo os passageiros e que estejam sujeitos ao pagamento de direitos, far-se-há por um conferente ou por outro empregado competente, a juizo do administrador da alfandega, quem designará, quando for necessario, mais um ou dois empregados que auxiliem o primeiro em seus trabalhos. O empregado encarregado de fazer a qualificação procederá nella com todo cuidado, gravando sómente aquelles objectos que não sejam os exceptuados pelo artigo 224 desta Ordenança. O calculo e pagamento dos direitos far-se-há immediatamente, afim de não deter o passageiro mais tempo que o indispensavel nessas operações. Para o pagamento e cobrança de direitos dos objectos que importarem comsigo os passageiros, sempre que a importancia dos direitos não exceda de duzentos pesos, serão observadas as regras seguintes:

I. O empregado que fizer a classificação levará um livro especial de talões, conforme ao modelo numero 55, no qual annotará a especificação dos objectos sujeitos a direitos, com todos os dados necessarios para seu calculo. Na mesma folha em que se annotar a especificação, se fará o calculo dos direitos e se lançará a verba do pagamento, com todos os demais dados que no modelo se indicam.

II. O passageiro fará o pagamento dos direitos correspondentes ao empregado encarregado de despacho e este lhe entregará a nota do

pagamento, tomando-a do livro de talões, previa a firma do passageiro ao pé do talão respectivo, no qual deverá o empregado assentar, previamente e com todos seus detalhes, os dados que indica o modelo. Preenchida esta formalidade, o Guarda dará por despachados os volumes.

III. No mesmo dia ou no dia seguinte, o empregado entregará na Caixa da alfandega a importancia dos direitos que tiver arrecadado, e uma noticia de conformidade com o modelo no. 56, acompanhada com as notas de pagamento, revisadas já e confrontadas com a talão pela contadoria.

IV. Essas noticias, juntas com as folhas originaes do livro de talões, serão as comprovantes com que as alfandegas acreditem as receitas; e ao fim de cada anno fiscal acompanharão com sua conta o livro de talões.

V. Cada uma de ditas noticias será mencionada nos livros de receita das alfandegas.

Art. 221. Quando os passageiros não trouxerem nas suas bagagens objectos sujeitos ao pagamento de direitos, lhes serão entregues sem mais demora que a indispensavel para fazer seu exame e verificação.

Art. 222. Para o despacho dos objectos que trouxerem comsigo os passageiros, cujos direitos, calculados segundo as taxas da Tarifa, excedam de duzentos pesos e não passem de quinhentos, se lhes exigirá a apresentação de um pedido de despacho, mas neste caso, não serão obrigados a fazer a especificação detalhada de seus objectos, esta devendo ser feita pelo Conferente que faça o despacho. A alfandega, ao fazer a nota de pagamento, exigirá o dobro da importancia do direito consular que teria pago a factura.

No caso de que as mercadorias estiverem sujeitas a direitos de mais de quinhentos pesos, segundo a tarifa, e não estiverem amparadas com factura consular, se exigirá ao interessado a apresentação de um pedido de despacho, e serão cobrados, além dos direitos de importação, os direitos addicionaes que correspondam.

Art. 223. Quando algum passageiro recusar a pagar os direitos a que estão sujeitos os objectos que trouxer comsigo, estes serão remettidos á alfandega, onde serão conservados em deposito durante seis mezes. Si findo este prazo não forem reclamados, serão arrematados em leilão, e o producto, depois de pagos os direitos de importação, armazenagem e demais gastos, ficará em deposito para ser entregue ao dono das mercadorias no periodo que fixa esta lei.

Si ao concluir-se o despacho das bagagens ficar algum volume sem que se tenha pedido seu exame, será remettido á alfandega, sob a vigilancia de um guarda e depositado nos armazens. Ao ser recebido o volume nos armazens, o fiel fará atal-o com arames, cujos extremos serão segurados com um sello de chumbo.

Os volumes de bagagem ou objectos que não houverem sido reclamados dentro dos seis mezes de haverem sido depositados na alfandega, serão arrematados em hasta publica, observando-se as regras estabelecidas nesta Ordenança.

Para proceder á arrematação de bagagens ou objectos não reclamados pelos passageiros, o administrador da alfandega mandará publicar os editaes nos periodicos da localidade, afim de que os respectivos donos possam apresentar-se para provar seus direitos. Nos editaes será annunciada a data do dia em que deva ter lugar a arrematação.

Quando um passageiro recusar a abrir algum volume dos que componham sua bagagem, se procederá a isto, na presença de dous testemunhas, lavrando-se termo desta circumstancia. O volume será depositado nos armazens da alfandega e se procederá de conformidade com os paragraphos 2°, 3° e 4° deste artigo.

Si o volume submettido a despacho contiver objectos sujeitos a direitos, estes serão calculados com os addicionaes que correspondam.

Art. 224. Reputar-se-há bagagem, para o effeito da isenção de direitos, os seguintes objectos:

I. A roupa de uso pessoal, sempre que não seja excessiva a juizo dos administradores, segundo as circumstancias dos passageiros.

II. Os objectos que levem, de uso pessoal, como joias, relogio, cadeia, botões, bengala, etc.; uma ou duas armas, com seus accessorios, e até cem cartuchos, si as armas são de fogo.

III. Os instrumentos ou ferramentas mais essenciaes ou indispensaveis para exercer sua profissão ou officio, si os passageiros são professores, artistas ou artesanos. Não se comprehendem nesta franquia os pianos, orgãos ou realejos, nem o material ou accessorios para a installação de laboratorios, officinas ou gabinetes.

IV. Cem charutos, quarenta caixetas de cigarros, e meio kilogramma de rapé ou de tabacco de mascar, si os passageiros forem adultos.

V. Os livros usados.

Art. 225. Para o despacho do vestuario, adornos scenicos e demais uteis das companhias theatraes, e, em geral, de toda classe de espectaculos publicos, que se importarem temporariamente no paiz, sempre que se trate de effeitos apropriados á representação dos espectaculos, serão observadas as regras seguintes:

I. O empresario ou agente da empreza apresentará á alfandega uma relação detalhada do vestuario e demais objectos que traiga comsigo a companhia.

II. A alfandega procederá ao exame dos ditos effeitos e ao calculo dos direitos de conformidade com a Tarifa desta Ordenança, exigindo do empresario ou agente uma fiança satisfactoria pela sómma total dos direitos devidos.

III. A alfandega expedirá ao empresario ou agente um certificado, que levará a estampilha correspondente, no qual serão mencionados

com todos os dados conduzentes á sua identificação, os effeitos introduzidos e fixada secção da Tarifa em que se ache comprehendida cada uma de suas classes. Este certificado servirá ao importador para amparar seus effeitos onde seja necessario, e deverá apresental-o á alfandega de sahida quando os reexportar. O prazo para a reexportação poderá ser concedido pela alfandega de entrada até por um anno; mas quando o interessado o requerer e a Direcção do Ramo o julgar conveniente, esta poderá prorogal-o.

IV. A alfandega por onde sahirem os effeitos os revisará e verá si correspondem com os dados do certificado expedido pela alfandega de entrada, e communicará á esta o resultado da conferencia para que, si ha lugar para isso, se cancelle a fiança outorgada na epoca em que foram introduzidos.

Si depois de um mez de haver-se vencido o prazo fixado para a exportação dos effeitos, a alfandega de entrada não tiver noticia de que houverem sahido, fará effectiva a fiança pela importancia dos direitos assegurados.

V. Si á sahida dos effeitos faltar algum dos mencionados no certificado expedido pela alfandega de entrada, a de sahida cobrará os correspondentes direitos de importação, salvo no caso de força maior, devidamente comprovada.

VI. Sempre que entre os objectos que se introduzam vierem alguns que não devam ser comprehendidos na franquia que estabelece este artigo, os administradores das alfandegas mandarão especifical-os, e cobrarão os respectivos direitos; estando facultados para reduzir estes, quando os effeitos vierem deteriorados e segundo o gráo de deterioração em que se achem.

Art. 226. Não se exigirá factura consular quando se trate de objectos de casa que pertencerem a passageiros, mas se exigirá a apresentação do pedido, no qual não será necessario que o passageiro faça a especificação dos effeitos, pois esta deverá ser feita pelo conferente no momento do despacho. Ficam facultados os administradores para conceder, na forma prevista para a avaria, quando os moveis se encontrarem notavelmente usados, um abatimento de direitos proporcional á avaria que tenham os moveis e sempre que o interessado justificar sua propriedade.

A justificação de propriedade poderá exigir-se tambem, quando se trate de bagagens ou objectos de casa que não chegarem com os passageiros a quem se attribua essa propriedade. Justificada esta, á satisfacção dos administradores, os effeitos gozarão das franquias que, conforme a esta ordenança lhes correspondam, mas sempre que os ditos effeitos forem introduzidos dentro dos tres mezes seguintes ao da chegada do passageiro a quem pertençam.

Art. 231. O exame de bagagens far-se-ha em um lugar seguro e apropriado ao objecto, por ordem rigorosa, sem preferencias, nem

distincções, segundo vão apresentando-se os passageiros e por seu turno. Os administradores cuidarão de activar todo o possivel este serviço, afim de não demorar os passageiros mais tempo que o necessario.

A medida que vão despachando-se as bagagens, o guarda encarregado deste serviço, irá affixando a cada volume uma etiqueta ou rotulo com a data do despacho e a inscripção de "Examinado na alfandega de ———." O guarda encarregado de vigiar a sahida não permittirá a extracção ou embarque de volumes que não levem a etiqueta ou rotulo mencionados.

ART. 232. Os passageiros que se dirigirem á Capital da Republica, procedentes do estrangeiro ou que tiverem passado por elle, poderão solicitar das alfandegas de entrada que a revisão de suas bagagens e effeitos que trouxerem comsigo se faça na alfandega de importação de Mexico. As alfandegas de entrada concederão essa permissão, quando o transporte possa ser feito por alguma das vias ferreas estabelecidas no paiz, observando-se as seguintes regras:

I. Os passageiros que desejarem gozar dessa franquia o solicitarão verbalmente do chefe da força dos guardas que intervenha no despacho das bagagens, afim de que a autorização lhes seja concedida desde logo.

II. A alfandega de entrada enviará os volumes directamente á de Importação de Mexico, por conta e risco dos interessados, observando-se as mesmas regras estabelecidas para a remessa de effeitos cujo despacho deve fazer-se na Capital.

III. A estrada de ferro ou a empreza conductora que se encarregue do transporte dos volumes, deverá ter outorgada uma fiança ou obrigação pela que fique responsavel ao pagamento de uma multa até de quinhentos pesos por cada volume que não seja apresentado no lugar de seu destino ou resulte substituido ou violado.

IV. As alfandegas de entrada enviarão bagagens ou effeitos de passageiros para seu despacho na alfandega da Capital, sujeitando-se ás regras seguintes :

A. Affixarão a cada volume em lugar bem visivel uma etiqueta tomada de um livro de talões, que se levará conforme ao modelo No. 57, com numeração progressiva por annos fiscaes. Nessa etiqueta se fara constar, além do numero de ordem correspondente, o nome do passageiro, a data da remessa do volume e o lugar de seu destino.

B. O commandante ou empregado da força dos guardas que autorize a remessa assignará uma nota que entregará ao passageiro por cada volume dos que se componha sua bagagem, tomando-a do livro de talões, na qual deverão constar os dados que contenha a etiqueta ou rotulo fixado no volume, assim como a classe deste. A dita nota será sellada no reverso com o sello da alfandega e servirá ao passageiro para comprovar sua personalidade perante a alfandega de importação de Mexico.

C. A estrada de ferro ou a empreza conductora que se encarregue da conducção dos volumes de que se trata, entregará no acto, á alfandega de entrada um conhecimento ou recibo, que servirá para a entrega dos volumes na alfandega de seu destino. Em dito documento a estrada de ferro ou a empreza conductora farão constar o numero da etiqueta apposta no volume pela alfandega de entrada e a condição de que este vai sujeito á revisão na alfandega de seu destino. Por este facto e pelo de receber os volumes com a etiqueta apposta pela alfandega, se entenderá que a estrada de ferro ou a empreza mencionados tem acceito a conducção dos volumes, sob as regras estabelecidas.

D. Os passageiros que o desejarem poderão separar uma parte de suas bagagens para que se faça o despacho dellas desde logo na alfandega de entrada, sempre que os effeitos de que se trate sejam livres de direitos. A alfandega de entrada dará aviso desta circumstancia á de destino, ao enviar-lhe o resto da bagagem, expressando o numero de volumes despachados e a classe de effeitos que continham.

TAXA CAMBIAL EM AGOSTO DE 1904.

A 29 de Julho de 1904, o Secretario do Thesouro do Governo do Mexico expediu a circular de costume annunciando a taxa de cambio para a liquidação dos direitos aduaneiros sobre as mercadorias, avaliadas nas facturas em ouro, que se importarem durante o mez de Agosto. Esta taxa é fixada para o mez em 220 por cento, sendo maior que a taxa media do cambio de Julho 1° a Julho 25, a que os bancos da cidade do Mexico venderam letras a vista sobre Nova York.

O Secretario Limantour tambem annunciou que o valor commercial ou preço de um kilogramma de ouro em moeda de prata para o calculo do imposto do sello de 3 por cento e o direito de cunhagem de 2 por cento durante o mesmo mez de Agosto, foi de $1,451.27, de accordo com as disposições do decreto respectivo de 26 de Novembro de 1902. Este preço é obtido, multiplicando $675,416, que é o valor que a lei monetaria dá ao kilogramma de ouro, por 214.87 por cento, que é a taxa média do cambio sobre Nova York durante os primeiros vinte-cinco dias de julho.

A circular dá 214.58 como a taxa média do cambio sobre Nova York no mez de Junho, comparada com 214.87 em Julho. A taxa média do cambio sobre Nova York foi de 320.36 para o mez de maio.

URUGUAY.

MOVIMENTO DO PORTO DE MONTEVIDÉO EM ABRIL DE 1904.

O "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Aires publica os seguintes algarismos mostrando o movimento do porto de Montevidéo em Abril de 1904:

EMBARCAÇÕES SAHIDAS.

Vapores	48

EXPORTAÇÕES.

Artigos.	Quantidade.	Artigos.	Quantidade.
Estados Unidos:		Belgica—Continuação.	
Couros de boi, seccos	4,500	Sebo ..... toneis..	500
Crina ..... fardos..	30	Farinha ..... saccos..	171
Xarque ..... id....	3,587	Linhaça ..... id....	2,616
Id ..... toneladas..	215	Linguas ..... caixas..	1,700
Allemanha:		Portugal:	
Couros de boi, seccos	1,000	Couros de boi, seccos	3,300
Couros de boi, salgados	52,299	Xarque ..... toneladas..	44
Lã ..... fardos..	1,532	Inglaterra:	
Pelles de carneiro ..... id....	2	Lã ..... fardos..	283
Farelo ..... saccos..	29,466	Xarque ..... id....	50
Farelo fino ..... id....	567	Id ..... toneladas..	12
Linhaça ..... id....	1,737	Sebo ..... pipas..	226
França:		Id ..... toneis..	2,454
Couros de boi, seccos	500	Sangue em pó ..... saccos..	1,727
Couros de boi, salgados	11,695	Milho ..... id....	1,214
Lã ..... fardos..	7,037	Trigo ..... id....	704
Pelles de carneiro ..... id....	352	Linhaça ..... id....	15,155
Couros diversos ..... id....	7	Linguas ..... id....	2,597
Ossos e cinzas de ossos ..... saccos..	1,058	Ossos e cinzas de ossos ..... id....	11
Id ..... toneladas..	121	Carne conservada ..... caixas..	40
Sangue em pó ..... saccos..	379	Brazil:	
Chifres	82,248	Xarque ..... fardos..	43,675
Hespanha:		Id ..... toneladas..	3,497
Couros de boi, seccos	5,112	Sebo ..... pipas..	50
Couros de boi, salgados	187	Id ..... toneis..	130
Xarque ..... fardos..	200	Farinha de trigo ..... saccos..	9,000
Id ..... toneladas..	30	Milho ..... id....	8,576
Sebo ..... pipas..	25	Sementes de passaros ..... id....	100
Id ..... toneis..	600	Linguas ..... caixas..	6
Italia:		Gado ovelhum ..... cabeças..	860
Couros de boi, seccos	2,533	Farelo ..... saccos..	200
Couros de boi, salgados	499	Chile:	
Crina ..... fardos..	38	Sebo ..... pipas..	50
Lã ..... id....	22	Id ..... toneis..	300
Pelles da carneiro ..... id....	377	Farinha de trigo ..... saccos..	730
Couros diversos ..... id....	58	Milho ..... id....	150
Sebo ..... pipas..	713	Sementes de passaros ..... id....	50
Id ..... toneis..	100	Graxa ..... caixas..	250
Chifres	2,300	Id ..... quartolas..	650
Belgica:		Ilhas Malvinas:	
Couros de boi, seccos	267	Milho ..... saccos..	33
Couros de boi, salgados	32,873	Cuba:	
Crina ..... fardos..	15	Xarque ..... fardos..	28,833
Lã ..... id....	1,926	Id ..... toneladas..	1,731
Pelles de carneiro ..... id....	11		

PRODUCÇÃO DE FERRO DO MUNDO.

Os quatro paizes maiores productores de ferro do mundo—os Estados Unidos, Allemanha, Grã Bretanha e Belgica—produziram, em 1903, 38,286,235 toneladas de ferro-guza, comparadas com 36,129,294 toneladas em 1902, o que mostra um augmento a favor de 1903 de 2,156,941 toneladas.

Deste total os Estados Unidos produziram 18,297,400 toneladas, comparadas com 18,772,375 toneladas, que representam a producção combinada de Allemanha e Grã Bretanha, ao passo que a Belgica produziu 1,216,500 toneladas.

Em 1902 a producção de ferro-guza dos Estados Unidos excedeu a producção combinada da Grã Bretanha e Allemanha, mas no anno passado accusa uma diminuição de 474,975 toneladas.

Essa mudança nos lugares relativos que occupam os tres paizes foi devida inteiramente ao enorme augmento havido na producção da Allemanha, tendo este paiz produzido 10,085,634 toneladas em 1903, ou 1,682,974 toneladas mais que em 1902.

Em 1902 a producção da Allemanha foi de 8,402,660 toneladas, ao passo que a Grã Bretanha produziu 8,653,976 toneladas, assim occupando o segundo lugar na producção do ferro-guza. Em 1903, a producção da Grã Bretanha foi de só 8,686,701 toneladas, ao passo que a da Allemanha excedeu de 10,000,000 toneladas.

Os tres principaes paizes productores, os Estados Unidos, Allemanha e a Grã Bretanha, produziram, em 1903, 79.5 por cento da producção total do mundo. A producção dos Estados Unidos em 1903, mostra um augmento de 293,952 toneladas, comparada com a de 1902; a de Allemanha, um augmento de 1,682,974 toneladas, e a da Grã Bretanha, um augmento de 32,725 toneladas.

O augmento total na producção de ferro-guza no anno passado foi de 2,136,744 toneladas, das quaes, 2,009,651 toneladas foram produzidas pelos tres principaes paizes productores. A existencia de ferro do mundo no fim do anno, foi maior, por 1,300,000 toneladas, que a existencia no fim do anno de 1902.

Neuhum dos paizes productores de ferro-guza está hoje produzindo este producto em quantidades tão grandes como no periodo correspondente do anno proximo passado. Na actualidade, a producção mensal de ferro-guza dos Estados Unidos é pouco maior que a de Allemanha.

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INFLUENCE DU CANAL DE PANAMA SUR LE COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL AU POINT DE VUE ALLEMAND.

En parlant de l'influence du Canal de Panama sur le commence, le "Frankfurter Zeitung," l'un des principaux journaux allemands, s'exprime ainsi:

"La grande route maritime entre les deux océans dans l'Hémisphère occidental sera ouverte au commerce dans une dizaine d'années environ.

"Pendant tout le temps que la construction du canal était entre des mains d'une compagnie particulière n'ayant en vue que les bénéfices à retirer des droits de passage, la question principale était de savoir quelle serait l'importance du trafic. Maintenant cette question n'est plus que d'une importance secondaire. On ne pense plus aux avantages pécuniaires. Tout l'intérêt actuel se concentre sur les questions militaires, politiques et commerciales. C'est là le point le plus important de la situation.

"On ne pourra voir que plus tard l'avantage qu'il y aura pour les Etats-Unis à être les maîtres absolus de cette voie de communication en temps de guerre. Il est plus facile de se rendre compte des avantages qui en résulteront pour la navigation commerciale. Au point de vue européen, ils ne sont pas très grands. En effet, qu'est-ce que le Canal de Panama peut nous offrir? Pour toute l'Asie occidentale et l'Australie, y compris la Nouvelle-Zélande, la route la plus directe pour l'Europe est le Canal de Suez.[a] De Hambourg à Hong-Kong,

[a] En consultant le Bureau de Navigation des Etats-Unis on voit que la distance de Hambourg à Hong-Kong, via Panama est de 14,352 milles, comptant 50 milles de Colon à Panama; de Hambourg à Melbourne, 13,056, et de Hambourg à Yokohama, 12,830 milles.

par exemple, la distance *via* Suez est de 10,542 milles marins, et *via* Panama elle est de 14.933; de Hambourg à Melbourne *via* Suez il y a 12,367 milles marins, et *via* Panama il y en a 13,198; de Hambourg à Yokohama *via* Suez il y a 12,531 milles marins, et *via* Panama il y en a 13,024.

"Quant aux du Pacifique, elles tiennent une place trop peu importante pour s'arrêter à la question de distance.

"Il ne restera donc à l'Europe qu'une économie de temps sensible dans son commerce avec la côte occidentale de l'Amérique. L'Allemagne et tout particulièrement Hambourg en profitera considérablement. En ce qui concerne le commerce avec l'Amérique occidentale du sud l'Angleterre occupe le premier rang, suivie de l'Allemagne, des Etats-Unis et de la France dans l'ordre précité. Sur les importations du blé en 1902 par exemple, l'Angleterre en a fourni pour une valeur de $18,200,000; l'Allemagne pour $12,500,000; les Etats-Unis pour $6,000,000; la France pour $3,300,000 et les autres pays réunis pour $10,000,000. Cependant ces chiffres présentent peu d'importance au point de vue du commerce général. En 1902 Hambourg a importé de l'Amérique occidentale du sud, des marchandises pour une valeur de $31,200,000; de l'Amérique Centrale pour $6,400,000; du Mexique pour $4,200,000; de la côte occidentale de l'Amérique du Nord $5,600,000; soit un total de $47,600,000, ce qui en chiffres ronds s'élève à 9 pour cent des importations trans-océaniques de Hambourg. Brême n'a que des intérêts très secondaires dans ce commerce.

"Les exportations, qui ont été bien moins importantes, accusent les chiffres suivants: côte occidentale de l'Amérique du Sud, $11,500,000; Amérique Centrale, $2,000,000; Mexique, $7,300,000; côte occidentale de l'Amérique du Nord, $1,200,000, soit un total de $22,000,000 ou 4.75 pour cent du total des exportations trans-océaniques de Hambourg.

"Parmi ces différents pays c'est le Chili qui est le plus important et le Canal de Panama ne peut l'affecter beaucoup dans son commerce avec l'Europe.

"Hambourg a reçu du Chili des produits pour une valeur de $23,200,000 et il y en a expédié en échange pour une valeur de $8,000,000. Ces chiffres représentent environ d'un tiers à la moitié du commerce total avec la côte occidentale. Les navires chargés de salpêtre et de guano préfèrent sans doute la route du Cap Horn, qui n'est pas beaucoup plus longue, afin d'éviter pour les cargaisons de peu de valeur les droits énormes qu'ils seraient obligés de payer en traversant le Canal de Panama. Les pays qui se trouvent le plus favorisés par l'ouverture du Canal de Panama sont le Mexique et la Californie, mais le chiffre de leurs exportations et importations est si petit que cela n'a qu'une importance secondaire. La diminution de distance en milles marins entre Hambourg et San Francisco et tous les ports sur la côte occidentale au nord de Panama est de 6,652; mais plus on va

vers le sud, moins la diminution se fait senter. Entre Hambourg et Valparaiso elle ne s'élève qu'à environ 2,400 milles marins.

"Pour les ports de l'Est des Etats-Unis cette diminution est bien plus considérable, étant de 9,531 milles marins entre New York et San Francisco, de sorte que New York par cette route gagne 2,889 milles marins de plus que Hambourg. Mais ce n'est pas tout. Le fait principal est que cette diminution est si considérable sur la route de New York à l'est de l'Asie orientale et de l'Australie, qu'elle donne de grands avantages à la situation actuelle de New York. Hambourg se trouve à une distance de 10,542 milles marins de Hongkong *via* Suez et de New York à Hongkong la distance est de 11,655 milles marins. Hambourg a donc un avantage de 1,100 milles marins. Le canal de Panama n'offre aucun avantage à Hambourg, mais il en est tout autrement pour New York, qui avec sa diminution n'a plus qu'une distance de 9,835 milles marins, soit 707 milles de moins que de Hambourg. Dans les routes allant aux ports situés plus au nord de l'Asie orientale ainsi qu'à ceux de l'est de l'Australie, l'avantage de New York augmente considérablement. Hambourg *via* Suez se trouve à 12,367 milles marins de Melbourne—New York à 12,500 environ. Toutefois *via* Panama, New York ne se trouve qu'à 10,427 de Melbourne, de sorte qu'il sera environ 2,000 milles marins plus près du port australien que Hambourg.

"De Hambourg à Yokohama la distance est de 12,531 milles marins; de New York *via* Suez, elle est de 13,564, soit en chiffres ronds 1,000 milles marins de plus que Hambourg.

"Par la voie de Panama, New York gagne 3,729 milles marins sur les routes japonaises; Hambourg, rien. New York ne se trouve donc qu'à 9,835 milles marins de Yokohama, c'est-à-dire, en chiffres ronds, à 3,700 milles marins de moins que Hambourg. Pour les expéditions destinées au Japon, à la Chine septentrionale, et sur une moins grande échelle, à la Chine méridionale et à l'Australie, New York aura de grands avantages sur Hambourg et les ports anglais par suite de la diminution de distance.

"Si l'Europe a donc occupé jusqu'ici la position la plus avantageuse, ce sera l'Amérique du Nord qui se trouvera la plus favorisée par l'ouverture du Canal de Panama. La distance n'est pas naturellement le seul facteur décisif, car s'il en était ainsi Trieste aurait plus d'importance dans l'Extrême Orient que Liverpool et Londres. Elle est toutefois de grande importance. Le Canal de Panama favorisera les ports de l'est de l'Amérique du Nord à un degré extraordinaire. C'est seulement dans le sud de la côte occidentale que cet avantage sera peu important puisque la route qui longe le sud de l'Amérique sera à même de faire concurrence à la route de Panama à cause de l'absence des droits de péage. Jusqu'ici l'Allemagne n'a pas beaucoup remarqué ce changement dans les conditions, tandis que l'Angleterre s'en est rendu compte depuis longtemps."

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

LES LAINES DU RIO DE LA PLATA—DIMINUTION DE LA PRODUCTION.

Une importante maison d'exportation de laines de Buenos-Ayres a établi, à l'aide de données fournies par les compagnies de navigation, le montant des expéditions faites durant la période du 1er octobre 1903 au 31 mars 1904.

Le total des embarquements dans les ports de la République Argentine s'élève à 309,037 balles, contre 363,379 durant la même période de l'année 1902–3. Il y a donc une diminution de 54,342 balles, ou environ 15 pour cent, dans les envois de l'année actuelle.

Les expéditions faites de Montévidéo pendant cette même période, du 1er octobre 1903 au 31 mars 1904, ont été de 40,423 balles, contre 51,167 durant la période correspondante de l'année précédente. La différence en moins pour l'année présente est de 10,744 balles, soit 21 pour cent.

Dans les quantités indiquées plus haut sont comprises les expéditions vers les Etats-Unis, celles-ci ont atteint 20,519 balles de la République Argentine et 107 de Montévidéo.

En recherchant les causes de la diminution signalée, on arrive à la conclusion, en ce qui concerne la République de l'Uruguay, qu'elle doit être attribuée presque exclusivement à la révolution qui agite ce pays depuis quatre mois. Les pertes, les ruines causées par la guerre civile sont énormes; plus tard seulement, on pourra se rendre compte exactement de toute leur étendue. L'intérieur du pays a été dévasté par les partis en lutte, qui ont vécu sur le pays, détruisant les clôtures, ainsi qu'une bonne partie du bétail existant. On calcule que plus d'un tiers de la récolte de laine se trouve encore à l'intérieur et ne pourra être envoyé vers les ports que plus tard et dans un état de grande détérioration. Il est superflu d'ajouter que le commerce grand et petit de Montévidéo est presque complètement paralysé.

En ce qui concerne la République Argentine la cause de la diminution doit être cherchée dans une production moindre par suite de la réduction du nombre des moutons. Le nombre des animaux de race ovine diminue depuis quelques années en Argentine. Aucun recensement général n'a été fait depuis huit ans, mais l'abandon de l'élevage en vue de la production lainière est un fait notoire confirmé par les statistiques d'exportation.

Des causes d'ordre économique font subir à l'industrie pastorale une évolution graduelle. L'étendue des terres mises en culture augmentant constamment, l'élevage se trouve refoulé. La charrue passe là où paissaient les bêtes à cornes, et celles-ci prennent la place des moutons, qui se voient refoulés vers les terrains nouveaux. En outre, la baisse dans le prix des laines, conjointement avec le développement de l'in-

dustrie frigorifique, a engagé beaucoup d'éleveurs à produire des moutons pour l'abattoir, qui ne donnent que de peaux demi-laine. L'élevage, tout comme l'agriculture, a fait des progrès notables depuis deux ans, mais ceux-ci se rapportent surtout à l'industrie laitière, à l'amélioration des races, à l'accroissement des têtes de bétail en vue de la production de la viande, qui impose l'extension des luzernières. A mesure que les prairies naturelles se transforment en champs de luzerne (alfalfa) la puissance de production se multiple. Ces prairies artificielles, éminemment favorables à l'engraissement des animaux, offrent en ce moment la source la plus féconde de bénéfices pour l'éleveur.

Il y a diminution dans la production lainière pour les provinces de Santa-Fé, Entre-Rios, Cordoba, et même pour le nord de celle de Buenos-Aires. C'est dans le sud de la République Argentine, dans les contrées encore peu connues hier et désignées sous le nom de Pampa, mais comprenant les provinces de Pampa-Central, Santa-Cruz, Rio Negro, Chubut, etc., que l'élevage du mouton est appelé à se développer, à mesure que les terres seront mises en exploitation. Loin des voies de communication et avec une population très clairsemée, l'élève du mouton sur un terrain à bon marché constitue l'exploitation la plus avantageuse et le plus souvent la seule praticable. L'élève du mouton est la première étape de la transformation du terrain.

C'est donc vers le sud que se déplacera peu à peu la région de grande production de laine dont Bahia-Blanca paraît devoir devenir l'entrepôt.

EXPORTATIONS PENDANT LES CINQ PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1904.

Voici, d'après les chiffres publiés dans la "Review of the River Plate" du 18 juin 1904, les principales exportations de la République Argentine pendant les cinq premiers mois de l'année 1904:

	1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
Cuirs de bœuf, secs...nº..	823,186	915,096	Graine de lin....tonnes..	666,287	399,645
Cuirs de bœuf, salés..id..	605,950	592,692	Farine.....id....	34,187	26,367
Cuirs de cheval, secs..id..	25,512	62,676	Son.....id....	50,445	43,641
Cuirs de cheval, salés.id..	50,967	72,064	Quebracho.....id....	119,823	119,656
Peaux de mouton..balles..	30,172	32,276	Sucre.....id....	5,232	7,033
Crin.....id...	1,421	1,328	Graines oléagineuses,		
Suif.....pipes..	12,479	10,082	sacs.....	80,191	71,577
Id.....caisses..	29,317	42,243	Têtards.....sacs..	113,653	104,409
Id.....boucauts..	8,361	11,984	Foin.....bales..	246,632	529,739
Peaux de chèvre..balles..	1,984	1,187	Tabac.....id....	7,818	5,504
Laine.....id....	277,483	328,098	Beurre.....caisses..	120,126	129,850
Blé.....tonnes..	1,588,003	1,159,649	Carcasses de mouton.....	1,594,985	1,396,124
Maïs.....id....	434,054	305,977	Quartiers de bœuf.....	414,009	340,451

MOUVEMENTS DE PORT EN AVRIL 1904.

Les chiffres suivants publiés dans le "Handels-Zeitung" (Revista Financiera y Comercial), de Buenos Ayres, font ressortir le mouvement

commercial des principaux ports de la République Argentine pour le mois d'avril 1904:

BUENOS AYRES.

Maïs	tonnes	36,303	Quebracho	tonnes	3,469
Blé	id	70,327	Essence de quebracho	sacs	14,370
Graine de lin	id	47,036	Minéraux	id	1,520
Farine	id	7,664	Boyaux	boucauts	1,237
Laine	balles	47,067	Bestiaux	têtes	1,277
Peaux de mouton	id	4,792	Chevaux	id	623
Cuirs de bœuf, secs	nombre	129,818	Mulets	id	1,149
Cuirs de bœuf, salés	id	123,923	Suif	pipes	3,100
Cuirs de cheval, secs	id	88,850	Id	boucauts	5,063
Cuirs de cheval, salés	id	7,260	Tasajo	balles	11,343
Peaux de veau	id	3,648	Mouton frigorifié		48,959
Crin	balles	138	Viande en conserve	boîtes	13,896
Cuirs divers	id	256	Langues	id	737
Tourteaux de lin	sac	13,552	Foin	balles	38,837
Orge	tonnes	557	Brebis frigorifiés	quartiers	19,000
Son	id	9,451	Viandes frigorifiées	id	28,932
Semences	id	342	Viandes diverses	paquets	4,107
Os et cendres d'os	id	1,177	Tabac	balles	450
Cornes		148	Agneaux frigorifiés	quartiers	2,500
Beurre	boîtes	10,626			

BAHIA BLANCA.

Pendant le mois d'avril 1904, 21 vapeurs sont sortis du port de Bahia Blanca, transportant les marchandises suivantes à destination des pays ci-dessous mentionnés:

Belgique.—Blé, 16,545 tonnes.

Allemagne.—Blé, 11,798 tonnes; laine, 643 balles.

Angleterre.—Blé, 12,582 tonnes; graine de lin, 29 tonnes; peaux de mouton, 398 balles.

France.—Laine, 3,437 balles.

Brésil.—Blé, 3,115 tonnes; farine, 66 tonnes; bœufs, 298 têtes.

Espagne.—Blé, 4,822 tonnes.

Hollande.—Blé, 10,059 tonnes.

SAN NICOLAS.

Neuf vapeurs sont sortis du port de San Nicolas pendant le mois d'avril, transportant les marchandises suivantes destinées aux pays ci-dessous mentionnés:

Angleterre.—Blé, 1315 tonnes; maïs, 367 tonnes.

Belgique.—Blé, 500 tonnes; laine 124 balles.

Allemagne.—Blé, 272 tonnes; graine de lin, 1,820 tonnes; laine, 731 balles.

Hollande.—Graine de lin, 765 tonnes.

Commandes.—Blé, 2,748 tonnes; maïs, 184 tonnes; graine de lin, 6,471 tonnes.

LA PLATA.

Pendant le mois d'avril 1904, 25 vapeurs et 2 voiliers sont sortis du port de La Plata, transportant les marchandises suivantes: Maïs, 14,729,416 kilos; blé, 12,570,300 kilos; graine de lin, 3,449,645 kilos; graines pour oiseaux, 10,019 kilos; son, 1,714,470 kilos.

BOLIVIE.

CRÉATION D'UN SERVICE DE MANDATS DE POSTE ENTRE LA FRANCE ET LA BOLIVIE.

A partir du 1er juillet courant des mandats de poste pourront être échangés entre la France et l'Algérie, d'une part, et la Bolivie, d'autre part.

Cet échange s'effectuera par l'intermédiaire de l'administration des postes du Chili, qui percevra, à ce titre, une commission supplémentaire sur le montant des envois.

Indépendamment du droit perçu par le bureau français d'émission, il sera prélevé, par l'administration des postes chiliennes, sur le montant de chaque envoi de fonds, effectué par son intermédiaire, un droit de commission de 1½ pour cent pour les premiers 100 francs et d'un quart pour cent pour le surplus.

BRÉSIL.

L'ARBITRAGE ANGLO-BRÉSILIEN.

Le roi Victor-Emmanuel a remis personnellement le 14 juin aux représentants diplomatiques de l'Angleterre et du Brésil, Sir F. Bertie et M. Joaquin Nabuco, sa sentence dans le différend de frontières entre la Guyane britannique et le Brésil, soumis à son arbitrage par le traité de Londres du 6 novembre.

Le différend portait sur la possession d'un territoire d'environ 35,000 kilomètres carrés presque entièrement en savanes, s'étendant entre les bassins de l'Amazone et de l'Essequibo et où se confondent presque les eaux des tributaires de ces fleuves.

La Grande-Bretagne, se basant sur la théorie de l'explorateur Schomburgk, qui parcourut ces contrées de 1835 à 1845, et sur l'établissement d'un missionnaire anglais qui évangélisa les Indiens Macuxis au Pirara, réclamait comme limite le cours du haut Tacutu et de son affluent le Cotingo, tributaires du Rio Branco, lui-même tributaire de l'Amazone.

Le Brésil se fondant sur les anciens droits qu'il a hérités du Portugal et qu'il n'a cessé d'exercer par une occupation effective et paisible jusqu'à la neutralisation du territoire qui lui était contesté, réclamait comme limite la ligne de partage des eaux des deux bassins, entre la

source du Cotingo et le mont Anmaï et de là le cours supérieur de la rivière Rupununi, affluent de l'Essequibo.

Quant à la partie sud du contesté, depuis la source du Rupûnuni jusqu'à la frontière hollandaise, elle a été définitivement fixée à la ligne de partage des eaux par le traité d'arbitrage.

Tout l'intérêt de la question était de savoir si l'Angleterre aurait un pied dans le bassin de l'Amazone.

Le roi d'Italie, qui avait confié l'examen des volumineux mémoires des parties au marquis VISCONTI TEROSTA, ancien ministre des Affaires Etrangères, a tranché la question par une solution intermédiaire qui attribue à chacune des parties la moitié environ du territoire litigieux.

En vertu de cette sentence, la frontière entre la Guyane britannique suivra la ligne de partage des eaux de la source du Cotingo à celle du Mahu, puis le cours du Mahu jusqu'à son confluent avec le Tacutu, et remontera cette dernière jusqu'à sa source.

TERRITOIRE DE L'ACRE—EXPORTATION DU CAOUTCHOUC.

"Le Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" fait savoir que le Gouvernement brésilien vient d'organiser l'administration par les autorités fédérales du territoire de l'Acre bolivien cédé au Brésil par le traité de Pétropolis.

L'administration fiscale de l'Acre se compose d'une recette à Porto Acre, avec des postes fiscaux sur les fleuves Caeté, Purus, Zaranaca, Imbira, Amonia et Moa. Tous ces postes seront autorisés à délivrer des expéditions au caoutchouc et autres articles provenant dudit territoire à destination des douanes fédérales de Manaos et Para, ports dans lesquels le caoutchouc paiera un droit d'exportation de 15 pour cent *ad valorem* au profit du Trésor fédéral.

COMMERCE PENDANT LE PREMIER TRIMESTRE DE 1904.

Le "Board of Trade Journal" (anglais) du 2 juillet 1904, publie les statistiques sur les exportations du Brésil pendant le premier trimestre de l'année 1904, comparées à celles de la même période de l'année 1903, selon l'état suivant, qui fait ressortir la quantité et la valeur des principaux articles exportés:

Articles.	Quantité.		Valeur.	
	1er trimestre 1903.	1er trimestre 1904.	1er trimestre 1903.	1er trimestre 1904.
Coton ..... kilos..	£13,055,188	£7,561,731	£552,745	£503,604
Caoutchouc ..... id....	11,079,075	12,094,400	3,419,952	4,090,337
Cocoa ..... id....	5,197,144	4,145,457	252,245	195,960
Café ..... sacs..	2,950,112	1,697,318	4,379,722	3,477,327
Cuirs et peaux ..... kilos..	6,381,088	10,487,639	392,329	623,050
Tabac ..... id....	6,763,268	3,804,472	295,882	137,060
Maté ..... id....	10,193,825	7,922,334	189,733	167,785
Autres articles	.....	.....	454,367	413,369
Valeur totale	.....	.....	9,936,975	9,608,492
Lingots et espèces	.....	.....	194,614	121,889
Grand total	.....	.....	10,131,589	9,730,381

La principale diminution se fait sentir dans les principaux produits du pays, tels que café, tabac, sucre, coton, et yerba maté, s'élevant en tout à £200,343. La seule augmentation considérable porte sur la valeur des exportations de caoutchouc, quoique l'augmentation en quantité est relativement petite. L'augmentation pendant le premier trimestre de 1904 sur la même période de 1903 s'est élevée à £670,395. Les exportations de cuirs accusent aussi une augmentation de £194,997 en 1904.

CHILI.

BUDGET POUR L'ANNÉE 1905.

Le budget de 1905 comporte des crédits de 13,000,000 de piastres pour l'amortissement de la dette extérieure.

Le président a demandé au Congrès d'ajourner l'exécution de la loi du rachat du papier-monnaie jusqu'à juillet 1907 et d'autoriser l'émission après cette date de 25,000,000 de piastres-papier, garanties par la réserve d'or, qui, alors, se trouvera considérablement augmentée.

La conversion devait être exécutée en janvier prochain, mais l'ajournement en est demandé par le président parce que le pays n'est pas encore préparé et parce qu'une partie du fonds de conversion dut être employée aux dépenses urgentes quand le pays pouvait redouter une guerre avec la République Argentine.

COSTA RICA.

DÉCRET RELATIF À L'IMMIGRATION.

La "Gaceta Oficial" du 15 juin 1904 a publié le décret suivant:

"ARTICLE 1. L'entrée dans le république est prohibée aux Arabes, Turcs, Syriens, Arméniens et Bohémiens (gitanos) de toute nationalité.

"ART. 2. Les capitaines de port, en faisant la visite sanitaire de chaque navire, prendront note, après vérification de leurs papiers respectifs, de la race et de la nationalité des passagers qui doivent débarquer dans le pays et, si parmi eux, il y a des individus auxquels s'applique la qualification de l'article précédent on leur notifiera sans retard la défense de débarquer, après en avoir donné en même temps avis au capitaine du navire.

"ART. 3. Dans ce cas, le capitaine de port en informera le gouverneur de la localité, en vue de rendre la prohibition effective et d'en assurer l'exécution même par des moyens légaux, s'il était nécessaire.

"San José, le 20 juin 1904."

PROROGATION DE L'INTERDICTION D'IMPORTER DU TABAC EN FEUILLES.

Par suite d'un décret en date du 28 mei dernier, le Gouvernement costaricien a prorogé pour quatre ans le délai durant lequel les particuliers ne pourront pas importer dans cette République du tabac en feuilles (*en rama*).

Ce décret a pour but de favoriser la culture du tabac au Costa Rica.

CUBA.

L'EXPORTATION DU SUCRE.

Il résulte d'un rapport commercial de M. EDMOND BRUWAERT, ministre de France à la Havane, que l'exportation du sucre de Cuba, en 1903, est en progrès de 120 millions de francs, soit 45 pour cent sur 1902, et de 165 millions, soit 75 pour cent sur 1900. Ces plus-values résultent d'une meilleure production et d'une meillure vente des sucres.

Voici, en effet, le rendement de cette denrée, en tonnes métriques, depuis le commencement de la crise dernière, la production de 1904 n'étant forcément qu'une évaluation:

Année.	Production.	Année.	Production.
1895	1,004,264	1900	350,000
1896	225,221	1901	635,156
1897	212,051	1902	850,181
1898	300,000	1903	966,000
1899	330,000	1904	1,200,000

Les provinces de Matanzas et de Santa-Clara sont, à l'heure actuelle, les grands centres producteurs de cannes qui se récoltent, du reste, sur tous les points de l'île et ne couvrent guère que 170,000 hectares.

M. BRUWAERT rappelle que, pendant de longues années, less raffineurs de France eurent à Cuba des agents à demeure qui leur expédiaient la matière première nécessaire aux usines de Nantes, du Havre, de Bordeaux, de Paris. La betterave a détruit ces relations. Mais, par contre, un marché voisin s'est ouvert, toujours prêt à absorber ce que l'île peut récolter et lui expédier. Avec ses 80 millions de consommateurs, dont chacun requiert ses 35 kilogrammes de sucre par an, l'Union américaine est devenue le meilleur client de Cuba pour le premier article national. Vient ensuite, mais à une longue distance, l'Angleterre qui achète à Cuba pour environ 4 millions de sucre.

Il va de soi que la conférence internationale de Bruxelles, en supprimant toutes les primes directes ou indirectes accordées aux sucres de betterave, ne pouvait que favoriser la production du sucre à Cuba qui a, du reste, à ses portes, les Etats-Unis pour l'exportation de sa récolte.

RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

MODIFICATIONS AUX DROITS D'EXPORTATION.

Le Bulletin Mensuel du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines a fait connaître dans son numéro du mois de juillet 1904, que les droits d'exportation du cacao, de la cire et des cuirs de bœuf avaient été respectivement portés à partir du 20 avril précédent par le gouvernement provisoire de la République Dominicaine de 0.90 à 1.50 piastres, de 1 piastre à 2.50 piastres et de 0.36 à 1 piastre. De même les peaux de chèvres qui étaient exemptes ont été taxées à 2.50 piastres. La note relative à ces augmentations de droits indiquait, en outre, que les autres articles d'exportation seraient soumis au tarif en vigueur avant la loi du 15 avril 1901.

Le décret du 9 avril 1904 qui avait édicté ces mesures a été rapporté et remplacé par un décret du 30 du même mois.

D'après ce décret, le cacao, la cire, les cuirs de chèvre et de bœuf restent frappés des mêmes droits qu'en vertu du décret du 9 avril, mais d'autres articles bénéficient d'une notable réduction. Ainsi le café ne paye que 0.15 piastre au lieu de 0.75; l'écaille de tortue 0.25 piastre au lieu de 0.50 piastre; le gaïac, 0.50 piastre au lieu de 3 piastres; le miel d'abeilles, 0.01 piastre au lieu de 0.05 piastre; la yaya, 0.50 piastre au lieu de 2 piastres. Quant au sucre il ne reste frappé que d'un impôt de 0.10 piastre au lieu de 0.22. Tous les autres produits du sol dominicain demeurent affranchis de tout droit d'exportation.

AUGMENTATION DES DROITS DE DOUANE À SANTO-DOMINGO.

Le Gouvernement provisoire de la République Dominicaine a rendu le 16 mai 1904 un décret établissant à titre transitoire une augmentation des droits de douane de 8 pour cent.

Le même décret dispose que tant que les circonstances l'exigeront, les bureaux fiscaux de la République ne recevront pas en paiement des droits de douane antérieurement établis, plus de 25 pour cent en documents légalement émis ou venant en acompte sur les contrats passés en bonne et due forme, et ce jusqu'à l'extinction complète de ces engagements.

Les billets de la Banque Nationale continueront à être admis dans la proportion de 5 pour cent en paiement des droits d'importation; les billets ainsi reçus devront être remis à la Commission chargée de procéder, conformément à la loi qui les a créés, à leur incinération.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 461 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances. Le rapport a trait au mois de juin 1904, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondent de l'année 1903. Il donne aussi un tableau des douze mois finissant au mois de juin 1904 en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de juin ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois d'août.

MACHINES À DÉCORTIQUER LE RIZ.

Selon toutes probabilités, en raison des efforts prodigués actuellement pour encourager la culture du riz et qui, dit-on, ont toutes chances de réussir, il y aura sous peu, dans toute l'île de Porto Rico une demande de machines à décortiquer le riz.

Il est très possible que l'île parvienne à se suffire elle même à ce point de vue, et l'on estime que, grâce à cette nouvelle entreprise, la consommation annuelle (actuellement d'environ 35,000 tonnes dont à peu près 20,000 sont importées) sera augmentée d'un tiers.

Les constructeurs qui désireraient fournir ces machines doivent cependant noter qu'ils auront à concourir avec les Etats-Unis dont les articles importés sont exempts de droits. Le droit sur les machines à décortiquer le riz importées à Porto Rico est de 45 p.100 *ad valorem*.

HONDURAS.

DÉBOUCHÉS POUR LES TISSUS DE COTON.

M. K. Mar, Consul des Etats-Unis à Tegucigalpa, a communiqué le rapport suivant:

"La demande et l'emploi de toutes sortes de tissus de coton augmentent constamment dans ce district. Le commerce de ces tissus dépasse de beaucoup celui de toute autre marchandise importée dans le Honduras.

"On a souvent attiré l'attention sur la nécessité qui se fait ressentir de plus en plus d'un examen personnel détaillé par les fabricants de coton et autres, afin qu'ils puissent se conformer à certaines conditions et demandes particulières à ce marché. Je suis sûr qu'il serait facile à nos fabricants de s'emparer complètement de ce marché s'ils s'entendaient avec les courtiers et marchands du Honduras au sujet des besoins de la place et des moyens d'y arriver avec économie et promptitude.

"M. EDWARD N. VOSE, rédacteur de 'Duns Review,' édition internationale, New-York, a montré dans son discours prononcé devant l'Association des fabricants de coton de la Nouvelle Angleterre (avril 1903) la nécessité d'envoyer dans les marchés intérieurs des hommes connaissant à fond le commerce des tissus de coton afin d'examiner et d'étudier le meilleur moyen d'attirer l'attention du commerçant étranger sur les hautes qualités et mérites de nos cotons.

"PAYS D'EXPORTATEURS.

"Les principaux pays d'où les importateurs dans ce district achètent leurs cotonnades sont, par ordre d'importance, l'Angleterre, les Etats-Unis et l'Allemagne.

"Comme dans le Honduras on ne fait aucune attention aux statistiques comparatives du commerce, il est impossible de savoir le total des importations provenant de chaque pays. Toutefois, j'ai parlé à plusieurs commerçants importants de Tegucigalpa, et d'après les renseignements que j'ai pu recueillir à ce sujet je crois que le tant pour cent pour les importations et les pays peut être établi de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 45 pour cent; Etats-Unis, 42 pour cent; Allemagne, 10 pour cent; Italie, 2 pour cent, et Belgique, 1 pour cent.

"MODE DE PAYEMENT ET BANQUES.

"Les échéances pour le payement des marchandises sont échelonnées à de plus longs intervalles qu'aux Etats-Unis et varient de six à neuf mois, rarement moins de six et plus souvent neuf mois.

"Les allemands accordent généralement un crédit de neuf mois et les expéditeurs anglais en accordent un de six. Les renouvellements ou prolongations du terme de payement sont exceptionnels et n'ont lieu que lorsque les marchandises se sont égarées en cours de transport et non pas à cause de l'impossibilité d'acquitter le payement.

"Des termes de crédit à longue échéance sont nécessaires à cause du temps exigé pour le transport. Les négociants sont en général responsables, et il en est ainsi surtout dans la ville de Tegucigalpa, la capitale. Dans les petites villes de l'intérieur, il peut survenir des délais de payement, dûs soit au mépris de l'obligation de la part du négociant, soit à l'impossibilité d'acquitter l'échéance de son compte, ayant commandé des marchandises qui n'ont pas trouvé un placement immédiat.

Donc nos fabricants et négociants doivent exercer beaucoup de soins dans leurs transactions avec les négociants indigènes, sauf avec les maisons que je citerai plus loin.

"Il n'y a qu'un établissement de banque dans le Honduras, la Banco de Honduras. Cette institution maintient des agences ou succursales dans les villes d'Amapala, de Comayagua, de Santa Rosa, de San Pedro et de La Ceiba. Le taux de l'intérêt est de 2 pour cent par mois. La situation financière de cette localité est en grande partie entre les mains des indigènes. Les actionnaires, directeurs et fonctionnaires de la Banque du Honduras sont des honduraiens. Ce sont les commerçants allemands qui sont maîtres du change jusqu'à un certain degré, parce qu'ils donnent plus que la banque en ce qui concerne l'achat et la vente des billets du change.

"MANQUE D'INDUSTRIE COTONNIÈRE DANS LE HONDURAS.

"Il n'y a pas d'industries manufacturières soit dans ce district soit dans le reste du territoire honduranien, si ce n'est une machine pour faire de la glace à San Pedro, une fabrique de savon et de chandelles à Tegucigalpa et plusieurs distilleries d'aguardiente dans le pays.

"L'art de la filature et du tissage est inconnu dans le Honduras, ainsi que les métiers à la main. Il est donc inutile de dire qu'il n'existe pas de fabriques indigènes de cotonnades dans le pays.

"EMBALLAGE DE MARCHANDISES.

"Le transport des tissus de coton de la côte aux villes de l'intérieur ne présente aucune difficulté en ce qui concerne la forme et la dimension de balles. Les marchandises sont expédiées en balles imperméables, l'emballage étant très léger mais en même temps résistant et souvent entouré d'un petit cercle de fer. L'emballage doit être fait en un matériel imperméable entouré de toile très forte. Ce mode d'emballage répond à trois avantages: 1° il est aussi fort et imperméable que ces caisses en bois; 2° il est léger et par conséquent le tarif excessif que l'on perçoit sur le poids brut est en grande partie évité; 3° il convient au transport à dos de mulets, étant facilement placé sur le dos de l'animal où il est tenu en place sans difficulté.

"On ne doit pas oublier que ces balles (de cotonnades aussi bien que de toute autre marchandise) ne doivent pas peser moins de 60 ni plus de 62 kilos. Deux balles de ce poids constituent la charge d'un mulet mais pendant la saison des pluies il est préférable de réduire la charge de 10 à 20 livres. Une balle ou paquet mesure généralement 2½ pieds de longueur sur 1½ de largeur et 1½ d'épaisseur. On peut expédier dans ces balles 600 balles de sheeting (toile pour draps de lit) ou 1,400 yards de toiles pour chemises ou tissus de coton imprimés. D'autres marchandises telles que les couvertures de lit et les coutils varient selon le poids et l'épaisseur.

"PRINCIPAUX ARTICLES DE COTON.

"Les principaux articles de coton sont les tissus imprimés et les shirtings pour chemises suivies des toiles blanchies pour draps de lit. Les couvertures de coton trouvent aussi une vente facile et elles sont presque toujours importées des fabriques allemandes. Il en est de même pour les couvertures de laine; elles viennent toutes d'Allemagne. Les prix d'exportation de ces dernières sont beaucoup plus bas que ceux de l'Angleterre et des Etats-Unis; les prix varient de 1 à 3 marcs chacune. Avec des prix favorables, nos couvertures de coton américaines devraient y trouver un bon débouché. On peut dire que chaque homme, femme et enfant au Honduras possède une de ces couvertures allemandes. Comme elles sont très minces et que la matière est de la qualité la plus inférieure elles ne durent que très peu de temps et il faut les remplacer souvent. On connaît très peu les couvertures de laine dans ce pays. Les pièces de tissus de coton imprimés et de shirtings pour chemises viennent en longueurs de 40 à 50 yards et ont généralement 24 pouces de largeur. Des marchandises similaires provenant d'Angleterre ont une longeur de 30 yards et la même largeur. Les Etats-Unis et l'Angleterre partagent également la demande de cette classe d'articles. Les Etats-Unis pourraient être maîtres de ce débouché en observant certaines conditions de peu d'importance pour nos fabricants mais assez importantes pour les négociants de ce pays, qui jusqu'ici sont obligés de faire leurs commandes en Angleterre plutôt qu'aux Etats-Unis.

"Voici les principaux points qui favorisent le placement des commandes à l'étranger: nos termes de crédit à plus courte échéance, nos frêts plus élevés par voie de mer et le peu de soins que nous mettons à faire les dessins spéciaux demandés pour tissus destinés aux chemises d'hommes.

"Un expert connaissant les mœurs et la langue de ces habitants pourrait s'assurer du monopole de ce marché pour nos produits, à condition toutefois qu'il pût se conformer aux exigences dont nous venons de parler.

"Les coutils américains ont envahi le marché à cause de leur supériorité, sans tenir compte ni du prix d'achat ni du prix de vente. Ceci ne s'applique pas aux tissus imprimés et shirtings pour chemises. C'est l'Allemagne qui nous suit de plus près pour la quantité des coutils importés dans le Honduras. Ils viennent généralement en largeur de 25 à 28 pouces et en longueur de 50 yards. Les poids varient considérablement et les commerçants sont obligés de se charger d'un stock considérable de coutils dont les hommes du Honduras se font des habits.

"Les toiles de coton pour draps de lit constituent un article de premier ordre dans cette importation. La majeure partie provient d'Angleterre, mais il est évident que l'article américain envahit lentement

ce marché, et avec une amélioration légère des conditions il y prendrait pied fermement. Ces marchandises sont presque toujours blanchies.

"Les couvertures de coton de fabrique allemande mesurent généralement 1.80 x 1.30 mètres et 2.25 sur 1.80 mètres. Elles pèsent de 300 à 600 grammes et valent 1 à 3 marks.

"On n'importe pas la laine dans ce district.

"Les tissus imprimés jouissent d'une plus grande faveur que les tissus de couleur, et il serait peut-être avantageux d'expédier des marchandises ayant d'autres dessins que des croix ou figures représentant des chimères car les indigènes sont très superstitieux.

"PRINCIPALES MAISONS.

"Les principales maisons dans ce district s'occupant de la vente des articles de coton américains et dont les propriétaires ont manifesté leur bonne volonté de coopérer avec nos exportateurs sont: DANIEL FORTIN, SANTOS SOTO, NICOLAS CORNELSON, QUINCHON, LEON & CIE., FRÉDÉRIC WARLING, tous de Tegucigalpa."

MEXIQUE.

LOI CONCERNANT LES ÉTUDES DE MÉDECINE ET L'EXERCICE DES PROFESSIONS QUI S'Y RAPPORTENT.

Au Mexique, ainsi que dans tous les autres pays, personne ne peut exercer la médecine ou autres professions médicales sans être diplômé d'un collège ou université autorisée.

Au Mexique les études médicales doivent se faire, soit à l'Ecole Nationale de Médecine, dans les Maisons de Santé, dans le bureau central de bienfaisance, à l'Institut National de l'Enseignement Dentaire, à l'Institut Médical national ou à l'Institut Pathologique.

Quand les études ont été faites à l'étranger on peut se faire autoriser à exercer la médecine au Mexique en s'adressant au Ministère de la Justice et de l'instruction publique et en montrant le diplôme qu'on a reçu afin de prouver que ces études ont bien été faites suivant la loi mexicaine. De cette manière l'examen n'est pas requis.

Les professions médicales, telles quelles ont été classées par le décret du 11 janvier 1902, établissant un "Plan d'Etudes pour l'Ecole Nationale de Médecine" sont au nombre de quatre à savoir:

I. Médecine et chirurgie.
II. Pharmacie.
III. Obstétrique.
IV. Chirurgie dentaire.

Les cours de médicine couvrent une période de six ans et embrassent l'anatomie descriptive avec des exercises de dissection, l'anatomie générale et histologique en théorie et en pratique accompagnée d'exercices

pratiques, l'anatomie topographique avec les exercices pratiques et l'anatomie pathologique; la physiologie avec les démonstrations expérimentales; la chimie biologique; la pharmacie galénique; la bactériologie; la pathologie médicale, chirurgicale et générale; la thérapeutique médicale et chirurgicale; l'obstétrique théorique; la clinique interne, externe, propédique et chirurgicale; la clinique médicale pédiatrique; la clinique chirurgicale de gynécologie; la clinique d'ophthalmologie; la clinique de psychiâtrie; la médecine legale et la déontologie.

Les cours de pharmacie, couvrant une période de trois ans, embrassent la pharmacie, la posologie, l'économie pharmaceutique, la pharmacie légale, la déontologie, les manipulations chimiques et pharmaceutiques, l'emploi des instruments et appareils physiques et chimiques employés dans la pharmacie, l'analyse des médicaments les plus ordinaires employés au Mexique, l'analyse chimique générale appliquée aux médicaments, à la toxicologie et à l'examen des aliments et boissons et des principaux produits physiologiques et pathologiques.

On exige aussi un stage dans le bureau central de bienfaisance ou dans la pharmacie d'un hôpital du gouvernement. Les cours d'obstétrique, couvrant une période de deux ans, embrassent l'anatomie et la physiologie de l'appareil sexuel féminin, y compris l'étude du bassin, les éléments d'embriologie et d'anatomie fétale; la grossesse, le travail et les conditions puerpérales considérées physiologiquement; les soins exigés par la mère d'un nouveau-né; les antiseptiques obstétriques; l'hygiène obstétrique; la thérapeutique obstétrique; les opérations obstétriques avec exercices à l'appui, et la clinique obstétrique et propédeutique.

Les cours de chirurgie dentaire, ouvrant une période de trois ans, embrassent l'anatomie descriptive, avec exercices de dissection, l'anatomie topographique de la tête et surtout de la bouche, l'histologie et d'une manière toute spéciale les éléments qui constituent la bouche; la physiologie; la pathologie dentaire, les maladies morbides en général, la thérapeutique dentaire, la matéria médica dentaire; la chirurgie dentaire, les opérationes dentaires; la prosthesis dentaire; la métallurgie dentaire; la batérioscopie.

L'Article 22 du décret stipule que les études précitées, qu'elles soient simplement préparatoires ou professionnelles, faites à l'étranger pourront être approuvées par le Ministre de la Justice et de l'Instruction publique en se conformant aux conditions qu'il désignera.

Art. 28. Toute personne qui a reçu son diplôme des écoles officielles de la République autres que celles désignées par ce décret ou d'universités étrangères qui désireront obtenir un diplôme des écoles et institutions citées dans l'article 1 de ce décret afin d'exercer une des professions médicales établies par ce plan se présenteront à l'Ecole préparatoire nationale ou à l'Ecole Nationale de Médecine pour y passer un examen dans toutes les branches dont on a parlé ci-dessus

pour chaque profession et si leurs épreuves ont été reconnues satisfaisantes ils auront aussi à passer un examen professionnel.

Mais si le candidat peut prouver au moyen d'un certificat qu'il a déjà fait des études sur certaines matières conformément aux instructions mexicaines, on lui en tiendra compte et il ne sera pas requis de passer un examen sur les dites matières.

Il ne sera pas non plus nécessaire pour le candidat de passer les examens spéciaux dans un ordre déterminé.

CRÉDIT DE $6,000,000 POUR TRAVAUX PUBLICS.

Dans son numéro du 15 juin dernier, le "Diario Oficial" publie un décret du Ministère des Finances, en date de 31 mai, et ratifiant un récent vote du Congrès, autorisant une dépense de $6,000,000 pour les travaux publics.

Voici le texte de ce décret:

Ministère d'Etat du Bureau des Finances et Crédit Public, Troisième Section.

PORFIRIO DÍAZ, Président constitutionnel des Etats-Unis Mexicains, fait savoir à leurs habitants, que le Congrès de l'Union a bien voulu décréter ce qui suit:

"Le Congrès des Etats-Unis Mexicains décrète:

"ARTICLE 1er. L'Exécutif Fédéral est autorisé à disposer, conformément aux conditions fixées par les lois du 3 juin 1901 et du 8 mai 1903, d'une somme de $6,000,000, qui sera destinée aux travaux publics énumérés dans ce décret et dans la proportion ci-dessous indiquée:

Construction d'édifices et achat d'immeubles pour des écoles primaires	$500,000
Achèvement du nouvel Hospice des Pauvres	500,000
Construction du Palais Législatif	2,500,000
Travaux d'adduction d'eau potable pour la capitale	2,500,000

"ART. 2e. Le délai pour faire usage des autorisations auxquelles se rapporte l'article antérieur, ainsi que celui fixé dans l'article 2e de la loi du 8 mai 1903, pour faire usage des autorisations dont il est question dans ce dernier article, prendront fin le 30 juin 1907.

"Art. 3e. Les clauses afférentes des lois du 19 décembre 1899 et du 3 juin 1903 sont étendues aux présentes autorisations.

* * * * * * *

"Mexico, le 31 mai 1903.

"LIMANTOUR."

Les $6,000,000 qui vont être affectés aux travaux énumérés dans le décret ci-dessus seront prélevés sur les réserves du Trésor.

Dans le projet de loi qu'il avait adressé aux Chambres pour leur demander les autorisations dont il s'agit, M. le Ministre des Finances faisait remarquer que sur $15,384,182.10 montant des dépenses extra-

ordinaires autorisées par des lois antérieures et dont le montant doit être prélevé sur les réserves du Trésor, il n'avait été dépensé que $11,599,950.12 à la fin de l'exercice fiscal 1902–3. Toutefois, depuis cette époque, de nouveaux prélèvements ont été faits en vertu de ces autorisations. M. LIMANTOUR ajoutait que l'état satisfaisant des recettes publiques permettait au Gouvernement de disposer des réserves du Trésor pour exécuter ou achever certains travaux pour lesquels il a été autorisé, le 9 juin 1902, à contracter un emprunt.

MODIFICATIONS AU TARIF DOUANIER.

Les modifications au tarif douanier du Mexique qui seront appliquées à partir du 1er août prochain n'ont pas été faites au point de vue fiscal; elles ne sont pas destinées à grossir le chiffre des revenus des douanes, mais à protéger les industries nationales naissantes et rien n'indique mieux les progrès réalisés au Mexique pendant ces dernières années que la résolution qu'a dû prendre le Gouvernement de supprimer l'entrée libre à certains articles fabriqués aujourd'hui dans le pays.

C'est surtout l'industrie du fer, les grandes installations de Zimapan, de Monterey, etc., qu'il s'agissait d'encourager et c'est sur les fers que portent les modifications les plus importantes. Il suffira de citer quelques-uns des nouveaux tarifs, comparés aux anciens, pour connaître ce qu'on fabrique maintenant au Mexique, ce que la jeune industrie nationale peut livrer en concurrence avec les produits similaires étrangers:

Les fils de fer pour clôtures qui payaient $1 les 100 kilos paieront $2.

Les pièces de fer et d'acier pour usines de traitement de minerais (pilons, dés, etc.), qui payaient $1, paieront $1.50.

Les charrues et accessoires, ancien tarif, $1; nouveau tarif, $1.50.

Les barils de fer, ancien tarif, $1; nouveau tarif, $3.

Les conduites de fer de toutes dimensions, ancien tarif, $1; nouveau tarif, $1.50.

Les instruments d'agriculture à main, ancien tarif, $1; nouveau tarif, $1.50.

Le fer en barres, ancien tarif, $1; nouveau tarif, $1.56.

Le fer et l'acier pour les supports des lignes télégraphiques, ancien tarif, libre; nouveau tarif, $1.50.

Les rails de fer et d'acier de 12 kilos au mètre courant, ancien tarif, libre; nouveau tarif, $1.

Certaines modifications au tarif indiquent les progrès réalisés par d'autres qu'il convient d'encourager. Par exemple, les courroies de transmission en cuir pour machines ne payaient que 1 centavo par kilo brut; elles paieront 50 centavos. L'importation du liège en cubes pour la fabrication des bouchons était libre; le liège en cubes paiera $0.20 par kilo brut.

Une importante modification est celle du tarif des sucres. A l'inverse de celles que nous venons de citer, elle a été faite, non dans le but de la protection, mais dans celui de la liberté des échanges.

LA PRODUCTION DE L'OR.

La Section de Statistique du Ministère de Hacienda vient de publier un supplément au numéro du "Bulletin" correspondant au mois de septembre de l'année dernière, lequel contient des renseignements détaillés relativement à l'exportation de l'or pendant l'année fiscale de 1902–3 et les sept premiers mois de 1903–4.

Pour l'année 1902–3 les chiffres sont les suivants:

Minerai d'or	$276,741.77
Or en pâte	8,928,067.51
Cianures	81,027.71
Sulfures	67,517.19
Total des exportations	9,353,354.18

Si, à ce total on ajoute le chiffre relatif à la frappe de l'or dans le dit exercice, soit $713,146, on obtient pour le produit de l'or dans la République pour l'année fiscale de 1902–3 (valeur en or), $10,066,500.18.

En ce qui concerne l'exploitation de l'or dans les sept premiers mois de 1903–4, on voit:

Minerai d'or	$117,780.20
Or en pâte	5,978,221.06
Cianures	39,852.85
Sulfures	80,750.93
Total	6,216,205.04

ACCROISSEMENT DE LA DEMANDE DE TABAC MEXICAIN.

Les demandes de tabac mexicain pour l'Europe sont de plus en plus considérable, et les exportations, qui se font presque toutes par Veracruz, augmentent sans cesse.

Ces jours derniers, une seule plantation, située près de Zongolica, en a expédié 25,000 livres à Hambourg. Cet envoi se composait exclusivement de tabac en feuilles.

En raison de la faveur dont jouit maintenant le tabac mexicain sur les marchés d'Europe les *hacendados* agrandissent leurs plantations. Comme le problème de la main-d'œuvre paraît aujourd'hui résolu par les progrès de l'immigration asiatique et porto-ricaine, toute inquiétude à ce sujet semble avoir disparu.

On s'attend à ce que les exportations de tabac du Mexique dépassent l'année prochaine le double de celles de cette année.

LE MARBRE DU CACAHUAMILPA.

Une compagnie s'est formée, à un assez fort capital, pour exploiter des carrières de marbre qui existent près de la grotte de Cacahuamilpa, au sud-ouest de l'Etat de Morelos.

M. CARRANZA, président de cette société, est actuellement aux Etats-Unis, où il achète le matériel nécessaire à l'exploitation de ces carrières.

LA CULTURE DU COTON DANS L'ETAT D'OAXACA.

Les essais de culture de coton, dans l'Etat d'Oaxaca, enterpris l'année dernière par plusieurs agriculteurs, notamment M. JUAN CACHO et la maison CORONAS et BENITO, de Tehuacan, ont donné de splendides résultats.

C'est dans les districts de Teotilán et de Cuicatlan que ces essais ont eu lieu. Sur des terrains convenablement préparés on avait semé des graines de coton américain, à longue fibre. Les frais de semence et de culture se sont élevés à $500. On espère que la récolte ne sera pas inférieure à 10,000 livres de coton, ce qui, au cours actuel, représente une valeur de $3,700 à $4,000.

M. PIMENTEL, Gouverneur d'Oaxaca, a visité dernièrement la plantation; il s'est déclaré hautement satisfait des résultats obtenus.

Il y a, en ce moment, disette de coton; chaque année la disette est plus grande, et cette situation alarme profondément les industriels. Si la culture de cette fibre peut s'étendre dans l'Oaxaca, cet Etat ne tardera pas à devenir un des plus riches de la République.

IMPORTATION EN FRANCHISE DE CERTAINS PRODUITS DANS LE TERRITOIRE DE QUINTANA ROO (YUCATAN).

Un décret du 8 juin 1904 dispose que, pendant la durée d'un an à partir du 1 juillet 1904, resteront exemptés du paiement de toute catégorie de droits d'importation ainsi que des droits de ports, les articles étrangers énumérés dans le décret du 7 juin 1902, s'ils pénètrent par les douanes établies sur le territoire de Quintana Roo, et pour être consommés uniquement sur ce territoire.

PÉROU.

LA PRODUCTION DU PÉTROLE.

Voici ce qu'écrit M. PAUL WALLE, dans le "Nouveau Monde" au sujet des gisements de pétrole au Pérou:

"Il apparaît de plus en plus évident que la production des principaux centres pétrolifères de Russie et de Pensylvanie est entrée depuis quelque temps dans une période décroissante; cela, au moment où la consommation est devenue plus grande; aussi, les grandes compagnies des Etats-Unis jettent-elles le cri d'alarme.

"Il est admis partout dit les 'Pétroleum Review,' que les terrains pétrolifères de l'Etat déclinent rapidement, tandis que la consommation augmente de jour en jour. Aussi la plus grande rivalité se pro-

duit-elle, à la suite du besoin qu'on éprouve d'assurer ses approvisionnements. La 'Standard Oil' fait tout ce qu'elle peut pour amener les producteurs indépendants de pipes-lines à se rallier à elle.

"'On annonce que les mois derniers, elle a acheté à une seule compagnie 200,000 barils, qu'elle a payés d'avance au prix de deux dollars le baril. D'autre part le rapport des pipes-lines établit qu'il n'y a à la surface, pas moins de 5 millions de barils d'huile de Pensylvanie et un peu plus du triple d'huile de Lima (Etats-Unis), dont les deux tiers seront absorbés immédiatement.'

"Le 'Pétroleum Review' s'occupant aussi de la diminution des gisements russes, dit ceci:

"'La production totale d'huile brute des terrains pétrolifères de Bakou, pour les onze premiers mois de 1903, a été de 549.2 millions de pouds (le poud russe vaut 16.36 kilos) entre 582.7 millions pour la période correspondante de l'année précédente.'

"La part des grosses maisons dans cette production n'a pas diminué; elle a augmenté au contraire momentanément; les dix premières maisons, en effet, ont produit 458.8 millions de pouds contre 448 pendant l'année 1902. Cependant, malgré les efforts faits pour étendre l'exploitation des terrains pétrolifères, la diminution de l'huile brute se fait de plus en plus sentir sur le marché.

"Quoiqu'on ne puisse craindre la disparition de ce produit qui ne peut faire défaut longtemps encore, il n'est pas sans intérêt de rechercher qu'elles sont les contrées où les gisements de cette huile précieuse sont les plus abondants, de meilleure qualité et les plus fructueusement et facilement exploitables.

"Parmi les pays connus pour renfermer des gisements d'huile de pétrole, on doit citer le Pérou, qui, non content de posséder sur son sol privilégié les produits les plus riches et les plus variés en minéraux précieux et en ressources naturelles de toutes sortes, se trouve être encore le pays où l'industrie pétrolifère est destinée à prendre dans un avenir prochain un développement plus considérable.

"Afin qu'aucune partie du sol péruvien ne reste sans valeur, la nature prodigue l'a favorisé jusque dans les territoires en apparence les plus ingrats et les plus arides, en renfermant dans son sous-sol, déjà si riche, des dépôts de pétrole qui apparaissent inépuisables.

"La région pétrolifére reconnue jusqu'à ce jour embrasse une extension de 32,000 kilomètres carrés, tous situés sur les bords du Pacifique, compris dans les provinces de Tumbes, Paita et Piura, région où les gisements offrent les plus grandes facilités d'exportation pour le peu de profondeur à laquelle on rencontre les nappes.

"D'après les rapports rédigés par des spécialistes américains et anglais, entre autres l'ingénieur LARKIN de la Compagnie Venanzo de Pensylvanie, une seule région pétrolifère du Pérou, celle de Mancora, est appelée à fournir un rendement plus constant et plus considérable que toute la région oléagineuse de Pensylvanie.

"L'on trouve encore du pétrole dans d'autres régions du Pérou; les plus dignes d'être mentionnées parmi d'autres dont l'exploitation serait plus difficile, sont celles de Caylloma, dans la province de ce nom, et Pocpoquella, dans la province de Canas.

"Le Pérou se désigne aujourd'hui à l'attention des capitalistes. Depuis quelques années, tout d'abord, sous l'administration de M. de ROMANA, puis celle du financier émérite que fut M. M. GANDAMO dont le Pérou déplore encore la mort prématurée, le calme le plus parfait n'a cessé de régner; l'on s'est remis au travail avec ardeur pour y développer la production agricole et minière, et des résultats notables ont déjà été obtenus.

"Le moment est excellent pour amener des capitaux au Pérou, qui serait pour le capitaliste clairvoyent et pratique, une véritable mine; le capital y reçoit un intérêt très élevé, cela arrive à un tel point que peu de pays offrent au capital un pareil rendement, s'élevant à 8, 13 et 15 pour cent avec les meilleures garanties. Il faut observer que le Pérou a toujours été un débiteur consciencieux, même aux époques les plus troublées.

"L'ouverture du canal de Panama va ouvrir dans le Pacifique un immense champ d'action à ceux qui cherchent à leur ambition et à leur activité un aliment fécond."

URUGUAY.

BUDGET POUR L'ANNÉE 1904–5.

Le message financier du Président, publié le 17 juin 1904, contient le budget pour l'année 1904–5, qui a été établi d'après les bases de celui de l'année 1901–2.

Le budget des dépenses approuvé pour l'année 1901–2 et qui est en vigueur pour l'année 1903–4 s'élève à $16,160,000. Le budget pour l'année 1904–5 s'élève à $16,435,095.88 y compris la somme de $203,811.96 provenant de un pour mille de l'impôt sur la propriété dans le camp afin de l'employer à l'amélioration des routes d'après l'article 25 de la loi s'y rapportant qui n'avait pas été compris dans le budget de l'année 1901–2.

Il faudrait donc dire en réalité afin de faire une comparaison entre les deux budgets que celui de 1901–2 et de 1903–4 s'élève à $16,160,000, et que le projet pour 1904–5 s'élève à $16,231,283.92, soit une augmentation de $71,283.92 pour l'année 1904–5. Ce chiffre de $71,283.92 provient des augmentations totales faites dans le budget approuvé pour l'année 1901–2 s'élevant à $544,898.28 et aussi de la diminution de $473,614.36. L'augmentation dans les dépenses provient principalement des débours occasionnés par des lois spéciales dictées par le corps législatif et dans une certaine mesure par les autorisations administratives qui existent depuis plusieurs années que le Gouvernement actuel n'a pas trouvé bon de supprimer.

Voici le budget des dépenses:

	Budget de l'année 1901–2 en vigueur pour l'année 1903–4.	Augmentation.	Diminution.	Projet pour l'année 1904–5.
Pouvoir Législatif	$371,893.90	$20,333.70	.....	$392,227.60
Présidence de la République	65,976.25	1,200.00	.....	67,176.25
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères	144,450.40	1,260.00	$4,860.00	140,850.40
Ministère de l'Intérieur	2,301,978.27	128,412.21	97,364.83	2,333,025.65
Ministère des Finances	985,292.42	52,411.48	5,022.90	1,032,681.00
Ministère de l'Agriculture	1,129,336.36	12,702.91	3,780.00	1,148,259.27
Ministère de la Guerre et de la Marine	1,750,522.09	320,828.20	22,617.90	2,048,732.39
Ministère de la Justice	364,120.63	7,749.78	.....	371,880.41
Dette Nationale	9,036,419.68	.....	339,968.73	8,696,450.95
Total	16,160,000.00	544,898.28	473,614.36	16,231,283.92

MOUVEMENT DU PORT DE MONTÉVIDÉO EN AVRIL, 1904.

Le "Handels-Zeitung" (Revista Financiera y Comercial) de Buenos Ayres, publie les chiffres suivants qui font ressortir le mouvement du port de Montévidéo pour le mois de d'avril, 1904:

SORTIES DE VAISSEAUX.

Vapeurs 48

EXPORTATIONS.

Articles.	Quantité.	Articles.	Quantité.
Etats-Unis:		Belgique—Suite.	
Cuirs de bœuf, secs.....nombre..	4,500	Peaux de mouton.....balles..	11
Crin.....balles..	30	Suif.....boucauts..	300
Tasajo.....id....	3,587	Farine.....sacs..	171
Id.....tonnes..	215	Graine de lin.....id....	2,616
Allemagne:		Langues.....boîtes..	1,700
Cuirs de bœuf, secs.....nombre..	1,000	Portugal:	
Cuirs de bœuf, salés.....id....	52,299	Cuirs de bœuf, secs .....nombre..	3,300
Laine.....balles..	1,532	Tasajo.....tonnes..	44
Peaux de mouton .....id....	2	Angleterre:	
Son.....sacs..	29,466	Laine.....balles..	283
Son fin.....id....	567	Tasajo .....id....	50
Graine de lin.....id....	1,737	Id .....tonnes..	12
France:		Suif.....pipes..	226
Cuirs de bœuf, secs .....nombre..	500	Id.....boucauts..	2,454
Cuirs de bœuf, salés .....id....	11,695	Maïs .....sacs..	1,214
Laine.....balles..	7,037	Blé.....id....	704
Peaux de mouton.....id....	352	Graine de lin.....id....	15,155
Cuirs divers.....id....	7	Langues .....boîtes..	2,597
Os et cendre d'os .....tonnes..	121	Os et cendre d'os.....sacs..	11
Id.....sacs..	1,058	Viande en conserve.....boîtes..	40
Cornes.....id....	82,248	Sang séché .....sacs..	1,727
Sang, séché.....sacs..	379	Brésil:	
Espagne:		Tasajo .....balles..	43,675
Cuirs de bœuf, secs .....nombre..	5,112	Id .....tonnes..	3,497
Cuirs de bœuf, salés.....id....	187	Suif.....pipes..	50
Tasajo.....balles..	200	Id .....boucauts..	130
Id.....tonnes..	30	Farine .....sacs..	9,000
Suif.....pipes..	25	Son.....id....	200
Id .....boucauts..	600	Maïs .....id....	8,576
Italie:		Graines pour oiseaux .....id....	100
Cuirs de bœuf, secs.....nombre..	2,533	Langues .....boîtes..	6
Cuirs de bœuf, salés .....id....	499	Moutons .....têtes..	860
Crin .....balles..	38	Cuba:	
Laine.....id....	22	Tasajo .....balles..	28,833
Peaux de mouton .....id....	377	Id.....tonnes..	1,731
Cuirs divers.....id....	58	Chili:	
Tasajo .....id....	150	Suif.....pipes..	50
Suif.....pipes..	713	Id .....boucauts..	300
Id.....boucauts..	100	Farine .....sacs..	730
Cornes.....id....	2,300	Maïs .....id....	150
Belgique:		Graines pour oiseaux .....id....	50
Cuirs de bœuf, secs.....nombre..	267	Graisse .....cuarterolas..	650
Cuirs de bœuf, salés.....id....	32,873	Id.....boîtes..	250
Crin.....balles..	15	Îles Malvines:	
Laine.....id....	1,926	Maïs .....sacs....	33

VÉNÉZUÉLA.

LA NOUVELLE CONSTITUTION.

La nouvelle Constitution du Vénézuéla, la quinzième depuis son existence, vient d'être promulguée; elle contient les articles suivants qui concernent surtout les étrangers:

Une loi déterminera les droits et devoirs des étrangers.

Si les étrangers se mêlent aux disputes politiques ils auront les mêmes responsabilitiés que les Vénézuéliens.

En aucun cas des nationaux ou étrangers n'auront droit à des indemnités pour expropriation, si cette dernière n'a été ordonnée par les autorités légales agissant comme telles.

Le Gouvernement du Vénézuéla s'interdit de faire avec d'autres nations des traités qui seraient en contradiction avec les principes des deux articles précédents.

Le recrutement forcé pour le service de l'armée est aboli et ledit service sera organisé conformément à la loi.

L'esclavage est proscrit pour toujours. Des esclaves qui viendraient fouler le sol vénézuélien seront libres de suite.

Les attributions du Pouvoir Exécutif fédéral seront les suivantes:

L'admission ou le refus des étrangers au service de la République;

La prohibition du territoire national aux étrangers sans domicile fixe dans le pays et leur expulsion;

La prohibition du territoire de la République aux moines ou religieux étrangers, quelle que soit leur religion, l'ordre et la hiérarchie auxquelles ils appartiennent.

Dans les traités internationaux la clause suivante sera insérée:

"Tous différends seront soumis à l'arbitrage sans avoir recours aux armes."

Aucun contrat d'intérêt public fait par le Gouvernement, les municipalités ou d'autres autorités publiques, ne sera assigné entièrement ou en partie à un Gouvernement étranger et, dans ces contrats, la clause suivante, même si elle n'y figure pas, y sera incorporée:

"Tous doutes ou controverses, de quelque nature qu'ils soient et qui seront soulevés par le présent contrat, et que les contractants ne pourront résoudre à l'amiable, seront tranchés par le Tribunal compétent du Vénézuéla conformément aux lois dudit pays et ne pourront, en aucun cas, faire l'objet de réclamations internationales."

Toutes les Compagnies qui se formeront pour exécuter lesdits contrats seront vénézuéliennes et devront établir leur siège social dans le pays.

La législation nationale comprendra une "Loi de Nations;" mais ses dispositions ne seront pas invoquées en opposition à la constitution ou aux lois de la République.

RÉOUVERTURE À LA NAVIGATION DU GOLFE DE MARACAÏBO ET DU RIO ZULIA.

Aux termes d'un décret en date du 11 mai dernier, rendu par le président de la République du Vénézuéla, le golfe de Maracaïbo et le Rio

Zulia viennent d'être rouverts à la navigation, à l'exception du territoire compris entre le Guyabo et Port-Villamijar, que dessert une voie ferrée dont le général CASTRO est le principal actionnaire.

OUVERTURE DE CERTAINES DOUANES AU COMMERCE.

Par un décret en date du 23 mai dernier, les douanes de Cristobal Colón, Tucacas, Vela et Ciudad-Bolivar ont été ouvertes au commerce.

APPLICATION D'UNE SURTAXE DE 30 POUR CENT AUX MARCHANDISES TRANSBORDÉES DANS LES ANTILLES.

Un décret du Gouvernement vénézuélien, en date du 23 mai dernier, stipule que les marchandises transbordées dans les Antilles seront frappées, à leur entrée au Venezuela, de la surtaxe de 30 pour cent qui grevait seulement jusqu'ici les importations provenant des docks ou dépôts de ces îles.

ÉTABLISSEMENT D'UNE FABRIQUE DE PAPIER.

La "Gaceta Oficial" des Etats-Unis du Vénézuéla publie un décret relatif à un contrat conclu avec une maison de Caracas pour l'établissement d'une fabrique de papier dans le pays.

COMMERCE DES BICYCLETTES.

On importe très peu de bicyclettes dans les Républiques de l'Amérique centrale, du Guatémala, de San Salvador, du Honduras, du Nicaragua et de Costa Rica. Cependant tous ces pays, au moins en ce qui concerne les villes principales, semblent présenter un bon débouché pour les bicyclettes, bien que les routes soient généralement mauvaises et montueuses.

Il n'existe pas à proprement parler, dans ces pays, d'importateurs de bicyclettes, mais on y trouverait beaucoup de maisons avec lesquelles on pourrait entrer en relations d'affaires.

On prélève un droit à l'importation de 30 centavos par kilogramme, plus 9 centavos or de surtaxe (1 centavo a une valeur nominale de 0.05 franc; la valeur réelle du centavo papier ou argent est de 1.65 francs). Pour importer une bicyclette ordinaire d'un poids d'environ 11 kilogrammes, il faudrait donc payer un droit de 13.25 à 15 francs. Le Nicaragua prélève un droit d'environ 0.60 franc par kilogramme et le tiers de ce droit pour les bicyclettes d'enfants. Le droit de Costa Rica est le même que celui du Mexique, à savoir 31.25 francs par bicyclette. D'après un rapport consulaire allemand, il n'y aurait dans la nouvelle république de Panama pas plus d'une douzaine de bicyclettes; les routes y sont mauvaises et la chaleur trop grande.

Il est bon de ne pas perdre de vue ces marchés, l'attention des Allemands ayant été appelée sur ce sujet. Bien que la chaleur empêche de "pédaler," elle n'offre aucun obstacle à la marche en motocyclette, et des motocyclettes à moteur extrêmement puissant pourraient très bien être vendues.

O

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Brazil	Dezembargador Antonio Bezerra	Pará.
	Firmino da Silva	Florianopolis.
Chile	Señor Don Moisés Vargas	Santiago.
Colombia	Señor Don Rufino Gutiérrez	Bogotá.
Costa Rica	Señor Don Manuel Aragón	San José.
Dominican Republic	Señor Don José Gabriel García[b]	Santo Domingo.
Ecuador	Señor Don Francisco Andrade Marín	Quito.
Guatemala	Señor Don Antonio Batres Jáuregui	Guatemala City.
	Señor Don Rafael Montúfar	Guatemala City.
Haiti	Monsieur Georges Sylvain	Port au Prince.
Honduras	Señor Don E. Constantino Fiallos	Tegucigalpa.
Mexico	Señor Don Francisco L. de la Barra	City of Mexico.
	Señor Don Antonio García Cubas	City of Mexico.
	Señor Don Fernando Ferrari Pérez	City of Mexico.
Nicaragua	Señor Don José D. Gámez	Managua.
Paraguay	Señor Don José S. Decoud	Asunción.
Peru	Señor Don Alejandro Garland	Lima.
Salvador	Señor Dr. Don Salvador Gallegos	San Salvador.
Uruguay	Señor Don José I. Schiffiano	Montevideo.
Venezuela	Señor General Don Manuel Landaeta Rosales.	Caracas.
	Señor Don Francisco de Paula Alamo	Caracas.

[a] Honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.
[b] Corresponding member of the Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela.

LATIN-AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

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1415 I street NW., Washington, D. C.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

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Absent.

Bolivia.....Señor Don Ignacio Calderon,
"The Portner," Washington, D. C.

Brazil.....Mr. J. F. de Assis-Brasil,
Absent.

Chile.....Señor Don Joaquín Walker-Martínez,
Absent.

Costa Rica.....Señor Don Joaquín Bernardo Calvo,
1329 Eighteenth street NW., Washington, D. C.

Cuba.....Señor Don Gonzalo de Quesada,
1006 Sixteenth street NW., Washington, D. C.

Ecuador.....Señor Don Alfredo Baquerizo,
Absent.

Guatemala.....Señor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga,
Absent.

Haiti.....Mr. J. N. Léger,
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Nicaragua.....Señor Don Luis F. Corea,
Absent.

Paraguay.....Señor Don Cecilio Baez.
"The Normandie."

Peru.....Señor Don Manuel Álvarez Calderón,
1701 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

Salvador.....Señor Dr. Don Rafael S. Lopez,
Absent.

Uruguay.....Señor Dr. Don Eduardo Acevedo Diaz,
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1032 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

Brazil.....Mr. Alfredo de M. Gomes Ferreira,
1411 Hopkins street, Washington, D. C.

Colombia.....Dr. Thomas Herran.

Dominican Republic.....Mr. Henry G. K. Heath,
31–33 Broadway, New York City.

Ecuador.....Señor Dr. Serafin S. Wither,
11 Broadway, New York City.

Guatemala.....Señor Dr. Don Joáquin Yela,
4 Stone street, New York.

Nicaragua.....Señor Don Nicolas Veloz,
1626 Nineteenth street.

Venezuela.....Señor Don Augusto F. Pulido.
The Cochran.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Honduras.....Señor Dr. Don Salvodor Córdova,
4 Stone street, New York.

DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS:

WILLIAM WOODVILLE ROCKHILL.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Mexico	Powell Clayton, City of Mexico.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

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Bolivia	William B. Sorsby.
Brazil	David E. Thompson, Rio de Janeiro.
Chile	Henry L. Wilson, Santiago.
Colombia	W. W. Russell, Bogotá.
Costa Rica	William L. Merry, San José.
Cuba	Herbert G. Squiers, Havana.
Dominican Republic	Thomas C. Dawson, Santo Domingo.
Ecuador	Archibald J. Sampson, Quito.
Guatemala	Leslie Combs, Guatemala City.
Haiti	William F. Powell, Port au Prince.
Honduras	(See Guatemala.)
Nicaragua	(See Costa Rica.)
Paraguay	(See Uruguay.)
Peru	Irving B. Dudley, Lima.
Salvador	(See Costa Rica.)
Uruguay	William R. Finch, Montevideo.
Venezuela	Herbert W. Bowen, Caracas.

RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

		Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams (½ ounce)		5
Single postal cards, each		2
Double postal cards, each		4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces		1
Commercial papers	Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5
	Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Samples of merchandise	Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2
	Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Registration fee on letters and other articles		8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; *all* packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books *in unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

☞ Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.[a]		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.		
Argentine Republic	15 centavos	35	6 centavos	15	3 centavos	10	24 centavos	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15	20 centavos	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10		
Brazil	300 reis	35	100 reis	10	50 reis	5	400 reis	200 reis.
Chile	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Colombia	20 centavos	50	4 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Costa Rica	10 centimos	25	3 centimos	7½	2 centimos	5	10 centimos	5 centimos.
Cuba[b]								
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos	25	3 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos
Ecuador	10 centavos	50	2 centavos	10				
Falkland Islands	4 pence	40	1 penny	15	1 penny	10	2 pence	2½ pence.
Guatemala	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Haiti	10 centièmes de gourde.	50	3 centièmes de gourde.	15	2 centièmes de gourde.	10	2 centièmes de gourde.	5 centièmes de gourde.
Honduras	15 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Honduras, British	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	2 cents	10	10 cents	6 cents.
Mexico	5 centavos		5 centavos		1 centavo		10 centavos	5 centavos.
Nicaragua	15 centavos	50	5 centavos	15	5 centavos	10	10 centavos	10 centavos.
Paraguay	40 centavos	50	8 centavos	15	8 centavos	10	40 centavos	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15		
Porto Rico[b]								
Salvador via Panama	11 centavos	55	3 centavos	15	3 centavos	15	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10		
Uruguay	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Venezuela	50 centimos	50	15 centimos	15	10 centimos	10	50 centimos	25 centimos.
British Guiana	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	1 cent	5		
Dutch Guiana	25 cents Dutch	50	7½ cents Dutch	15	5 cents Dutch	10	10 cents Dutch	10 cents Dutch.
French Guiana	25 centimes		10 centimes		5 centimes		25 centimes	10 centimes.

[a] The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.
[b] United States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAILS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	Ft. in.	*Ft.*	*Ft.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
Bolivia	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—
- Buenos Ayres.
- Cordoba.
- Rosario.

BOLIVIA—
- La Paz.

BRAZIL—
- Bahia.
- Para.
- Pernambuco.
- Rio de Janeiro.
- Santos.

CHILE—
- Antofagasta.
- Arica.
- Coquimbo.
- Iquique.
- Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—
- Barranquilla.
- Bogotá.
- Cartagena.
- Colón (Aspinwall).
- Medellin.
- Panama.

COSTA RICA—
- Puerto Limon.
- Punta Arenas.
- San José.

CUBA—
- Cienfuegos.
- Habana.
- Santiago.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—
- Puerto Plata.
- Samana.
- Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—
- Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—
- Guatemala.

HAITI—
- Cape Haitien.
- Port au Prince.

HONDURAS—
- Ceiba.
- Puerto Cortes.
- Tegucigalpa.
- Utila.

MEXICO—
- Acapulco.
- Chihuahua.
- Ciudad Juarez.
- Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
- Durango.
- Ensenada.
- La Paz.
- Matamoros.
- Mazatlan.
- Mexico.
- Monterey.
- Nogales.
- Nuevo Laredo.
- Progreso.
- Saltillo.
- Tampico.
- Tuxpan.
- Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—
- Managua.
- San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—
- Asunción.

PERU—
- Callao.

SALVADOR—
- San Salvador.

URUGUAY—
- Colonia.
- Montevideo.
- Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—
- La Guayra.
- Maracaibo.
- Puerto Cabello.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Florida	Apalachicola.
	Fernandina.
	Pensacola.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Bangor.
	Portland.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Virginia	Norfolk.

BOLIVIA.

California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Missouri	Kansas City.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.

BRAZIL.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Calais.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Richmond.

CHILE.

California	San Francisco.
Georgia	Savannah.
Hawaii	Honolulu.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Washington	Port Townsend.
	Tacoma.

COLOMBIA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Virginia	Norfolk.

COSTA RICA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Colorado	Denver.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.

COSTA RICA—Continued.

Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.

CUBA.

Alabama	Mobile.
Florida	Jacksonville.
	Key West.
	Pensacola.
	Tampa.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Arecibo.
	Mayaguez.
	San Juan.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Florida	Jacksonville.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Aguadilla.
	Arecibo.
	Humacao.
	Mayaguez.
	Ponce.
	San Juan.
	Vieques.

ECUADOR.

California	Los Angeles.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Montana	Butte.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
South Carolina	Charleston.
Tennessee	Nashville.
Virginia	Norfolk.

GUATEMALA.

Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Washington	Seattle.

HAITI.

Alabama	Mobile.
Georgia	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Maine	Bangor.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
North Carolina	Wilmington.
Porto Rico	Mayaguez.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

HONDURAS.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Texas	Galveston.
Washington	Seattle.

MEXICO.	
Alabama	Mobile.
Arizona	Naco.
	Nogales.
	Phoenix.
	Tucson.
	Yuma.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Colorado	Denver.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.
Missouri	Kansas City.
	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
Philippine Islands	Manila.
Porto Rico	San Juan.
Texas	Brownsville.
	Eagle Pass.
	El Paso.
	Galveston.
	Laredo.
	Rio Grande City.
	Sabine Pass.
	San Antonio.
Virginia	Norfolk.

NICARAGUA.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	Los Angeles.
	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	St. Louis.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Ponce.
	San Juan.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Newport News.
Washington	Seattle.

PARAGUAY.	
Alabama	Mobile.
Delaware	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	Washington.
Georgia	Savannah.

PARAGUAY—Continued.	
Illinois	Chicago.
Indiana	Indianapolis.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Missouri	Kansas City.
	St. Louis.
New Jersey	Newark.
	Trenton.
New York	Buffalo.
	New York City.
	Rochester.
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.

PERU.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
District of Columbia	Washington.
Hawaii	Honolulu.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	San Juan.

SALVADOR.	
California	San Diego.
	San Francisco.
New York	New York City.

URUGUAY.	
Alabama	Mobile.
California	San Francisco.
Florida	Apalachicola.
	Fernandina.
	Pensacola.
	St. Augustine.
Georgia	Brunswick.
	Savannah.
Illinois	Chicago.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maine	Bangor.
	Calais.
	Portland.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Mississippi	Scranton.
New York	New York City.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Manila.
South Carolina	Charleston.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.
	Richmond.

VENEZUELA.	
California	Los Angeles.
	San Francisco.
Florida	Pensacola.
Illinois	Chicago.
Iowa	Des Moines.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Michigan	Detroit.
Minnesota	St. Paul.
New Jersey	Jersey City.
New York	New York City
Ohio	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
Porto Rico	Arecibo.
	Mayaguez.
	Ponce.
	San Juan.
Texas	Galveston.
Virginia	Norfolk.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States.

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Quintal (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras. (*See* Cuadra.)
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, United States of America, and Venezuela.

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Costa Rica—The land, its resources and its people. By Richard Villafranca. New York, 1895. 139 pages. 8° (paper). Sent upon proper application.

NOTE.—Senate documents, listed above, containing reports of the various International American Congresses, may also be obtained through members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

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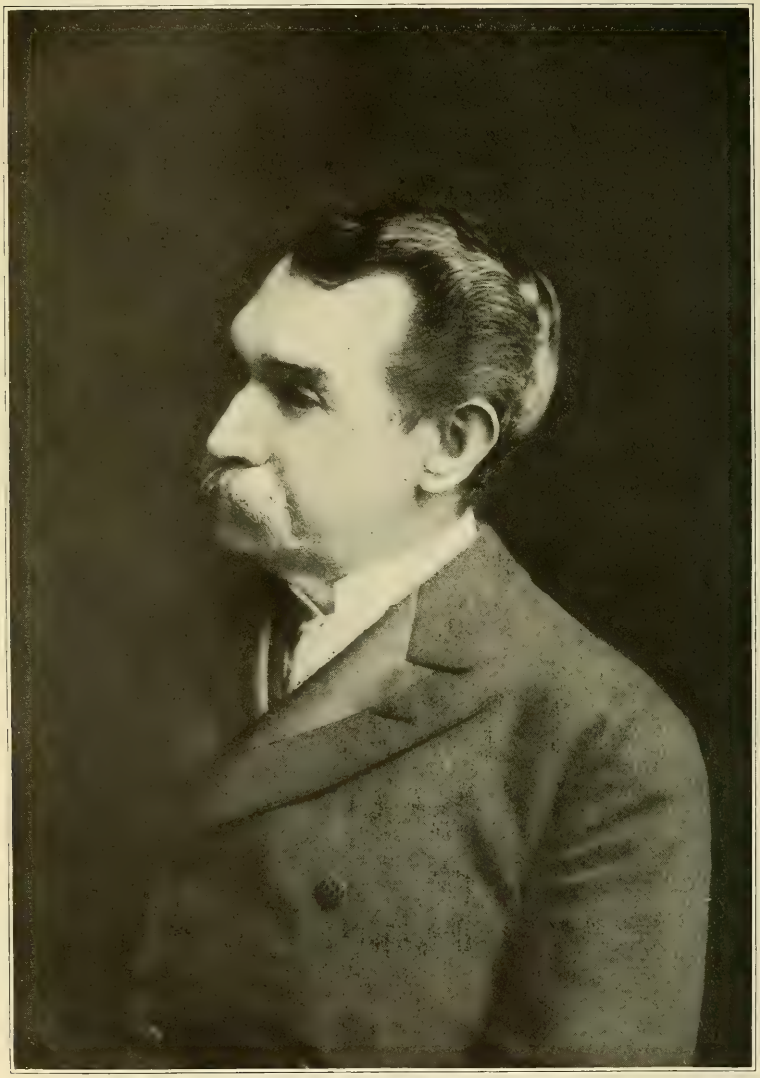
VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE JULY 1, 1904.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.	Gold	Peso	$0.965	Gold—Argentine ($4.824) and ½ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.403	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
Central American States— Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons ($9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador	Silver	Peso	.403	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo ($1.825), doubloon ($3.650), and condor ($7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
Colombia	Silver	Peso	.403	Gold—Condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Cuba	Gold	Peso	.926	Gold—Centen ($5.017), alphonse ($4.823). Silver—Peso.
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold—10 sucres ($4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
Haiti	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
Mexico	Silver	Dollar	.438	Gold—Dollar ($0.983), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Peru	Gold	Sol	.487	Gold—Libra ($4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.



SEÑOR DON TOMÁS HERRÁN.

Boletín Mensual

DE LA

Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

Vol. XVII. SEPTIEMBRE DE 1904. No. 3.

EL FALLECIMIENTO DEL SEÑOR DON TOMÁS HERRÁN, REPRESENTANTE DIPLOMÁTICO DE COLOMBIA EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

Con el fallecimiento del Señor Don Tomás Herrán, Representante diplomático de la República de Colombia en los Estados Unidos de América—suceso infausto que ocurrió el miércoles 31 del pasado agosto, en el Sanatorio denominado de Loomis, en Liberty, New York—ha sufrido su país, y en general la América latina—podría decirse con razón la estirpe toda española—una pérdida de gran tamaño. Pertenecía el finado á una de las grandes familias del Nuevo Mundo. Su padre el General Don Pedro Alcántara Herrán, campeón de la independencia de su país, peleó con éxito en las batallas de la patria, cubriéndose de gloria en Junín y en Ayacucho. El Mariscal Sucre lo apellidaba altamente "el húsar de Ayacucho," aludiendo á sus proezas en aquella jornada, y las del cuerpo de soldados que conducía á la victoria.

Bajo la influencia de aquel grande hombre, que fué Presidente de la República de 1841 á 1845, y después, dos veces (de 1847 á 1849, y de 1855 á 1863) Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Colombia en los Estados Unidos de América, se formó el alma y el carácter del distinguido personaje á que este artículo se refiere. Con aquel vino á Washington, por primera vez, cuando apenas tenía 4 años (el Señor Herrán nació en Colombia en 1843); y fué en Washington donde recibió su educación, graduándose en su día con grandes honores en el Colegio de Georgetown.

Hombre de gran saber, de despejada inteligencia, de cultura intelectual notable, versado en los clásicos, dueño á la perfección de cuatro lenguas, acostumbrado desde los días de la adolescencia al manejo de los negocios y á la seriedad que éstos imponen, buen católico, buen hijo, buen marido, buen padre, buen servidor de su patria, conocedor del mundo por donde había viajado extensamente, admirador de los Estados Unidos de América en que se había criado, y donde vivió y creció en los tempestuosos tiempos de la guerra civil, y antes y después de ella, ofrecía en consorcio admirable las cualidades necesarias para representar dignamente la generosa nación que, aún al alzarse contra España y echarse en la revolución que condujo á la independencia, revolución que partió de las clases altas, las más educadas, las verdaderamente privilegiadas, obedeció más bien á la majestad de los principios, que al dolor y los rencores de agravios personales.

El Señor HERRÁN empezó su carrera diplomática, sirviendo de Agregado á la Legación de Colombia en Londres. Después de eso representó á su país en distintas ocasiones en París, en Lima, y en Hamburgo. Tuvo mucho que hacer toda su vida con el proyecto de la construcción de un canal para barcos al través del istmo de Panamá; y en 22 de enero de 1902, sirviendo en Washington como Encargado de negocios *ad interim*, y con el carácter de Plenipotenciario autorizado especialmente para ello por el Gobierno de Colombia, concluyó, con el Honorable Señor JOHN HAY, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, la convención que oportunamente publicó el BOLETÍN,[a] que aseguraba con considerable provecho para Colombia la construcción de la referida vía de comunicación, y que de haberse aprobado, hay razón para creer habría también robustecido, y hecho tal vez inquebrantable, la integridad territorial de aquella República.

Una afección pulmonar, agravada tal vez en sus efectos, por las ansiedades consecuentes á la situación creada para él, y para su país, por la negativa del Senado colombiano á aprobar la convención antes mencionada, le arrebató la existencia.

EL FALLECIMIENTO DEL SEÑOR VOLNEY W. FOSTER.

Tiene también el BOLETÍN la necesidad de hacer constar en sus páginas el lamentable fallecimiento del Señor VOLNEY W. FOSTER, ocurrido en Chicago, Illinois, el 15 de agosto último.

Á más de haber sido Mr. FOSTER uno de los hombres de negocios más conocidos en los Estados Unidos de América, donde había asociado su nombre, su capital, su inteligencia y su actividad á diversas em-

[a] En castellano, páginas 513 y siguientes, y en inglés, páginas 356 y siguientes, del número correspondiente á febrero de 1903.

presas de importancia y provecho, le cupo representar á su país, como lo hizo con grande honor, en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional de las naciones de América, que se celebró en la capital de México, en el invierno de 1901 á 1902, y á la que concurrió con el carácter de Delegado.

Este último hecho, y los servicios que prestó en aquella Asamblea á la causa simbolizada con el vocablo un tanto impropio, aunque aceptado, de "panamericanismo," imponen el deber de dedicar á la memoria del Señor FOSTER una expresión de respeto.

Hubo en la Conferencia antedicha diez y nueve Comisiones permanentes, y en cuatro de ellas, todas de importancia y de gran trabajo, figuró Mr. FOSTER. Fué Presidente de la que tuvo por objeto la "Reorganización de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas;" y miembro de las denominadas de "Transportes marítimos y fluviales," de "Reglamentos sanitarios panamericanos," y de "Canal Interocéanico." Allí dejó probadas las altas dotes de su espíritu, recibiendo á manos llenas el aplauso y la estimación de sus compañeros.

Bajó á la tumba el Señor FOSTER cuando á penas contaba 56 años de edad.

Detrás de si en su propio país ha dejado un buen nombre; pero entre los pueblos del denominado origen latino ha dejado también un recuerdo, no fácil de borrar, de su espíritu de justicia, y del respeto con que siempre se ocupó de cuanto á ellos pertenecía.

LAUDO DE S. M. EL REY DE ITALIA EN LA CUESTIÓN DE LÍMITES ENTRE EL BRASIL Y LA GUAYANA INGLESA.

[Traducción.]

Nos, Víctor Manuel III, por la gracia de Dios y la voluntad de la nación Rey de Italia, arbitrador nombrado para decidir la cuestión de la frontera entre la Guayana inglesa y el Brasil;

Por cuanto S. M. El Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, Emperador de la India, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, convinieron por el tratado que se firmó en Londres el 6 de noviembre de 1901, en invitarnos á decidir como arbitrador la cuestión de la frontera entre la Guayana británica y el Brasil, y nos, por nuestra parte, aceptamos la tarea de definir dicho límite;

Y por cuanto las Altas Partes Contratantes se comprometieron en el antedicho tratado, que fué ratificado en Río de Janeiro en 28 de enero de 1902, á aceptar nuestro laudo como determinacíon definitiva, completa y perfecta de la cuestión sometida á nuestro examen; y nos, en el deseo de corresponder á la confianza de ambas partes, hemos exami-

nado atentamente todas las memorias y documentos que se nos han presentado, y tenido en cuenta y pesado todas las razones en que cada una funda sus respectivas pretensiones;

Visto y examinado todo, y considerando:

Que el descubrimiento de nuevas vías comerciales en regiones que no pertenecen á ningún Estado, no puede ser por sí mismo título ó razón eficaz para que la soberanía de dichas regiones se adquiera por el Estado, de que son ciudadanos los individuos que en su carácter privado efectuaron el descubrimiento;

Que para adquirir soberanía sobre regiones que no están bajo el dominio de ningún Estado, es indispensable efectuar la ocupación de aquellas en nombre del Estado á cuya dominación se intenta someterlas;

Que la referida ocupación no puede estimarse efectuada sino cuando lo ha sido de una manera efectiva, permanente y no interrumpida, en nombre del Estado, sin que pueda bastar la simple afirmación de los derechos de soberanía, ó la manifestación del intento de hacer efectiva la ocupación;

Que la posesión efectiva de una parte de una región, aunque sea título eficaz para adquirir soberanía sobre el todo de esta última, cuando ella constituya una unidad material, no puede serlo en modo alguno cuando la región de que se trata, ya sea por su extensión, ya sea por su configuración física no puede reputarse que constituya de hecho la referida unidad;

Que en consecuencia, y considerado todo debidamente, se hace imposible mantener que el Portugal primero, y el Brasil después, hayan tomado posesión efectiva de todo el territorio en cuestión, aunque sí pueda reconocerse, sin embargo, que lo han hecho de algunos lugares del mismo, ejercitando en ellos derechos de soberanía;

Y considerando, además:

Que aunque el fallo arbitral pronunciado el 3 de octubre de 1899 por el Tribunal Anglo-Americano que determinó la frontera entre la Gran Bretaña y Venezuela, atribuyó á la primera el territorio que es objeto de la presente disputa, ese hecho no puede causar estado respecto del Brasil y contra él, por la razón de que él no fué parte en aquel juicio;

Que, no obstante esto, el derecho de la Gran Bretaña, á quien la Colonia perteneció anteriormente, está basado en el ejercicio, por parte de la Compañía Holandesa de las Indias Occidentales, de derechos de jurisdicción sobre el territorio, pues la citada Compañía, provista del poder soberano del Gobierno holandés, ejerció autoridad soberana sobre algunos de los lugares de la zona en cuestión, reglamentando el comercio que de largo tiempo atrás venían haciendo los holandeses, disciplinándolo y sujetándolo á las órdenes del Gobernador de la Colonia, y obteniendo que los indígenas reconociesen parcialmente el poder del mismo;

Que esos actos de autoridad y jurisdicción respecto á los comerciantes y á las tribus nativas continuaron ejecutándose en nombre de la soberanía británica, cuando la Gran Bretaña entró en posesión de la Colonia perteneciente á los holandeses;

Que esta afirmación efectiva de derechos de jurisdicción soberana fué poco á poco desarrollándose, sin encontrar nunca contradicción, llegando gradualmente á ser aceptada por las tribus indias independientes que habitaban aquellas regiones, y que no podían estimarse sujetas á la dominación efectiva de la soberanía portuguesa, primero, y después, brasilera;

Que en virtud de este desenvolvimiento sucesivo del poder jurisdiccional se efectuó la adquisición de la soberanía, por parte de Holanda primero, y después por parte de la Gran Bretaña, de una cierta porción del territorio en disputa;

Que pesados y apreciados su justo valor los documentos que se nos han presentado, no resulta de ellos que haya títulos históricos ó jurídicos en qué fundar derechos de soberanía bien determinados ó definidos á favor de una ú otra de las potencias contendientes, sobre el todo del territorio en cuestión, sino tan solamente sobre unas partes del mismo;

Que el límite de la zona de territorio sobre que debe estimarse establecido el derecho de soberanía de la una ó de la otra de las dos Altas Partes, no puede ser fijado con precisión; y

Que tampoco puede decidirse con seguridad que el derecho del Brasil es mejor que el de la Gran Bretaña.

En este estado de las cosas, y siendo nos llamados á fijar la línea fronteriza entre los dominios de las dos potencias, convencidos como nos hallamos de que en el estado actual del conocimiento geográfico de la región no es posible dividir el territorio en disputa en dos partes iguales en extensión y valor, y se impone la necesidad de partirlo teniendo en cuenta las líneas trazadas por la naturaleza, y de dar la preferencia á la línea que siendo mejor determinada en toda su extension, se preste más á una repartición equitativa del territorio en disputa.

Por tales motivos decidimos como sigue:

La frontera entre la Guayana inglesa y el Brasil queda fijada por una línea que parte del Monte Jacontipú (Yakontipu); sigue hacia el el Este por el divisor de las aguas hasta el nacimiento del río Ireng (Mahú); baja por el curso de este río hasta la confluencia con el Tacutú; sube el Tacutú hasta su nacimiento, donde se reune con la línea fronteriza establecida por la declaración adjunta al tratado de arbitramento firmado en Londres el 6 de noviembre de 1901, por las dos Altas Partes contendientes. (Véase el anexo dibujo demostrativo.)

Por virtud de esta determinación, toda la parte de la zona en disputa que se encuentra al oriente de la línea fronteriza que aquí se establece,

pertenecerá á la Gran Bretaña, y toda la que se encuentra al occidente pertenecerá al Brasil.

El límite á lo largo de los ríos Ireng-Mahú y Tacutú, queda fijado en el *filum aqua* (Thalweg) de los mismos; y ambos ríos estarán abiertos á la libre navegación de los dos Estados limítrofes.

Si el curso de las aguas se dividiere en otras ramas, la frontera seguirá por el *filum aqua* (Thalweg) de la rama más al oriente.

Dado en Roma á 6 de junio de 1904.

VITTORIO EMMANUELE.

COSTO DEL GOBIERNO EN DIFERENTES PAÍSES.

El Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo ha publicado un Boletín del que resulta el costo del Gobierno, per capita, en los países que le explican, como sigue:

Nueva Zelanda	$33.38	Cuba	$12.40
Australia	37.69	Portugal	11.45
Gran Bretaña	21.39	Holanda	11.40
Francia	17.84	España	10.09
Bélgica	17.40	Suecia	9.54
Paraguay	17.30	Imperio Alemán	9.45
Austria-Hungria	14.27	Dominio del Canadá	9.30
República Argentina	12.68	Estados Unidos de América	7.97

RECEPCIÓN OFICIAL DEL MINISTRO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA EN PANAMÁ.

Se cambiaron los siguientes discursos en la recepción oficial, en la ciudad de Panamá, el 22 de julio de 1904, del Honorable Señor JOHN BARRETT como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de América en la República de aquel nombre:

DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR BARRETT.

EXCELENCIA: El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América me ha hecho el honor de nombrarme Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca de la República de Panamá, y tengo la honra de presentar á Vuestra Excelencia mis cartas credenciales junto con las letras de retiro de mi distinguido predecesor el Honorable Señor W. I. BUCHANAN.

Al presentar á Vuestra Excelencia estas credenciales, estoy autorizado para manifestaros, y, por vuestro órgano al pueblo de Panamá, el interés personal directo que anima al Presidente de los Estados Unidos, en su carácter de Jefe de aquel Gobierno, por el buen éxito administrativo y estabilidad, así como también por el bienestar de esta nueva República. Los informes de vuestros comisionados fiscales, á quienes

tuve el placer de presentar al Presidente, y de vuestro Plenipotenciaro en Washington, pueden confirmar este mensaje.

Demás me parece aseguraros que no sólo procuraré desempeñar fielmente mis funciones como representante del Presidente y Gobierno americano, sino que me esforzaré en contribuir por todo medio al progreso y bienestar de Panamá, en cuanto sea consistente con el puesto que ocupo. Venido aquí sin prejuicio alguno y sin ánimo de favorecer ni combatir determinados intereses de personas ó partidos, mi deber no es otro que el de cumplir la misión, con espíritu de justicia y legalidad, que se me ha confiado, sin perjuicio de nadie. Es mi deseo el ser amigo de Panamá al mismo tiempo que soy agente de los Estados Unidos.

En la construcción del canal tenemos un interés común. Nuestras responsabilidades para con el mundo son hasta cierto punto mutuas. No es exageración el manifestar que los ojos del mundo están fijos en el Istmo como no lo están sobre ningún otro punto de los que disfrutan de los beneficios de la paz. La apertura de esta gigantesca vía marítima cambiará el mapa comercial de los altos mares; y el comercio se ha dicho es la savia fecunda de las naciones.

Los resultados que han de reportar Europa, Ásia y Australia apenas son inferiores á los que han de derivar los Estados Unidos y Panamá. El resultado de este beneficio con respecto á Centro y Sur América puede ser aún mayor que el que obtengan los Estados Unidos.

No solamente las costas atlánticas y pacíficas de los Estados Unidos llegarán á más íntimo contacto, sino también las costas de Oriente y Occidente de México, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua y Costa Rica. Más aún, es del todo probable que Colombia, debido al establecimiento de comunicación directa por mar entre sus costas del Caribe y Pacífico, sentirá la pronta influencia del canal en mucho mayor grado que cualquiera otra nación, excepto Panamá. Esta obra dará nueva vida á Chile, Perú, Bolivia, Ecuador, é indirectamente, debido al aumento de prosperidad de estos Estados hermanos, nuevo vigor á la Argentina, Brasil y Venezuela.

Las relaciones muy especiales que existen entre los Estados Unidos y Panamá, como resultado de la intimidad geográfica de la República de Panamá y la Zona del Canal, desarrollan muchos problemas de jurisdicción, administración y relaciones generales, sin precedentes. En consecuencia, no sólo hay necesidad especial de que los funcionarios de los Estados Unidos y Panamá desplieguen paciencia y meditación recíproca en las negociaciones, sino que el mundo entero tenga paciencia y reserve su fallo final sobre nuestros actos hasta que el período experimental haya pasado.

En conclusión, sirvo de vocero al sentimiento sincero de mi Gobierno y mis conciudadanos al congratular á Vuestra Excelencia por el progreso práctico que Panamá ha alcanzado como miembro el más nuevo

de la familia de las naciones. Los Estados Unidos de América desean á Panamá toda la prosperidad, estabilidad y paz que ella merece como teatro de la empresa material más gigantesca que jamás ha acometido el mundo. Ojalá que sus primeros pasos como nación independiente sean guiados con tanta felicidad que auguren su permanente bienestar é integridad.

DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA.

Señor Ministro: Os habéis servido poner en mis manos las Letras de retiro del Honorable Señor W. I. Buchanan, distinguido caballero que tan grato recuerdo ha dejado entre nosotros, así como la Carta que os acredita con el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de América ante el Gobierno panameño. Os habéis servido á la vez manifestarme, y por mi conducto al pueblo panameño, el interés que despliega el Excelentísimo señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos por el bienestar y estabilidad del nuevo Estado, y la línea de conducta que bienintencionadamente os proponéis seguir en cumplimiento de vuestro encargo. También os habéis servido exponer vuestro concepto en cuanto á la manera cómo deben proceder los empleados al servicio de uno y otro Gobierno para resolver los problemas intricados que habrán de surgir en materia de jurisdicción administrativa por razón de la intimidad geográfica de la República de Panamá con la Zona del Canal.

Indudablemente que la misión que se os ha encomendado es en estos momentos de excepcional importancia, por cuanto sois el llamado á intervenir en la aplicación estricta del Tratado de 18 de noviembre de 1903, sobre apertura de un canal marítimo por territorio istmeño. Por ese pacto internacional concedió la República de Panamá al poderoso Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, con la más absoluta confianza, todo lo que se creyó indispensable para llevar á cima tan magna obra, que es una necesidad del mundo, y por lo mismo me prometo y espero que, dentro de los límites de esa concesión, tanto vuestro Gobierno como el mío, cumplirán fielmente sus mutuas obligaciones y respetarán sus derechos recíprocos, á fin de disipar hasta la más ligera sombra de tendencias opuestas al espíritu y letra del pacto que ha unido para siempre á la gran Nación americana con el más pequeño y joven Estado de nuestro Continente: no de otro modo se llevaría á la práctica la plausible idea que alienta vuestro Gobierno en beneficio del bienestar y estabilidad de la nueva República.

Dignaos aceptar los más sinceros votos que hago por el acrecentamiento de la prosperidad de la República de los Estados Unidos y de su digno Jefe, y mi más vehemente anhelo porque vuestra permanencia en el Istmo os sea del todo grata, y porque vuestra acción diplomática logre dejar en pos de sí huella imperecedera de equidad y justicia.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

POBLACIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA HASTA 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1903.

La Oficina Demográfica del Ministerio de Interior ha terminado el estudio del crecimiento vegetativo é inmigratorio de la población de la República hasta 31 de diciembre de 1903, dando como resultado que en dicha fecha el país tenía una población de 5,160,986 habitantes, dividida así:

Capital	891,268	Jujuy	54,830
Buenos Aires	1,251,439	Misiones	37,147
Santa Fe	599,058	Formosa	5,985
Entre Ríos	359,546	Chaco	13,400
Corrientes	293,477	La Pampa	49,512
Córdoba	447,512	Neuquen	17,424
San Luís	95,513	Río Negro	18,035
Santiago	185,006	Chubut	8,755
Mendoza	155,093	Santa Cruz	1,717
San Juan	98,776	Tierra del Fuego	1,063
Rioja	80,804	Los Andes	2,095
Catanarca	101,761		
Tucumán	257,427	Total	5,160,986
Salta	134,343		

El exceso de nacimientos en 1903 ha sido de 94,462, y los inmigrantes internados en el mismo año alcanzaron á 37,524.

DERECHOS DE ADUANA RECAUDADOS EN BUENOS AIRES DEL 1° DE ENERO HASTA EL 30 DE JULIO DE 1904.

[De "La Nación," núm. 11023.]

La aduana de la capital ha recaudado desde el 1° de enero hasta el 30 de julio de 1904, por derechos de importación y exportación, la suma de $49,707,836.70, moneda nacional, y $2,840,164.68, oro sellado. Comparada la recaudación en lo que va del corriente año con la de igual fecha del anterior, da una diferencia á favor del presente de 1,594,873.15 pesos.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR ARGENTINO CORRESPONDIENTE AL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1904.

[De "La Prensa" núm. 12,387.]

La importación está representada por las siguientes totales:

	Oro.
Mercaderías sujetas á derechos	$73,029.626
Mercaderías libres de derechos	18,639,181
Total	91,668,807

La exportación arroja los siguientes resultados:

	Oro.
Productos con derechos	$47,528,918
Productos sin derechos	96,830,220
Total	144,359,138

En total, el comercio exterior argentino en el primer semestre del año actual importa:

	Oro.
Importación	$91,668,807
Exportación	144,359,138
Total	236,027,945

En igual semestre del año 1903 los totales fueron estos:

	Oro.
Importación	$61,902,153
Exportación	128,819,682
Total	190,721,835

Comparados los dos semestres resulta una diferencia á favor del año actual de $45,306,110 oro.

La importación ha aumentado en pesos 29,766,654 oro, y la exportación en pesos 15,539,456 oro.

Según la estadística oficial, la importación de metálico en el semestre fué de $19,291,857 pesos, con $988,828 de aumento sobre el semestre del año de 1903, y la exportación de $918,920, con aumento de $104,947 sobre el semestre del año de 1903.

El valor de $144,359,138 oro de la exportación corresponde á los siguientes países de destino:

	Oro.		Oro.
Africa	$2,908,075	Italia	$1,428,769
Alemania	17,632,407	Países Bajos	1,549,826
Bélgica	10,450,638	Paraguay	156,961
Bolivia	329,191	Reino Unido	18,060,341
Brasil	4,964,818	Uruguay	1,996,979
Cuba	29,255	Otros destinos	5,386,862
Chile	633,563	Á órdenes	53,145,723
España	882,320	Total	144,359,138
Estados Unidos	5,134,711		
Francia	19,668,699		

Comparadas las cifras de este semestre con las de igual período de 1903, se nota que ha habido aumento en las exportaciones á los siguientes países:

Alemania, por $1,322,626 oro; Brasil, $909,116; los Estados Unidos, $389,971; Paraguay, $42,248; cargas á órdenes, $25,132,393.

En cambio ha disminuído la exportación á los siguientes países:

Africa, en $3,129,557; Bélgica, $1,589,395; Bolivia, $34,871; Cuba, $73,099; Chile, $81,946; España, $67,791; Francia, $1,084,093; Italia, $538,242; Países Bajos, $1,205,049; Reino Unido, $932,304; Uruguay, $332,813; otros destinos. $3,187,738.

El valor de las cargas despachadas á órdenes y cuyo destino ignora el Gobierno argentino, asciende á $53,145,725 oro, en sólo seis meses.

El importe de $91,668,807 oro de la importación en el semestre corresponde á los siguientes países de procedencia:

África	$18,453	Estados Unidos	$11,152,085
Alemania	12,260,026	Francia	8,479,781
Bélgica	4,365,989	Italia	10,396,647
Bolivia	53,322	Países Bajos	447,679
Brasil	3,215,795	Paraguay	897,506
Cuba	317,791	Reino Unido	32,149,850
Chile	172,224	Uruguay	450,616
España	2,397,753	Otras procedencias	4,893,290

Las importaciones procedentes de África han disminuído, comparadas con las del semestre de 1903, en $379, y las del Uruguay en $1,272 oro.

En cambio han aumentado las importaciones procedentes de los siguientes países:

Alemania	$4,409,723	Estados Unidos	$4,003,163
Bélgica	1,970,601	Francia	2,457,005
Bolivia	11,004	Italia	3,136,589
Brasil	410,595	Países Bajos	108,932
Cuba	142,487	Paraguay	329,015
Chile	57,604	Reino Unido	10,568,934
España	537,658	Otras procedencias	1,624,905

PRODUCCIÓN DE CEREALES EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1904.

Al terminar el primer semestre de 1904, se encontró que, como se había previsto por muchos, la exportación de cereales en la República, en el período mencionado, puede llamarse enorme. Por los datos ya recogidos acerca de este punto resulta que entre el 1° de enero y el 30 de junio de este año, se han embarcado para Europa cargamentos de estos artículos en el orden siguiente:

	Toneladas.
Trigo	1,700,000
Maíz	600,000
Lino	700,000
Total	3,000,000

VALOR DE LA PRODUCCIÓN AGRÍCOLA EXPORTADA.

Los precios medios obtenidos por los cereales embarcados—cargamentos puestos á bordo—pueden ser fijados así, según las casas exportadoras:

Para el trigo, 62 pesos por tonelada; para el maíz, 32 pesos por tonelada; para el lino, 75 pesos por tonelada.

Si aceptamos estas cotizaciones, tenemos para al exportación agrícola del primer semestre del año, un valor total de $177,000,000, que se distribuyen así: Trigo, $105,500,000; maíz, $19,000,000; lino, $52,500,000.

LOS FLETES MARÍTIMOS.

Se calcula que cada vapor ó velero de los empleados para el trasporte de los cereales, ha cargado, término medio, 3,000 toneladas, de manera que para la totalidad de la exportación han sido necesarios 1,000 trasatlánticos.

Los fletes marítimos han oscilado desde el 1° de enero entre 14 y 18 chelines; si tomamos la media, que es de 16 chelines, tenemos $4 oro pagados por cada 1,000 kilogramos. De esto resulta un dato muy sugerente, á saber, que el país ha pagado en seis meses, en el concepto de fletes para el trasporte de cereales, $12,000,000 oro sellado; enorme masa de oro que sale íntegra para el exterior, por cuanto la República Argentina no cuenta con ninguna empresa naviera que disponga de buques de ultramar.

Esto hace meditar sobre la conveniencia de alentar la nacionalización paulatina de los trasportes trasatlánticos, á fin de evitar la colosal sangría que sufre el país con la exportación anual de docenas de millones de pesos oro en concepto de fletes.

EXPORTACIÓN COMPARADA.

Hé aquí las cifras que informan sobre los totales de la exportación agrícola en este año é igual período de 1903.

Productos.	Primer semestre de—	
	1904.	1903.
	Toneladas.	*Toneladas.*
Trigo	1,700,000	1,300,000
Maíz	600,000	450,000
Lino	700,000	430,000
Total	3,000,000	2,180,000

La comparación da una diferencia de más de 800,000 toneladas de granos á favor del primer semestre de este año; cifra que resultará más sugerente cuando se sepa que los embarques de este año se han resentido varias veces por las huelgas de los empleados de las empresas ferroviarias y las dificultades inherentes á la escasez de vapores y veleros.

LOS EMBARQUES DE LINO.

Este año la República Argentina ha alcanzado el record en la exportación de lino. Lo embarcado hasta ayer, desde el 1° de enero, sube á 700,000 toneladas.

En el mismo período de 1903, la exportación fué de 426 683 toneladas, y en el de 1902 marcaba 334,821 toneladas.

En todo el año 1903, la exportación fué de 615.027 toneladas, y en 1902, de 348,469 toneladas.

Es un paso de gigante de la agricultura argentina, que va en camino de acaparar por completo todos los mercados de consumo del lino.

Las cotizaciones—está demás decirlo—han experimentado fuertes bajas, como consecuencia lógica del exceso de producción, pero, con todo, no es mal negocio, según los colonos, vender el lino á 75 y 80 pesos la tonelada.

COSTA RICA.

CONVENIO ADICIONAL CON HONDURAS SOBRE IMPOSICIÓN DE DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN EN COSTA RICA DEL TOBACO, ALCOHOL Y OTROS ARTÍCULOS.

El Congreso Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, Decreta:

Apruébase el Convenio adicional celebrado entre Don DIEGO ROBLES, Cónsul General de Costa Rica en Honduras, y el Ministro de Fomento de aquella República, Don ALBERTO MEMBREÑO, firmado en Tegucigalpa el 27 de mayo último y que modifica la cláusula XXII del Tratado General entre ambas Repúblicas de 28 de setiembre de 1895, que á la letra dice:

"Reunidos los infrascritos, DIEGO ROBLES, Cónsul General de Costa Rica en Honduras, y ALBERTO MEMBREÑO, Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Fomento y Obras Públicas de la República de Honduras, suficientemente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos, según los poderes que examinados se encontraron en debida forma, han convenido en modificar el artículo XXII del Tratado General celebrado en San José de Costa Rica el 28 de setiembre de 1895, adicionándose en los términos siguientes:

"ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. La libertad de derechos estipulada en la cláusula XXII del Tratado concluído entre Honduras y Costa Rica el 28 de Septiembre de 1895, no comprenderá la del tabaco ni del alcohol ó sus compuestos, ni la de ningún otro de los artículos hoy estanciados ó prohibidos en cualquiera de las dos naciones, aun cuando más tarde el Gobierno de cualquiera de ellas resolviere permitir su libre comercio. En fe de lo cual, firman por duplicado el presente convenio adicional del Tratado General referido y le ponen sus respectivos sellos, en la ciudad de Tegucigalpa, á los veintisiete días del mes de mayo de mil novecientos cuatro.

"[L. S.] DIEGO ROBLES.

"[L. S.] ALBERTO MEMBREÑO.

"San José, 27 de junio de 1904.

"Vista la anterior Convención adicional y estando conforme á las instrucciones dadas al Plenipotenciario, apruébese y pase al Congreso Constitucional para los efectos de ley.

"ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

"El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores,

"LEONIDAS PACHECO."

Al Poder Ejecutivo.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones del Congreso, Palacio Nacional, San José, á los veintidos días del mes de julio de mil novecientos cuatro.

MAURO FERNÁNDEZ, *Presidente.*
VIDAL QUIRÓS, *1er Secretario.*
CARLOS SÁENZ, *2º Secretario.*

San José, á los veintitrés días del mes de julio de mil novecientos cuatro.

Ejecútese, ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Gobernación, encargado del de Relaciones Exteriores,

JOSÉ ASTÚA AGUILAR.

FOMENTO DE LA CRIANZA DE GANADO.

El Congreso Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, Decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1º. Concédese una prima de cinco colones por la introducción á la República de cada cabeza de ganado vacuno hembra de dos á seis años de edad, apto para la reproducción. Esta prima se pagará del Tesoro Público.

ART. 2º. Desde la publicación de esta ley, se pagarán por derecho de exportación diez colones por cada cabeza de ganado vacuno hembra que salga del país. Por destace de cada res importada de las condiciones á que se refiere el anterior artículo, se pagarán diez colones en favor de los fondos de Instrucción Pública del respectivo distrito, sin perjuicio de satisfacer los derechos ó impuestos actualmente establecidos.

ART. 3º. El Poder Ejecutivo dictará las disposiciones reglamentarias necesarias para la ejecución de esta ley.

Al Poder Ejecutivo.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones del Congreso, Palacio Nacional, San José, á los veintiséis días del mes de julio de mil novecientos cuatro.

MAURO FERNÁNDEZ, *Presidente.*
VIDAL QUIRÓS, *1er Secretario.*
CARLOS SÁENZ, *2º. Secretario.*

San José, á los veintiocho días del mes de julio de mil novecientos cuatro.

Ejecútese,

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Fomento,

JOSÉ ASTÚA AGUILAR.

LA SOCIEDAD NACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA Y SUS TRABAJOS.

De los experimentos hechos últimamente en el campo de ensayos de Agricultura de la Sociedad Nacional, se ha averiguado que la "alfalfa" crece tres centímetros diarios, ó, lo que es lo mismo, 90 al mes.

Se han mandado al Instituto de Wáshington, varias hojas de papas para que estudien la enfermedad que últimamente ha atacado las plantaciones de Cartago.

Se han estado distribuyendo árboles de naranjo, sin semilla, injertados en ésta por Mr. BRADE, plantas de granada, de camote, de dátiles, algarroba, mandarinas, limón dulce, higos, bambú gigante de la India, y espinaca de la China. También se ha repartido en pequeñas cantidades, cinco quintales de esparceta (forraje), algunos de alfalfa y varios de cowpas (frijoles abono).

La sociedad cuenta para sus ensayos, para compras de semillas y plantas, con el fondo de $8,362.

De Cartago ha sido enviada una muestra de papas de semilla inglesa, cosechadas en "Paso Ancho," que pesa cada una, dos y media libras. Se le han pedido informes al Gobernador de aquella provincia sobre el particular.

Existen 400 muestras de maderas cortadas en bosques nacionales.

PERIÓDICOS EN COSTA RICA.

En la actualidad se publican en Costa Rica, sin contar con "La Gaceta," que es el diario oficial, los dieciséis periódicos que siguen: "La República," "El Día," "El Noticiero," "El Derecho," "La Patria," "La Prensa Libre," "Las Noticias," "El Republicano," "El Demócrata," "El Poas," "La Unión," "La Hormiguita," "El Pacífico," y "Limón Weekly News."

Hay además dos Revistas ilustradas, una titulada "Pandemonium," y la otra "Páginas ilustradas."

PRODUCCIÓN DE CUEROS Y OTROS ARTÍCULOS EN EL AÑO DE 1903.

[De la "Memoria de Hacienda" de 15 de julio de 1904.]

CUEROS.

El peso de los cueros de reses vacunas exportados en este año fiscal monta á 289,482 kilogramos, y su valor computado á 30 centavos llega á $86,845, es decir, ha habido con respecto al año anterior una disminu-

ción en peso de 23,306 kilogramos, y en valor de $6,991, pero esta disminución si bien es cierta en cuanto á la exportación, no lo es en cuanto á la producción, porque en el presente año ha habido mayor número de reses destazadas; lo cual quiere decir que en este año ha quedado mayor número de cueros sin exportar. Este fenómeno tiene sencilla explicación en el incremento que ha tomado la industria de la tenería, con las leyes dictadas en protección del calzado nacional.

Tomando como promedio de peso de un cuero listo para embarcar 9 kilogramos 250 gramos, comprobarán los siguientes números la verdad de tales acertos:

Año.	Kilos.	Exportados.	Consumidos.	Destazados.
1901	305,220	32,298	4,557	36,855
1902	212,788	33,098	5,364	38,462
1903	289,482	31,295	8,013	40,308

La exportación de pieles de venado fué más grande en este año que en el anterior: llegó á 27,176 kilogramos, y representa, computada á 60 centavos, la suma de $16,306.

Por lo tanto, el valor total de la producción de pieles exportadas significa tanto en este año como en el pasado: monta á $103,151.

PRODUCTOS VARIOS.

Fuera de los artículos citados en los capítulos precedentes, tenemos otros de menor cuantía cuyos importes tomados en conjunto forman una suma considerable en el monto de la producción nacional. Entre ellos figuran el caucho, por valor de 71,858 colones, el carey por 10,581 colones; la concha-perla por 45,967 colones; el ganado por 77,182 colones; el oro en barras por 228,237 colones, y algunos otros más, de muy escasa significación.

La exportación de caucho superó á la del año pasado, pero sin embargo, esta industria, hoy por hoy, carece aquí de importancia, debido al sistema destructor del arbolado que con ella se ha ejercido, y no la recobrará sino cuando sea resultado del cultivo y se haga la explotación en forma regular y metódica. El mismo agotamiento de los bosques y el alto precio á que por sus múltiples aplicaciones se vende el caucho, serán estímulo poderoso para que pronto esta producción natural resurja en nuestras amplias y feraces tierras del Norte, en condiciones más lucrativas y estables, y no sea como hasta aquí obra del acaso, sino en la misma mano del hombre.

La producción de concha-perla fué mayor que la del año próximo pasado: de 135,528 kilogramos subió á 632,294. Si, como es de esperarse, continúan en observancia las prescripciones reglamentarias impuestas al libre ejercicio de la pesquería, no desaparecerá esta pingüe fuente de producción que tantos beneficios rinde hoy á Puntarenas y Guanacaste, sino que más bien irá en aumento. Pero nunca

serán exageradas las precauciones que se tomen para evitar la destrucción de los yacimientos perlíferos, porque ellos sobresalen en valía por entre los ricos dones con que la Naturaleza colmó á nuestras bellas playas del Pacífico.

La partida referente á la exportación de animales en pié no debe ser considerada en su totalidad como un factor permanente del monto de la producción nacional, porque ella no es el resultado de excedente entre la producción y el consumo de reses criollas, sino de la industria del repasto de animales forasteros para la exportación, industria incierta todavía en cuanto á su estabilidad y provecho.

Las cifras relativas á la producción de oro en barras son satisfactorias porque indican el progresivo desarrollo que va tomando la industria minera. En el año de 1902 sumó esta producción $137,150 y en éste $228,237; es decir, hay un aumento de $91,087.

Además de esas fuentes de producción agrícola, existen otras varias, las que abastecen el consumo interior, pero acerca de las cuales no precisa entrar en prolijo examen, porque no es en ellas en donde con más fidelidad puede revelarse la situación económica del país, sino en el lado por donde se incline la balanza de las importaciones y exportaciones.

Sin embargo, bueno es agregar como razonamiento secundario que con excepción del cultivo de la caña, transitoriamente abatido por exceso mismo de producción, en todos los demás destinados al abasto interior, no se nota síntoma que indique descenso en la producción nacional.

Como resumen, pues, de este capítulo del movimiento agrícola, bien podemos afirmar que el año de 1903 ha sido favorable.

MISIÓN DE PRIMERA CLASE ACREDITADA EN PANAMÁ.

Habiendo decidido el Gobierno de Costa Rica acreditar en Panamá una misión de primera clase, confiándola al Señor Licenciado Don Leónidas Pacheco, tuvo lugar la recepción del caballero últimamente mencionado por el Señor Presidente de la República, citada el 18 de julio último.

La ceremonia tuvo efecto con gran solemnidad, acompañando al Señor Presidente los varios miembros de su Gabinete, y algunos otros funcionarios de alto rango, y en ella se cambiaron los siguientes discursos.

El Señor Ministro de Costa Rica dijo:

Excelentísimo Señor: El Señor Presidente de Costa Rica me ha dado el honroso encargo de poner en vuestras manos la carta autógrafa que me acredita como su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante vuestro digno Gobierno.

" Al investírseme con el elevado cargo de representante de mi patria y al confiárseme la gratísima misión de decir á este pueblo hermano y

amigo, cuán grande es la simpatía que por él abriga el pueblo costarricense, no puedo menos que sentirme orgulloso de ser el primer Enviado de la América latina que tiene ocasión de hacer presente en persona á la República de Panamá sus votos fervientes por su anhelo de que esta bella nación, venida la última á la vida internacional, se desarrolle y engrandezca tanto cuanto lo prometen su incomparable situación geográfica, el vigor y la riqueza de su suelo, la cordura y el patriotismo de sus nobles hijos.

"La misión que tengo á mi cargo confío en que será fácilmente desempeñada, porque espero ser oído cuando os asegure, señor Presidente, y cuando diga al pueblo panameño, que mi Gobierno y Costa Rica os miran con particular deferencia, que en aquella tierra los hijos de ésta encuentran el cariño de patria; que nuestro empeño constante es el de estrechar cada día más las relaciones que felizmente existen entre Costa Rica y Panamá; y que á vecindad de nuestros territorios, la tradicional amistad de nuestros hombres y la legítima confianza en un brillante porvenir ha de hacer que marchemos siempre unidos por el lazo de la amistad franca y sincera.

"En nombre del Señor Presidente de Costa Rica, de su Gobierno y del pueblo costarricense recibid, Señor, mi cordial saludo, y creed que hago votos por vuestra felicidad personal, por la de vuestros dignos colaboradores y por la deste país hermano que con merecida justicia os ha confiado la dirección de sus destinos."

El Señor Presidente de la República contesto como sigue:

"Excelencia: Con positiva satisfacción recibo de vuestras manos la carta autógrafa del Excelentísimo Señor Presidente de la República de Costa Rica, por la cual os acredita como su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante mi Gobierno.

"Celebro de todas veras la designación hecha en vuestra persona por el ilustrado y progresista Gobierno de Costa Rica, para que seáis su digno representante en esta Nación, y celebro asimismo que sea esa República—á la cual nos unen lazos indestructibles de amistad y cariño, y cuya fraternal hospitalidad siempre hemos apreciado cordialmente—la primera de la América latina que haya acreditado un representante de primera clase ante la joven República de Panamá.

"En nombre de la Nación que me ha tocado en suerte gobernar, agradezco sinceramente las declaraciones de íntimo afecto que en representación del pueblo de Costa Rica hacéis al de Panamá, y sus votos por la felicidad y el progreso de esta República; y haciéndome fiel intérprete de los sentimientos de mis gobernados, corresponde con gusto esas protestas y hago votos fervientes porque ese país hermano alcance el grado de prosperidad á que está llamado por el patriotismo é inteligencia de sus hijos y por la fertilidad de su rico suelo.

"Confío fundadamente en que, dadas las relaciones de verdadera amistad que por fortuna existen entre nuestros países, la importante

misión que os ha sido encomendada será llevada á feliz término, y, en cuanto de mi Gobierno dependa, os anticipo todas las facilidades necesarias para que así resulte y para consolidar la amistad que une á las dos Repúblicas, para que marchen juntas en pos del brillante porvenir que les espera.

"Dignaos manifestar al Excelentísimo Señor Presidente ESQUIVEL los votos fervientes que hago por su felicidad personal y por la prosperidad del pueblo costarricense, y recibid, junto con mis agradecimientos por las frases honrosas que habéis emitido sobre mi persona, la manifestación de mis sinceros deseos por vuestra ventura y porqu os sea grata la permanencia en el Istmo."

CUBA.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN 1903.

Según un Informe Consular Mexicano publicado en "El Economista Mexicano," de la ciudad de México, el 27 de agosto del corriente año de 1904, el comercio exterior de la República de Cuba, durante el año natural de 1903, alcanzó la cifra de $145,564,085, distribuídos como sigue:

Importación	$67,077,676
Exportación	78,486,409
Total	145,564,085

Para poder darse una idea exacta de la importancia de estas cifras, es conveniente compararlas con las de los cuatro años anteriores, como sigue:

[Valor en miles de pesos.]

Año.	Importación.	Exportación.	Balance anual.
1899	$75,303.6	$49,698.8	—$25,605
1900	70,079.2	51,342.3	— 18,737
1901	67,743.0	66,502.2	— 1,241
1902	62,135.5	64,948.8	+ 2,814
1903	67,077.7	78,486.4	+ 11,409
Aumento en 1903	4,942.2	13,537.6	.....

Las anteriores cifras incluyen la importación y exportación de moneda acuñada.

El detalle del metálico es como sigue:

[Valor en miles de pesos.]

Años.	Importación.	Exportación.	Balance á favor de la—	
			Importación.	Exportación.
1899	8,520.5	4,631.4	3,889.1	.....
1900	3,420.6	2,437.7	982.9	.....
1901	1,169.1	3,223.8	.....	2,054.7
1902	1,550.7	619.1	931.6	.....
1903	3,613.2	1,225.6	2,387.6	.....

Mercancías mexicanas importadas en Cuba.

[Valor en miles de pesos.]

Años.	Valor.	Años.	Valor.
1899	3,850.7	1902	3,148.6
1900	3,000.6	1903	2,658.1
1901	3,090.1		

La baja de cerca de $500,000 que se observa en el valor de las mercaderías mexicanas importadas en Cuba en 1903, comparado con el del año anterior, reconoce como principal causa la diminución de las cabezas de ganado traído á Cuba procedente de México.

ZAFRA DE 1904.

De un Informe "sobra la zafra de 1904," remitido al Ministerio de Negocios Extranjeros de Francia por el Señor EDMUND BRUWAERT, Ministro de aquella nación en Cuba, publicado en el "Moniteur Official du Commerce," de Paris, número del 25 de agosto de 1904, se toman los siguientes párrafos:

"La estadística de los puertos entre el 1° de enero y el 30 de junio de este año y del pasado, muestra que la zafra de 1903 y 1904, en toneladas métricas de mil kilogramos, están representadas por los siguientes guarismos:

Destino dela azúcar.	1904.	1903.
Enviada fuera de la isla	896,073	569,298
En depósito	161,819	358,397
Consumida en Cuba	20,900	19,950
	1,078,792	947,645
Menos existencia de 1903	94,835	82,530
Zafra visible	983,657	905,115

"Este resultado de 983,657 toneladas se muestra superior al de 1903 en 78,542 toneladas, ó sea cosa de un 9 por ciento. Se había esperado que la zafra de 1904 aumentaría en valor un 20 por ciento á la del año antecedente, y es de creer que los resultados definitivos harán más elevado este aumento . . . Los precios tienden á subir, y es de creer que los hacendados, menos necesitados de vender, que conservaron su fruto, obtendrán por él mayo remuneración en el tiempo muerto, si es que venden antes de que entre en campaña el azúcar de remolacha.

"Precios y rendimientos han sido buenos; y á juzgar por la extensión de los plantíos de caña, sobre todo en las provincias de la Habana, Matánzas, y Santa Clara, los hacendados deben estar satisfechos. Es evidente que el país está volviendo á su antigua prosperidad."

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

FERROCARRIL DE LA BAHÍA DE MANZANILLO Á SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS.

La Gaceta Oficial del 9 de julio último publica la concesión otorgada el 6 de junio anterior á Mr. N. Gooding Field, súbdito británico, para la construcción y exploración de un ferrocarril que partiendo desde la Bahía de Manzanillo toque en Sabaneta y llegue á San José de las Matas. Si pudieren removerse satisfactoriamente las dificultades que hoy existen por virtud de contratos celebrados entre el gobierno y la compañía exploradora del "Ferrocarril Central Dominicano," se extenderá la línea desde San José de las Matas hasta Santiago de los Caballeros.

La concesión durará cincuenta años, transcurridos los cuales la propiedad y dominio del ferrocarril y sus dependencias pasará al Gobierno.

Los estudios definitivos han de empezar dentro de seis meses, que se contarán desde la fecha de la concesión.

El concesionario está obligado á establecer y mantener una línea telegráñca, ó telefónica, á lo largo del ferrocarril.

El Gobierno ha hecho al Señor Field las concesiones más liberales, y le garantiza una entrada neta que corresponda al 5 por ciento de interés anual sobre un capital de $20,000 en oro, por kilómetro de vía corriente. La estación cabecera de la línea se contará para este efecto como 1 kilómetro. Esta garantía se hará efectiva tan pronto como se abra un trayecto de 10 kilómetros, y después de esto, por secciones sucesivas de 10 kilómetros cada una.

La concesión no podrá traspasarse, en ninguna forma, á otra nación ó Estado; y todo pacto ó contrato á ese efecto será nulo.

Tampoco podrá admitirse á ninguna nación ó Estado extranjero, con el carácter de accionistas, ó asociados ó internados en la Empresa. Todo pacto ó arreglo en contrario será nulo.

DECRETO SOBRE IMPUESTOS ADUANEROS.

Carlos F. Morales L., Presidente Constitucional de la República:

Considerando que el estado de normalidad en que ya se encuentra el país permite que se tomen medidas tendentes á organizar la Administración pública á fin de poder cumplir los numerosos compromisos que la gravan;

Considerando que es deber del Gobierno buscar una forma de pago equitativa para todos los acreedores, ya que la actual sólo favorece á unos y perjudica á otros;

Oído el parecer del Consejo de Secretarios de Estado, decreto:

Artículo 1°. Á partir del día 20 del mes en curso, queda derogado el Decreto del Gobierno Provisional de fecha 14 de mayo próximo

pasado, que dispone recibir en las Oficinas fiscales de la República, en pago de los impuestos aduaneros, un 25 por ciento en documentos de los emitidos legalmente ó á cuenta de Contratos, etc.

Art. 2°. El 5 por ciento sobre amortización de billetes se seguirá cobrando en la forma expresada en el Decreto de fecha 30 de julio del corriente año.

Art. 3°. Del mismo modo continuará cobrándose el recargo especial de 8 por ciento efectivo calculado sobre el aforo impuesto á la mercancía de adeudo.

Art. 4°. Por una disposición especial, que se decretará oportunamente, se dará una forma de amortización á todos los créditos legalmente reconocidos pendientes de pago.

Art. 5°. Este decreto deroga todo otro que le sea contrario, y en cuanto á su ejecución queda sujeto á las órdenes del Ministro de Hacienda.

Dado en el Palacio Nacional de Santo Domingo, Capital de la República, á los 12 días del mes de agosto de 1904; año 61° de la Independencia y 41° de la Restauración.

Morales L.

Refrendado: El Ministro de Hacienda y Comercio.

Federico Velásquez H.

RECEPCIÓN OFICIAL DEL SEÑOR THOMAS CLEVELAND DAWSON, MINISTRO RESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA EN LA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

La "Gaceta Oficial" del 23 de julio del corriente año publicó lo siguiente:

"Señor Presidente: Deseando estrechar más los lazos de amistad que siempre han unido la República Dominicana á los Estados Unidos, el Congreso ha creado recientemente el cargo de Ministro para Santo Domingo. El Presidente Roosevelt me ha nombrado para ese puesto, y hoy tengo el alto honor y el placer de presentar á Vd., Señor Presidente, mis cartas credenciales en esa capacidad.

"El Presidente de los Estados Unidos y el pueblo americano desean con sinceridad, que los dominicanos todos sean felices, que reine la prosperidad y el desarrollo de su hermoso y feraz país, que tenga éxito y se afirme la paz en el Gobierno Dominicano.

"Esta es una república hermana, son Vdes. nuestros vecinos; los americanos han tenido siempre cordial bienvenida entre Vdes.; el canje de los productos de su inagotable suelo por nuestras producciones es de ventaja mutua; el capital americano ha sido invertido aquí en grandes proporciones, proporcionando honrosa y bien remunerada labor á miles dominicanos. Vuestros intereses, por tanto, son los nuestros; vuestras desgracias nos tocarían de cerca; y de vuestra prosperidad, libertad, seguridad y tranquilidad nos regocijaríamos nosotros.

"Una vez máz gozan Vdes. de la inestimable bendición de la paz, y están Vdes. concentrando todo el talento y toda la energía en la explotación de los recursos de este hermoso país tan maravillosamente dotado por la pródiga Providencia. Yo espero sinceramente que la labor de regeneración financiera é industrial progresará con rapidez y que su buena marcha no tenga interrupción.

"Que pueda yo ser testigo de su buen término y de su resultado es mi más cara ambición.

"He gozado ya de la hospitalidad y encantadora cortesía de vuestras Capitales Provinciales, y espero ser merecedor y alcanzar la fina amistad personal de todos los buenos dominicanos, así como la aceptación pública y oficial.

"A V. personalmente, Sr. Presidente, tengo el honor de ofrecer la expresión de los mejores y más cordiales deseos del Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, á lo que ruego permita que agregue la seguridad de mi profunda y profesa consideración."

El Ciudadano Presidente de la República, terminado que hubo el Diplomático de los Estados Unidos, le contestó en estos términos.

"Señor Ministro: Las palabras que acabáis de pronunciar me imponen como primer deber el de manifestaros la inmensa gratitud que las ideas fraternales que ellas encierran despiertan en mi corazón, y habrán de despertar en el corazón de todos los dominicanos á quienes tendré empeño en hacerlas conocer.

"La merecida grandeza y la pujante prosperidad de vuestro hermoso país, la sabiduría con que sus gobiernos dirigen el desenvolvimiento de la sociedad nacional y la paternal disposición que en obsequio de los pueblos sudamericanos han demostrado muchas veces los actos oficiales emanados de la Casa Blanca, son á un mismo tiempo motivos de admiración y de confianza, ejemplos elocuentísimos de virtud y de civismo y alientos de esperanza que nos hacen entrever días de verdadero bienestar dentro de la propia vida nacional.

"Yo me considero un gobernante afortunado al alcanzar del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos la honrosa distinción del nombramiento de un Ministro Residente en la República Dominicana; y al recibir las credenciales que os acreditan como tal y como Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos y escuchar de vuestros labios frases tan alentadoras como las que acabáis de dirigirme, se robustece en mi espíritu la convicción, hace tiempo arraigada en él, de que la prosperidad de mi país y la garantía de su vida política libre é independiente, habrán de encontrar en la amistad del pueblo americano y en las relaciones con su gobierno su ayuda más eficaz y su apoyo más decidido.

"Sed el bienvenido entre nosotros, Señor Ministro, y considerad que la franca y espontánea acogida con que os han recibido nuestras ciudades provinciales, que ignorábamos ibais á honrar con vuestra visita, es la mejor prenda de las simpatías del pueblo dominicano y de

sus gobernantes por vuestro pueblo y por el gobierno que representáis."

A su vez el Contra-Almirante SIGSBEE, que acompañaba al Señor Ministro DAWSON, expresó algunos conceptos congratulatorios y de cortesía que fueron contestados por el Ciudadano JUAN FRANCISCO SÁNCHEZ, Ministro de Relaciondes Exteriores.

Lo mismo á la llegada que al despedirse el Señor Ministro Americano y el Contra-Almirante SIGSBEE, una parte del "Batallón Ozama" les rindió los honores de Ordenanza, ejecutando la Banda los Himnos Dominicano y Americano.

ECUADOR.

SITUACIÓN DE LOS BANCOS DE EMISIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA EN 1904.

Del Mensaje dirigido al Congreso Nacional de la República del Ecuador, el 10 de agosto de 1904, por el Señor Presidente de la misma, se toman los siguientes párrafos:

"Dos Bancos de emisión funcionan en la República: el Banco del Ecuador, y el Comercial y Agrícola, cada uno con un capital suscrito de 3,000,000 de sucres. El activo de estos Bancos alcanzó el 31 de diciembre de 1903 á 10,668,508.67 sucres en el primero, y á 13,662,870 sucres en el segundo. El efectivo en caja era 2,581,225.29 sucres en aquel, y 1,446,911.90 sucres en éste. Los billetes emitidos suman un valor de 3,669,829.60 sucres respecto del primero, y 2,686,200 sucres respecto del segundo.

"El Banco del Ecuador realizó durante el año de 1903 una ganancia líquida de 491,987.89 sucres y el Comercial y Agrícola uno de 308,852.14 sucres.

"El público tiene depositado en esos bancos la suma de 2,780,329.35 sucres, en el primero, y 888,324.11 sucres en el segundo."

DEUDA DEL GOBIERNO.

Del mismo importante documento se toma lo que sigue:

"La deuda del Gobierno estuvo representada en la fecha referida (1903) por la suma de 2,663,941.61 sucres á favor del Banco del Ecuador, y la de 1,556,304.49 sucres á favor del Comercial y Agrícola.

"De manera que la deuda total del Gobierno á los dos Bancos en la fecha indicada, monta á 4,220,243.10 sucres, cantidad relativamente pequeña, atenta la circunstancia de haberse venido acumulando desde muy atrás á causa del déficit que constantemente y como vicio incurable, ha dejado el Presupuesto Nacional, déficit legal que ha fluctuado en los últimos cuatro años entre uno y dos millones de sucres.

"Este déficit de todos los años se ha convertido en deuda de Gobierno, descomponiéndose en esta forma: deuda á los Bancos por empréstito para gastos inaplazables; crédito público por partidas votadas en la ley y no cubiertas; otras partidas que no se invirtieron, y finalmente, sueldos que no se pagaron. Y como consecuencia de esto el estado actual de la deuda pública es como sigue:

	Sucres.
Deuda á los Bancos, hasta 1903	4,220,243.10
Empréstitos verificados en 1904	800,000.00
Crédito Público—cantidad reconocida hasta la fecha	228,401.04
Por conversión de la Deuda Externa, 77,851 condores, que hacen	778,510.00

"Finalmente, deben contarse en la deuda del Estado los $9,557,035.31, que en bonos del ferrocarril se han entregado hasta hoy á la compañía constructora.

"Durante los dos últimos semestres se ha mandado á los Sres. Glin, Miller y Courier, de Londres, nuestros fideicomisarios, la suma de 1,582,425.25 sucres, para el pago de intereses y amortización del capital de los referidos bonos ferracarrileros.

"Este millón y medio no representa el producto de las rentas especiales destinadas á aquel servicio, las cuales sólo dieron en el año económico la cantidad de 1,164,394.21 sucres; el resto, es decir, cerca de medio millón, fué tomado de fondos comunes.

"Así pues, déficit en el presupuesto general, déficit en los presupuestos ó partidas especiales—este es el estado de la Hacienda pública."

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 666 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de julio de 1904, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los siete meses que terminaron en julio de 1904, comparados con igual período de 1903. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de julio, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta septiembre.

INMIGRACIÓN EN NEW YORK EN UN SÓLO DÍA.

[Septiembre 6 de 1904.]

El lúnes 6 de septiembre, en que por ser día festivo (Labor Day) estaban cerradas las Oficinas del Departamento de Inmigración en el puerto de New York, entraron en este ocho vapores conduciendo inmigrantes en el orden que sigue:

El *Furnessia*	396
El *Gallia*	286
El *Main*	154
El *Zeeland*	748
El *Heligoland*	1,268
El *Ryndam*	728
El *König Albert*	784
El *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*	654
Total	5,018

GUATEMALA.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA Á LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL LEGISLATIVA EN SUS SESIONES EXTRAORDINARIAS DE 1904.

[De "La República" de 4 de agosto de 1904.]

Señores Diputados: Convocada á sesiones extraordinarias por la Comisión Permanente, la reúne hoy con el importante objeto de hacer el escrutinio de votos y la declaratoria de la persona electa para ejercer la Presidencia de la República en el próximo período constitucional.

Tengo, pues, en esta oportunidad, la satisfacción de ofrecer una vez más en el presente año, el homenaje de mi respeto á la Representación Augusta del Pueblo; y llenado este deber, permítaseme que haga otro tanto con el de informaros respecto de la manera cómo he complido y hecho cumplir la ley, en virtud de la cual nuestros conciudadanos han ejercido sus derechos en las urnas electorales.

Sería faltar á la verdad y desconocer hechos públicos y notorios, si no consignara en este documento oficial, que el pueblo guatemalteco ha entrado de lleno en el régimen de sus instituciones; y que, robustecidos en el espíritu público el deseo de paz inalterable, el amor al orden y el anhelo de fecunda evolución por medio del trabajo, ha resuelto en esta ocasión, sin el menor desorden y antes bien dando pruebas inequívocas de moderación y cultura, el problema eleccionario, motivo casi siempre de divisiones y zozobras entre hermanos y que hoy ha sido oportunidad de unión, acercamiento y concordia de los diversos círculos sociales.

En tanto la Nación ejercitaba su soberanía en las condiciones expresadas, la labor del Gobierno se facilitaba, limitándose á mantener á

todos los ciudadanos en el uso de sus legítimos derechos, bajo la egida de la tranquilidad, que en el interior se sostiene por la opinión nacional y que, respecto del exterior, continúa imperturbable, como consecuencia lógica de las excelentes relaciones de amistad que Guatemala cultiva felizmente con las Naciones de América y Europa.

Prescindiendo por mi parte, en lo absoluto, de mi modesto nombre invocado en los comicios, y encontrándose como se halla la terminación del asunto de elecciones enteramente en jurisdicción de la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa, he querido anotar aquellos hechos, cuya veracidad está en la conciencia pública, solamente por cuanto ellos demuestran, come dije antes, que nuestra patria goza en su plenitud del sistema democrático que tiene adoptado, y que el ejercicio de la autoridad es enteramente compatible con el de los derechos y garantías constitucionales con mayor eficacia cuando la nación allana á sus delegados la realización de todos sus deberes.

Educado en el respeto á la ley y á la verdad, demostrado como lo tengo por los actos de mi vida pública, que jamás he dejado guiarme por móviles ajenos á la justicia y el patriotismo, y que nunca he aseverado sino aquello que estaba debidamente confirmado de antemano por acciones y sucesos, el mejor testimonio de lo que hoy me es grato informaros, está, como he dicho, en la conciencia pública y en la manera cómo el pueblo se ha acercado á las urnas á depositar sus votos, no sólo sin la menor ocasión, sin temor de ninguna especie, sino llevado de su propia voluntad, en número tal de sufragantes como no hay precedente en nuestra historia, y en uso amplio y perfectamente garantido de la función más elevada que el ciudadano compete en una democracia.

Cualquiera que sea, pues, la resolución que adopte este Alto Cuerpo, mi mayor satisfacción consistirá en el cumplimiento del deber, acatando, como siempre he acatado, las prescripciones del Poder Legislativo.

Señores Diputados,

MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA.

GUATEMALA, *3 de agosto de 1904.*

HONDURAS.

PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE INGRESOS Y EGRESOS EN LA REPÚBLICA EN EL AÑO FISCAL DE 1904 Á 1905.

Un "Suplemento" á "La Gaceta," publicado en Tegucigalpa el 14 de julio del corriente año, publica el Presupuesto general de ingresos y egresos de la República para el año fiscal de 1904 á 1905.

Los ingresos se calculan en $3,043,500, de los cuales $1,350,000 proceden de las Aduanas, y $900,000 de la "Renta de Aguardiente."

La "Renta de Licores," que es ramo aparte, se calcula que rendirá $90,000.

Los egresos importan exactamente la misma suma de $3,043,500, de los cuales $1,166,168.65 se destinan al ramo de Guerra. En el de Instrucción Pública se consumen $337,173. Para amortización de la Deuda Pública se señalan $130,284.55.

MÉXICO.

EL CANAL DE PANAMÁ Y EL FERROCARRIL NACIONAL DE TEHUANTEPEC.

[De "El Economista Mexicano," agosto 20, 1904, traducido de "The Railroad Gazette."]

Después de trescientos cuarenta y ocho años—de CORTÉS al General DÍAZ—de innumerables proyectos y fracasos, y de persistentes esfuerzos por parte de México, tras gastos de grandes cantidades de dinero, se acerca el fin, pues el ferrocarril del Istmo de Tehuantepec, de Océano á Océano, se completará á fines del presente año. Á fines de 1905, alcanzará la barra de Coatzacoalcos, en el Golfo, una profundidad de 22 pies, que se aumentará á 33. La bahía de Salina Cruz, en el Pacífico, será protegida por sus dos rompeolas sobre el mar, y el puerto interior quedará listo para el tráfico, estableciéndose entonces líneas de vapores entre ambos puertos y los otros de las costas de México, los Estados Unidos y otros países. Los trabajos de Océano á Océano se están prosiguiendo con toda la energía posible por una de las más enérgicas y experimentadas empresas contratistas de la actualidad—los Sres. PEARSON É HIJO, de Londres—que son también los contratistas de los cuatro túneles del East River del ferrocarril de Pennsylvania, entre la ciudad de Nueva York y Long Island.

Á contar desde el mes de noviembre de 1903, faltan que invertir todavía más de $10,000,000 oro en el arreglo de las dos bahías y puertos mencionados.

Cuando estos trabajos estén definitivamente terminados, quedará abierta al comercio del mundo una ruta verdaderamente internacional. El hecho de que el gobierno mexicano sea un asociado de PEARSON É HIJO en la construcción y explotación, durante cuarenta años, de esta ruta, y que el gobierno, en virtud de una consolidación de ciertas compañías ferrocarrileras, dirija ahora la explotación de un importante sistema que se extiende de Laredo á Salina Cruz, da interés á la breve reseña histórica del proyecto que sigue, retrocediendo cerca de cuatro cientos años, hasta las ventajas atribuídas actualmente á esta ruta por el General DÍAZ y sus consejeros. Su opinión, firmemente sostenida, es la de que la ruta de Tehuantepec estará enteramente terminada y en completa operación con sus propias líneas de vapores, ocho años antes de

que el canal de Panamá pueda abrirse al tráfico interoceánico; que dicha ruta tiene inmensas ventajas geográficas y de navegación sobre la de Panamá, y que puede atraerse fácilmente en esos ocho años todo el tráfico que naturalmente es tributario suyo, y que aun después de la apertura del canal de Panamá, sus excelentes facilidades para el pronto y económico transporte de la carga de los buques al tren y viceversa, le pondrán en condiciones de conservar lo adquirido; así como que el siempre creciente volumen del comercio del mundo y del tráfico interoceánico, facilitará á dicha ruta una parte en este aumento, en proporción suficiente para compensar al Gobierno de los gastos que ha hecho. Puede afirmarse también que el gobierno de México y su pueblo han creído siempre que era su deber para con el mundo desarrollar lo que creen ser la ruta natural y más ventajosa para que el comercio del mundo pase de Océano á Océano.

En 1520, tan pronto como Cortés, por la hospitalidad de Moctezuma, fué instalado en el palacio nacional azteca, preguntó al rey si tenía algunos mapas de la costa. El rey se los presentó, y el ojo de águila de Cortés se fijó desde luego en la embocadura del río de Coatzacoalcos. Inmediatamente se envió á reconocerlo una partida exploradora. Su informe fué tan favorable para esta abrigada bahía, así como para el río que se extiende muchas millas hacia el interior, que Cortés urgió al Emperador Carlos V de España para que abriera allí un camino. Tan seguro estaba Cortés de que un día sería aquélla una ruta interoceánica, que pidió y obtuvo la concesión de una inmensa extensión de terreno en el interior del Istmo, y se le hizo Marqués del Valle de Oaxaca. La ruta del ferrocarril pasa actualmente por las tierras de sus descendientes. Estas tierras abarcan una extensión de cerca de 200,000 acres.

Hay evidencias de que Cortés construyó un camino militar de la ciudad de Tehuantepec, sobre el Pacífico, á la embocadura del Coatzacoalcos, sobre el Atlántico, camino que estuvo en uso durante cien años. Un siglo después, se pidió al virrey español que declarara á Coatzacoalcos puerto de entrada y gran estación comercial, en lugar de la ciudad y puerto de Veracruz.

La primera medición efectiva se hizo en 1774, por un ingeniero civil llamado Agustín Cramer, por orden del virrey. Aquél informó que "no sería labor de gran dificultad ni de excesivo costo practicar una comunicación entre los dos mares á través del Istmo." En 1814 se formó otro proyecto para un canal, y las Cortes españolas autorizaron la apertura de "un canal á través del Istmo de Tehuantepec, de preferencia á Nicaragua ó Panamá." En 1842, se practicó una mensura por el Coronel Orbegozo, nombrado para ello por el gobierno general. Esto fué tres años después de que México se hubo convertido en país independiente. En 1842 el Presidente Santa Anna otorgó á un ciudadano mexicano llamado José de Garay, el derecho de vía á

través del Istmo para una comunicación entre el Atlántico y el Pacífico. Esto sucedía por la época del advenimiento de los ferrocarriles, y el concesionario tenía el privilegio de construir un canal ó "emplear carros ferrocarrileros y de vapor." La mensura de la ruta fué practicada después por GAETANO MORO.

Esta concesión fué prorrogada varias veces, y en 1848 GARAY la traspasó á una compañía inglesa, la que, en 1849, la delegó á Sr. HARGOUS, de Nueva York. La compañía ferrocarrilera de Tehuantepec, corporación de Nueva Orleans, organizada bajo la concesión GARAY traspasada á HARGOUS, empezó una atenta mensura para un ferrocarril, en 1850, bajo la dirección del General J. G. BARNARD, ingeniero topógrafo, ayudado por Srs. J. J. WILLIAMS y C. E. WILLIAMS, preparó y presentó los resultados de la mensura en una obra publicada, de cerca de 300 páginas, y un libro de mapas. Este trabajo daba "un resumen de la geología, clima, geografía local, industria productiva, fauna y flora de aquella región." Esta interesante obra ha formado la base de todos los estudios posteriores. Se publicó en 1852. Sin embargo, antes de que los trabajos pudieran emprenderse, el Congreso mexicano declaró, en 1851, nula y sin valor la concesión otorgada en 1842 y reformada en 1846, sobre la base de que el presidente que la otorgase había excedido sus facultades.

Durante todos los cinco años subsecuentes reinó, no sólo la desconfianza hacia el pueblo y Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, sino una guerra de dos años, dejando el temor de la poderosa influencia de la gran República. No se quería que ocurriera en Tehuantepec una repetición de lo que acaba de suceder en Texas. Esta desconfianza aumentó por algunas invasiones filibusteras en las fronteras de la República.

La desconfianza y el fracaso en concluír un tratado de neutralidad sobre el Istmo de Tehuantepec, que los Estados Unidos hubieran celebrado con gusto, y la evidente determinación del gobierno mexicano de no reconocer la concesión GARAY que había pasado á manos de ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, hizo á las partes interesadas en los Estados Unidos en el tráfico del Istmo, dirigirse al gobierno de Granada en solicitud de otra concesión. Esta se otorgó con un tratado entre ambos gobiernos, para construir un ferrocarril á través del Istmo de Panamá, que se comenzó en 1850 y se terminó en 1855.

A no haber sido por estas circunstancias, indudablemente que se hubiera construído el ferrocarril de Tehuantepec en aquella época, y ninguno en Panamá, así como tampoco el canal; y Tehuantepec sería ahora el camino real del comercio del mundo entre los océanos, ya por ferrocarril como ahora, ó por medio de un canal que el Capitán SHUFELDT declaró enteramente practicable tras extensas mensuras, ó por un ferrocarril de naves, como lo propuso el Capitán EADS.

Después de anular la concesión GARAY, el Congreso Mexicano abrió en 1852 un Concurso Internacional para practicar una ruta á través

del Istmo, y obtuvo el contrato una compañía compuesta de ciudadanos mexicanos y americanos. El promotor de este proyecto era A. G. SLOO, pero no se llevó á cabo y fué anulado en 1857. En el mismo año se otorgó una concesión á la "Louisiana Tehuantepec Co." Esta concesión fué prorrogada dos veces, hasta que en 1861 NAPOLEÓN III dió instrucciones á su Ministro en México de gestionar la concesión que acababa de caducar, y que estuvo en vigor hasta el 12 de octubre 1866, en que el Emperador MAXIMILIANO prorrogó el plazo; pero tres años después, el Presidente JUÁREZ, no reconociendo la autoridad de MAXIMILIANO, concedió el derecho de vía para un ferrocarril y línea telegráfica á "The Tehuantepec Transit Co.," y anuló la concesión de 1857.

Las oficinas de esta última compañía estaban en Nueva York, pero esta concesión caducó también. En 1867, el Presidente de México otorgó una concesión á EMILIO DE LA SERE, ciudadano americano. Se organizó una compañía en Vermont, por acta de la Asamblea general del Estado. Siguieron varias modificaciones hechas por el Gobierno Mexicano, y en 1870 se otorgó un derecho adicional á esta compañía para construir también un canal. Uno de los más tenaces é infatigables iniciadores de este proyecto era SIMON STEVENS, bien conocido en Nueva York como promotor de la empresa. Era presidente de la compañía y publicó un folleto de 90 páginas, con mapas é illustraciones sobre el asunto.

Por esta fecha el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos envió al Istmo una Comisión al mando de Capitán SHUFELDT, "para comprobar la practicabilidad de un canal para buques entre el Atlántico y el Pacífico." Los resultados de este estudio se publicaron en un libro en cuarto, con numerosas ilustraciones y mapas, 190 páginas de texto y 20 diseños. El principal ingeniero civil, ayudante del Capitán SHUFELDT, era el antiguo profesor E. A. FUERTES, decano de los ingenieros de la Universidad Cornell. Se encontró que las condiciones físicas é hidráulicas eran favorables á la construcción y operación de un canal de 22 pies de profundidad, poco más ó menos la profundidad proyectada por el Gobierno de Nicaragua en aquella época—60 pies de anchura en el fondo y 162 en la superficie. La extensión total del canal debería ser de 140 exclusas, de un calado muy bajo en comparación al de las exclusas modernas. Las condiciones de la bahía se encontraron muy favorables en ambos lados del Istmo. En lo tocante al asunto del transito á través del Istmo, el informe del Almirante SHUFELDT contiene importantes datos:

"He considerado, por lo tanto, la comunicación por medio de un canal en este hemisferio como americana y local en su objeto principal, é incidental tan sólo para el resto del mundo. Considerado bajo este punto de vista, una sola mirada sobre el mapa demuestra no sólo la necesidad del canal, sino su localización. Cada Istmo aumenta en

importancia mientras más cerca se halla del centro de la influencia comercial y política americana, y el valor intrínseco de esta obra eminentemente nacional, debería basarse en la razón inversa de la distancia de dicho centro. Un canal á través del Istmo de Tehuantepec es una extensión del Mississippi hacia el Océano Pacífico. Convierte el Golfo de México en un lago americano, y en tiempo de guerra cierra dicho Golfo á todos los enemigos. Es la única ruta que nuestro Gobierno puede dominar. Por decirlo así, hace nuestro territorio circunnavegable; acerca Nueva Orleans 1,400 millas navales más de San Francisco que un canal por la vía Darien."

Tras de varias prórrogas y muchos fracasos para reunir el dinero, la concesión de La Sere fué declarada caduca por decreto del Gobierno, de 31 de mayo de 1879. Entretanto Edward Learned, de Nueva York, obtuvo en 1879 una concesión con subvención de $7,500 por kilómetros. Esta concesión caducó en 1882 por no haberse terminado el ferrocarril en la fecha especificada en el contrato, pues sólo se construyeron treinta y cinco kilómetros. El Gobierno liquidó con la compañía, adquiriendo todas sus propiedades en el Istmo y pagando $125,000 en moneda mexicana y $1,500,000 en oro de los Estados Unidos. Desde esta fecha emprendió el mismo Gobierno la construcción del ferrocarril.

Primeramente nombró un representante que era en realidad un agente para comprar materiales y llevar á cabo los trabajos por cuenta del Gobierno. Después se hizo un contrato con este agente, Delfin Sánchez, súbdito español, otorgándole una subvención, pero los trabajos no progresaban y se rescindió el contrato en 25 de abril de 1888. La mayor parte de las obras efectuadas bajo este contrato se ejecutaron en el lado del Pacífico, y las del contrato Learned estaban del lado del Atlántico. El gobierno pagó $562,910 como valor de los trabajos ejecutados y materiales adquiridos, y $170,225 que representaban las ganancias del contratista.

El Ejecutivo había sido previamente autorizado por el Congreso para construir el ferrocarril, y de acuerdo con esta autorización emitió el Gobierno unos bonos de oro del 5 por ciento, siendo la emisión total de $13,500,000, que fueron vendidos á un sindicato de bancos alemanes al 70 por ciento de su valor nominal. Se efectuó un contrato con Edward McMurdo, de Londres, para construir el ferrocarril, muriendo aquél antes de emprender los trabajos activamente. En 1892 se rescindió el contrato, quedando cerca de $2,000,000 plata, del producto de la emisión de bonos.

El Gobierno efectuó un contrato en 27 de Febrero de 1892, con los Sres. Standhope, Hampson y Corthell, para invertir esta suma en una tentativa para unir los extremos de la línea. La cantidad no fué suficiente, y el mismo Mr. Standhope proveyó después el dinero nece-

sario para terminar las obras, por medio de un empréstito especial hecho al Gobierno, y gastó en los trabajos $1,111,035. En 1898 firmó el gobierno un contrato de sociedad con T. PEARSON É HIJOS, de Londres, contrato que fué reformado en 1902. Esta sociedad recibió el nombre de "Compañía del Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec," y los contratistas son los administradores ó directores de los asuntos de la compañía.

El capital social es de $5,000,000 y las ganancias y perdidas de las operaciones deben dividires entre los socios. La sociedad terminará en 1953 y comprende la construcción de las bahías y puertos en ambos océanos, la instalación de facilidades terminales y de puertos y la reforma completa del ferrocarril, modificándose los grados muy pronunciados, la supresión de las curvas defectuosas, el lastre completo del ferrocarril de extremo á extremo, el establecimiento de estaciones y escapes y el equipo del ferrocarril con bastante material rodante para un gran tráfico interoceánico. Se está poniendo especial cuidado en los puntos terminales, un profundo canal de entrada al puerto natural protegido en la embocadura del río Coatzacoalcos, y una bahía protegida con un puerto interior en Salina Cruz, sobre el Pacífico.

Serán provistos de todos los procedimientos modernos para manipular la carga con la mayor facilidad y economía posibles. Habrá diez metros (32.8 pies) de agua en ambos puntos terminales, con muelles y diques suficientes para los mayores navíos.

Por cortesía de Sir WEETMAN D. PEARSON É HIJO, y del Hon. LEANDRO FERNÁNDEZ, Ministro de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas de México, podemos publicar los planos de las obras, así como de las bahías, puertos y facilidades terminales. La pendiente desde el Golfo de México es gradual, sobre terrenos que se elevan poco á poco, hasta la mesa, cuya cima está cerca de 924 pies sobre el nivel del mar. El descenso hacia los valles del Pacífico es mucho más abrupto. Las planicies del declive del Atlántico son, sin embargo, ondulantes y están cruzadas por muchas corrientes laterales de tamaño considerable, tributarias del Coatzacoalcos, que es el desagüe principal de una extensa región sujeta á una lluvia anual de cerca de 100 pulgadas. Las irregularidades requeridas en la construcción preliminar son graduaciones ondulantes y curvas bastante agudas. Los grados más altos eran de 1½ á 2 por ciento, y el máximun de curvatura de cerca de 9 grados en un radio de 600 pies. Las obras del contrato actual consisten en gran parte en el corte de grados innecesarios y en mejorar la alineación. La extensión total de la ruta es de 290 kilómetros (180 millas). La vía es del tipo de los Estados Unidos 4 pies 8½ pulgadas.

Los rieles que se tendieron primeramente éran de 56 libras por yarda. Los estipulados en el presente contrato son de 80 libras. Todos los primitivos rieles se están renovando. Los puentes eran, en

su mayor parte, de armaduras y pilares de madera, con excepción de los grandes ríos. Estos se están sustituyendo por construcciones permanentes de mampostería y acero. Se está lastrando toda la línea, alargando los escapes, construyéndose estaciones y poniéndose toda la línea en condiciones de recibir un fuerte tráfico interoceánico, proveyéndose el material rodante necesario.

Como á 126 kilómetros (78 millas) del puerto de Coatzacoalcos, el ferrocarril de Tehuantepec conecta con el de Veracruz al Pacífico.

No es probable que el ferrocarril de Veracruz adquiera mucho del tráfico del Istmo, por razón de que de Salina Cruz, sobre el Pacífico á Veracruz, la ruta es 200 kilómetros (124 millas) más larga que de Salina Cruz á Coatzacoalcos. Es, sin embargo, probable que haya un importante tráfico de pasajeros y de carga mexicana por la vía de Veracruz, debido á que el Gobierno mexicano ha entrado recientemente en el campo ferrocarrilero, en virtud de la consolidación arriba indicada, de varios sistemas en los que ha adquirido últimamente intereses preponderantes, por la compra de una gran parte de la propiedad de un extenso sistema que corre de la frontera de los Estados Unidos á Salina Cruz y á México, por la vía del Nacional Mexicano por el Interoceánico, de México á Veracruz; por el de Veracruz al Pacífico, de Veracruz á Santa Lucrecia, y por su propiedad absoluta del ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec, de Santa Lucrecia á Salina Cruz. Este es un tramo de importancia para el propuesto sistema intercontinental de Nueva York á Buenos Aires.

El hecho de que exista ya una conexión ferrocarrilera de los Estados Unidos á Tehuantepec, es una importante ventaja para dicho ferrocarril como ruta interoceánica.

Al delinear las condiciones de la ruta del Istmo de Tehuantepec, es importante saber lo que se ha proyectado, lo que se ha hecho y lo que falta por hacer en los dos puntos terminales, pues el valor é importancia real de esta ruta como factor interoceánico, dependerá del carácter de las facilidades terminales.

En Coatzacoalcos hizo el Gobierno, por un contrato con Pearson, un canal de desagüe á través de la barra, en la embocadura del Coatzacoalcos, entre la extensa y profunda bahía interior y el mar exterior. La barra en su estado normal tenía cerca de 14 pies de agua en la cresta. El canal fué profundizado á 32.8 pies, haciéndose de una anchura de 328 pies. Una creciente del río arrastrando la cantidad acostumbrada de fango y despojos azolvaría el canal 15 pies en 15 días. El plan decidido y que se lleva á cabo actualmente con tanta rapidez como es posible, es el de construir dos diques sustanciales y permanentes de piedra y bloques de concreto.

Estos diques varían de una anchura de cerca de 3,445 pies, en las costas, á 919 pies en los extremos que quedan sobre el mar, como á

3,280 pies de la playa occidental. El proyecto comprende un canal permanente, en la barra de 656 pies de anchura y 32.8 pies de profundidad en la marea baja. Si los trabajos emprendidos no producen y conservan este canal, indudablemente que se recurrirá á las dragas para mantenerlo. A estas fechas se ha terminado algo más de una tercera parte de la extensión del dique occidental á partir de la costa; no se ha emprendido la construcción del dique oriental. El proyecto comprende también el establecimiento de facilidades terminales extensas y bien proyectadas en el puerto. Dentro de 100 pies de la línea de la costa existe un cauce natural de más de 30 pies de profundidad con una extensión de más de una milla. El muelle proyectado se extiende por más de milla y cuarto con nueve almacenes de cerca de 400 pies de longitud cada uno, detrás de los cuales hay un patio suficiente en que puede evolucionar el gran número de carros necesario para un importante tráfico entre el ferrocarril y el mar. Están terminados ya cuatro de los nueve almacenes y el muelle frontal.

En Salina Cruz las cosas son totalmente diferentes. Las olas del Pacífico azotan la playa. No hay río que ofrezca su lecho para una bahía, sino una gran costa curva con un promontorio de pórfido de 250 pies de altura en el Oeste, penetrando atrevidam ente en el mar. Este promontorio se convirtió naturalmente en la base de un rompeolas hecho de la roca misma. La piedra, barrenada, forma el cimiento de una maciza obra formada de enormes bloques de concreto colocados en su lugar por una poderosa grúa que se mueve sobre toda la obra. Este dique está terminado hasta 100 metros (328 pies) del extremo del mar. El agua se profundiza muy rápidamente, de manera que el dique descansará en el extremo en cerca de 18 metros (59 pies) de agua.

El dique del Este está construído de la misma manera, y cuando ambos estén terminados dejarán una entrada de cerca de 656 pies de anchura. Este dique se construye llevando los materiales del promontorio á lo largo de la playa y depositándolos por medio de una segunda grúa que funciona sobre estas obras. A la fecha se ha terminado ya cerca de una tercera parte de la distancia de la playa. El plano indica claramente los detalles del puerto mismo. El terreno en que está colocado es bajo, pantanoso, de manera que puede ser dragado fácilmente. Por la parte posterior del área protegida se extiende una línea de muelles, con una abertura para el paso de los vapores hacia el interior. Sobre estos muelles hay seis almacenes con vías ferrocarrileras de cada lado para transportar la carga entre el ferrocarril y los buques. Detrás de una extensa cuenca interior se construirá, cuando el tráfico lo requiera, una hilera de muelles y malecones. Esta cuenca tiene una profundidad de 32.8 pies, que es la que puede encontrarse en todo el puerto exterior frente á los almacenes.

El costo de las bahías, puertos y obras terminales, sin contar las líneas ferrocarrileras, estaciones, etc., es el siguiente:

COATZACOALCOS.

Costo total aproximado, según cálculo	$8,959,786
Gastado hasta noviembre de 1903	3,928,579
Quedan por gastarse	5,031,207

SALINA CRUZ.

Costo total	$24,983,615
Gastado hasta noviembre de 1903	8,602,570
Quedan por gastarse	16,381,045

Todas estas cantidades son en plata mexicana, y el tipo de cambio actual es de cerca de 42 centavos. Tan aproximadamente como podemos calcular el monto total en pesos oro que el Gobierno mexicano tendrá que gastar, incluyendo los intereses pagados desde el principio de sus esfuerzos para construir el ferrocarril bajo el contrato LEARNED hasta la completa terminación de la ruta, quedando lista para el tráfico interoceánico, será de cerca de $33,000,000.

Como lo afirmó el Almirante SHUFELDT, el hecho de que Tehuantepec esté más cerca del "Eje" del comercio del mundo—Hongkong, Yokohama, San Francisco, Nueva York, Liverpool—da á esta ruta grandes ventajas sobre Panamá. Examinando un planisferio, se ve que la ruta oceánica más corta de Panamá al Oriente—Yokohama y Hongkong—debe pasar á lo largo de nuestra costa, á lo menos por San Francisco. En realidad la línea más corta—el gran círculo—trazado entre Panamá y Yokohama pasa por el Golfo de México en Corpus Christi, más de 100 millas al Este de San Francisco y por las islas Aleutianas. Podemos presumir que el promedio de economía de distancia que se obtiene por la ruta de Tehuantepec sobre Panamá, con relación á todos los puntos de nuestra costa del Atlántico y Europa, es de cerca de 1,250 millas.

Los vapores de carga ordinarios hacen cerca de 10 millas por hora, ó sean 250 millas por día, presumiendo que se haga el mismo tiempo en cruzar los dos istmos. Un vapor emplearía un día en pasar el canal de Panamá, y la carga emplearía dos días en pasar de buque á buque por el ferrocarril de Tehuantepec, quedando todavía cuatro días de ventaja para Tehuantepec.

Sabido es que los sistemas de manipular la carga en Tehuantepec son los mejores y más rápidos de los que se emplean en la actualidad en todas partes. Si los vapores construídos para esta ruta son del tipo de los de la línea de vapores Morgan, que hacen la travesía de Nueva York á Nueva Orleans y Galveston, podrán descargar y cargar 5,000 toneladas sobre furgones ó sobre buques en diez horas. Esta maniobra se hace con toda regularidad en Argel, frente á Nueva Orleans. Cada

uno de los tres entrepuentes destinados á la carga tiene grandes puertas laterales herméticamente cerradas durante la travesía, pero que se abren cuando el buque descarga. Estas escotillas son bastante para que una cuadrilla de peones pueda transportar la carga del buque á los furgones, cuyo piso está al nivel del muelle. Cuando el entrepuente superior ha sido descargado, el buque emerge del agua lo suficiente para permitir que se abra el siguiente juego de escotillas, y así hasta el tercero. La carga pesada—maquinaria, etc.—que no puede transportarse tan fácilmente, está colocada cerca de las escotillas y es empujada por los palanquines del buque y cargada en carros planos que se encuentran en una vía colocada inmediatamente al lado del buque. Los vapores toman la carga de los carros de la misma manera y en igual tiempo. Diez horas bastarán para transbordar una carga de 5,000 toneladas del buque al ferrocarril, emprendiendo éste su viaje por el Istmo.

Por lo que hace á las semillas, en lugar del enorme viaje de 16,552 millas, rodeando el Cabo de Hornos, de San Francisco á Liverpool, los buques veleros que las conducen pueden dirigirse á Tehauntepec, transbordar su carga por los sistemas arriba mencionados, si el grano está en sacos, como se acostumbra en esta ruta, ó por medio de elevadores en los dos puntos terminales, si está en granel, ahorrando 8,250 millas, ó mejor dicho 12,000 millas, pues la travesía por buques de vela es generalmente un .50 por ciento mayor que la del vapor.

Esto trae consigo otra importante ventaja que no hay que perder de vista, á saber, las ventajas navales de Tehuantepec. No es aventurado decir que los navíos de vela no harán jamás uso del canal de Panamá. No podrán llegar á él ó salir de él. Estas embarcaciones evitan siempre la región de calmas que prevalece en ambos Oceános frente á Panamá. Conviene citar á este respecto la opinión del Teniente MAURY, quien resumió las ventajas navales de Tehuantepec en la forma seguiente:

"Si la naturaleza, por una de sus convulsiones, dividiera el continente americano practicando un canal á través del Istmo de Panamá ó Darien, tan profundo, tan ancho y tan libre como los estrechos de Dover, nunca sería aquél una ruta para los buques de vela, con excepción de los que zarpan de él ó los que pudieran llegar hasta allí en virtud de vientos favorables."

Es un error suponer que el buque de vela está para desaparecer dejando el campo en absoluto á los vapores. La flota velera del mundo, aunque disminuyendo en número, es todavía un importante factor en el comercio del Oceáno, y por lo que hace al comercio de cabotaje de este continente, es todavía más importante. Probablemente el tonelaje de la carga de veleros es dos veces igual á la de los vapores, aun calculando que el tonelaje de vapor sea cuatro veces el tonelaje de vela. En cuanto al costo relativo de transporte por ambas rutas,

dependerá en parte del portazgo y fletes respectivos, pero como ambas rutas serán operadas por gobiernos, podemos presumir que habrá competencia y los fletes se reducirán para acaparar todo el tráfico posible.

El exceso de costo de los cuatro días de vapor, ó sean $2,000, más el derecho de paso, determinará un costo de cerca de $10,000 por la vía de Panamá á un cargamento de 5,000 toneladas. Sin duda que los gastos no serían mayores por Tehuantepec, quedando todavía la ventaja de cuatro días, que para la carga es de gran importancia en estos tiempos de transporte rápido. Muchos cálculos se han hecho del tonelaje que se espera passará por la ruta trans-istmiana. Algunos de dichos cálculos se han hecho sobre bases correctas, y otros sobre suposiciones. Calculando 6,000,000 toneladas, que es poco más ó menos el promedio de dichos cálculos, no hay duda de que, durante los ocho años que estará en explotación la ruta de Tehuantepec, terminada y equipada antes de que el canal de Panamá esté en condiciones de recibir el tráfico, la mencionada ruta acaparará por lo menos la mitad del tonelaje tributario, y es razonable esperar que aun cuando el canal esté construído, conservará todo el tráfico adquirido.

PERÚ.

CUESTIÓN DE LÍMITES CON EL BRASIL.

Protocolo de un acuerdo provisional concluído en Río de Janeiro en 12 de julio de 1904, entre los Gobiernos del Brasil y del Perú.

Reunidos en conferencia en el palacio Itamaratí, en Río de Janeiro, á los doce días del mes de julio de mil novecientos cuatro, el Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República del Perú, Señor Doctor Don Heruan Velarde y el Ministro de Estado de las Relaciones Exteriores, Señor Don José Ma. Silva Paranhos, de Río Branco, debidamente autorizados para concluir un acuerdo provisional, que prevenga posibles conflictos entre brasileños y peruanos en las regiones del alto Yurúa y del alto Purús, y permita que los dos Gobiernos del Perú y del Brasil, entren amigablemente en la negociación de un acuerdo provisional y honroso entre los dos países, convinieron en los artículos siguientes:

Primero. La discusión diplomática para un acuerdo directo sobre la fijación de los límites entre el Brasil y el Perú desde las nacientes del Yavaví hasta la línea de once grados de latitud sur, comenzará el primer día de agosto y deberá quedar cerrada el 31 de diciembre de este año de mil novecientos cuatro.

Segundo. Los dos Gobiernos, deseosos de mantener y estrechar cada vez más sus relaciones de buena vecindad, declaran desde luego su

sincero propósito de recurrir á algunos de los otros medios de resolver amigablemente los litigios internacionales, esto es, á los buenos oficios ó á la mediación de un gobierno amigo, ó á la decisión de un árbitro, si dentro del indicado plazo ó en las prórrogas en que pueden convenir, no consiguiesen un acuerdo directo y satisfactorio.

Tercero. Durante la discusión quedarán neutralizados los siguientes territorios en litigio:

(*a*) El de la cuenca del alto Yurúa, desde las cabeceras de ese río y de sus afluentes superiores, hasta la boca y margen izquierda del río Breu, y de allí para el oeste por el paralelo de la confluencia del mismo Breu, hasta el límite occidental de la cuenca del Yurúa.

(*b*) El de la cuenca del alto Purús, desde el paralelo once grados hasta el lugar denominado Catay, inclusive.

Cuarto. La policía de cada uno de los territorios neutralizados será hecha por una comisión mixta, formada de una comisión peruana y otra brasileña. Cada comisión se compondrá de un comisario del grado de mayor ó capitán, y de un oficial sustituto del grado de capitán ó teniente, y de una escolta de cincuenta hombres y las embarcaciones menores que fueran necesarias.

Quinto. En la margen izquierda de confluencia del Breu, ó en algún otro punto aguas arriba sobre el Yurúa, así como en Catay, ó en algún otro punto próximo sobre el Purús, se establecerán puestos fiscales mixtos que darán guías para que los derechos de exportación de los productos de las dos regiones provisionalmente neutralizadas, sean cobrados en la aduana brasileña de Manaos ó en la de Pará; y recibirán los certificados de pago de derechos de importación que en alguna de las dos citadas aduanas brasileñas de Manaos y Pará, ó en la peruana de Iquitos, hayan sido efectuados para el despacho de mercaderías con destino á los dichos territorios provisionalmente neutralizados. Esos derechos de exportación é importación serán los mismos que el gobierno federal brasileño cobra actualmente en sus estaciones fiscales; y de ellos corresponderá la mitad á cada uno de los dos países.

Sexto. Los crímenes cometidos por brasileños en los dos territorios neutralizados serán juzgados por las justicias del Brasil, y los cometidos por peruanos por las justicias del Perú. Los individuos de otras nacionalidades que cometieren crímenes contra brasileños serán juzgados por las justicias del Brasil, y contra peruanos por las del Perú. Cuanto á los acusados por crímenes contra individuous que no sean brasileños ni peruanos, la jurisdicción competente para juzgarlos será la brasilena ó la peruana, según determinación que tomen de común acuerdo los comisarios de las dos repúblicas, después del examen de las circunstancias del caso.

Séptimo. Las dudas ó divergencias que se presentasen entre los comisarios serán llevadas á conocimiento de los dos gobiernos para que las resuelvan.

Octavo. Quedarán á cargo de los gobiernos los gastos de su respectivo personal y material, inclusive el referente á la escolta.

Noveno. Además de las dos comisiones mixtas de administración, cada gobierno nombrará un oficial especial para el alto Purús y otro para el alto Yurúa, con los auxiliares y escolta que sean necesarios, formando así otras dos comisiones mixtas que serán incumbidas de hacer un reconocimiento rápido de esos dos ríos en los territorios neutralizados.

Décimo. El personal de las comisiones de que tratan los artículos anteriores será designado en el plazo de treinta días, á partir de la fecha del presente acuerdo; debiendo llegar á las regiones indicadas con la mayor brevedad posible.

Undécimo. Formularán ambos gobiernos de común acuerdo, las instrucciones por las cuales deberán guiarse las comisiones mixtas.

Duodécimo. Los gobiernos del Brasil y del Perú declaran que las cláusulas de este acuerdo provisional no afectan de modo alguno los derechos territoriales que cada uno de ellos defiende.

En fe de lo cual, fué extendido este acuerdo en dos ejemplares, escrito cada uno de ellos en las lenguas castellana y portuguesa y en el lugar y fecha arriba declarados.

Río Branco.
Hernán Velarde.

Estos dos representantes han convenido, además, en que quedará restablecido el libre tráfico en el Amazonas y cesará el bloqueo establecido contra los peruanos del alto Purús.

EL SALVADOR.

INAUGURACIÓN DE LA EXPOSICIÓN NACIONAL DE EL SALVADOR.

A las 10 a. m. del día de ayer, fué solemnemente inaugurada, por el señor Presidente de la Republica, la primera Exposición nacional salvadoreña, creada por reciente disposición suprema. Al acto concurrieron el Jefe del Ejecutivo y los miembros de su Gabinete, el señor Presidente del Congreso, el personal de la Suprema Corte de Justicia con su Presidente, el Señor Obispo Diocesano y altas dignidades del Clero, el Cuerpo Consular, el Ayuntamiento de San Salvador, representantes de la alta Banca, del Comercio, de la Prensa y de las Municipalidades más importantes de la República, empleados civiles y militares de categoria, y numerosas y distinguidas damas de la capital y de los Departamentos. Fuerzas de Infanteria, vestidas de gran gala, formaban valla en la calle que conduce á los campos de la Exposición.

Revistío la ceremonia un carácter imponente y al mismo tiempo conmovedor, porque esa fiesta del trabajo ha venido á representar la

suma de energías y el grado de adelanto del Pueblo Salvadoreno, que ha visto realizarse la primera Exposición Nacional, sin violencias ni gravámenes económicos, disponiendo de sus propios recursos, sin vanos alardes de ostentación, y contentándose con que sus fuentes de vida corran libres por apropiado y seguro cauce.

El discurso de inauguración fué leído por el señor Ministro de Fomento, Dr. José Rosa Pacas, y de su mérito, no es al órgano oficial del Gobierno á quien corresponde externar opinión. Para conocimiento del público, aparece en la presente edición dicho discurso.

Por medio de estas líneas, el señor Presidente de la Repúbica y sus colaboradores en el Gobierno, hacen público su reconocimiento á todas aquellas personas que han aportado su valioso contingente para mejor coronamiento del certamen inaugurado el día de ayer, bajo auspicios tan lisonjeros, y que ha colmado la medida de los deseos y esperanzas de aquellos altos funcionarios.

DISCURSO INAUGURAL PRONUNCIADO POR JOSÉ ROSA PACAS EN LA APERTURA DE LA EXPOSICIÓN NACIONAL, EL DÍA 1° DE AGOSTO DE 1904.

Señoras y Señores: Tócame la honra de dirigiros la palabra inaugural en esta solemnidad, dedicada á la apertura de la primera Exposición Nacional de El Salvador.

En ella vemos, con júbilo, que todas las clases sociales se hallan representadas y llenas de patriótico entusiasmo, en señal de que los esfuerzos que el Gobierno Supremo ha puesto en acción para llevar á cabo este Certamen, salvo las dificultades y resistencias naturales en la realización de toda nueva idea, han hallado benévola correspondencia en los gremios productores y en todas las esferas sociales del país, quienes han secundado con interés el movimiento iniciado por el Ejecutivo, convencidos de los altísimos fines que en sí llevan estos torneos, los más meritorios de la época moderna—estas apoteosis del ingenio y del trabajo que llamomos Exposiciones.

Y en verdad, señores, que es una de las mayores glorias de la actual civilización el haber rectificado el concepto del trabajo, y debido á ello consagrarle la estima y protección que merece, impulsándolo, estimulándolo, enaltéciendolo, dándole calor y fecundidad por medio de la competencia, por medio de brillantes concursos en que se coleccionan, se clasifican y en disposición artística se exponen á la pública contemplación todos los productos de la actividad humana.

Muy erradas andaban la antigüedad y la época media en su criterio á este respecto, debido al carácter esencialmente conquistador de aquellos tiempos. Todo era secundario fuera del ejercicio de las armas; no había nobleza en las ocupaciones que no fueran el arte de la guerra, en primer término, y en segundo, el sacerdocio; tanto que el uno sólo estaba destinado á la primogenitura nobiliaria y el otro á

los segundones. Todo lo demás, para esclavos y plebeyos, en lo antiguo; después, para siervos, pecheros y colonos.

Sin duda por eso Cincinato raya á tanta altura en la humana historia. Las enseñanzas de su conducta se adelantaron tanto á su tiempo, que al través de más de veinticuatro siglos, aun veneramos en ellas manos que empuñaron la insignia del Director romano, encallecidas por la esteva del arado.

Por supuesto que, dadas esas condiciones del trabajo, tenía que hacerse menos productivo é insuficiente para llenar el general consumo. De aquí la necesidad de las leyes agrarias y de forzados repartimientos de trigo á las indigentes muchedumbres, que á cambio de una vida de abyección, demandaban de sus señores pan para sostenerla y circo y espectáculos públicos en que aturdir el sentimiento de su propia dignidad, en que ahogar la conciencia de su triste condición.

Fué un supremo esfuerzo de la Revolución, fué un paso gigantesco del espíritu humano, dado á fines de la penúltima centuria, la rectificación del concepto, la dignificación del trabajo y la propagación de la idea moderna, de que "no hay oficio vil, sino sólo acciones viles," y que en la colmena social sólo los zánganos y los malvados no deben tener derecho al aprecio y á las consideraciones de todos, á la protección y á los favores del Poder público. Como fruto grandioso de estos bellos principios, ya las multitudes no piden pan y fiestas como en la Roma de los Césares, sino trabajo y libertad, para que cada uno pueda, en la medida de sus fuerzas, dar acertado empleo á las creadoras facultades del hombre.

La Francia revolucionaria fué la que dió los primeros pasos, si bien de poca significación, en este sentido, durante la época del Directorio, organizando exposiciones, pero de carácter puramente local y limitado.

Toca á la Gran Bretaña el honor indisputable de haber construído un Palacio de cristal, parecido en aquél entonces á los que cuenta las "Mil y Una Noches," para dar al mundo el espectáculo de la primera Exposición Universal, que abrió el camino á las que se han verificado en otros países con más esplendidez y mayores proporciones. Y cuánto debe, Señores, el progreso humano á estos grandes torneos de la actividad, en donde, acertándose y poniéndose en contacto, en competencia, á todas las clases laboriosas de la tierra, se ha abierto paso á los principios económicos, quitando muchas trabas al libre cambio, y contribuyendo con ello á establecer la solidaridad humana y á estrechar los vínculos de la confraternidad universal.

El Salvador ha concurrido á esos certámenes, no por el beneficio positivo que pudiera obtener, pues bien nos consta que ninguno ha alcanzando, sino más bien para no quedar ignorado en esas grandes lizas de la civilización, y como un acto de cortesía internacional.

Mas, por amargo que sea decirlo, nuestro verdadero puesto no estaba allí. Á pesar de nuestras naturales disposiciones, de nuestras diversas

aptitudes (que las tenemos para todas las empresas) confesemos que aún no ha despertado entre nosotros el espíritu de inventiva; carecemos de creaciones que valgan la pena de llevarlas allá; nuestra agricultura, nuestra industria, nuestras manufacturas se hallan en estado incipiente, y no podemos figurar en honrosa línea, y menos competir con lo que exhiben naciones más adelantadas por su edad, por el medio en que viven, ó por su precoz desarrollo.

No, señores; nuestro puesto está aquí en este modesto certamen nacional; y él y los demás que vengan serán los que han de dar vida á la invención y desenvolver las diferentes industrias y el arte salvadoreños. Es aquí donde debemos preparar y perfeccionar el contingente con que hemos de concurrir á aquellos grandes certámenes, si queremos no quedar desairados, y figurar como nación culta y obtener algún provecho.

El Jefe del Poder Ejecutivo ha impreso á su Administración la tendencia (muy acertada, á mi juicio), de buscar vías prácticas para todo aquello que ha de ser objeto del fomento que por las instituciones le está encomendado; haciendo á un lado con energía, cuando necesario ha sido, las viejas formas y lo establecido por la estacionaria rutina.

Así, por ejemplo, siguiendo tal sistema, se procura que en los establecimientos de enseñanza, además de la instrucción literaria, se adquieran aquellos conocimientos que son de positiva utilidad en la vida común. Así también, en el importante ramo de agricultura, se trata de salir del sistema empírico en que hemos permanecido, y para promover un cultivo consciente de los diferentes terrenos, además del Laboratorio Químico-Agrícola, que tan buenos resultados está dando, y que es una prez legítima de la anterior Administración, se está fundando una escuela bien montada de agronomia y veterinaria. Para dar cotización en el extranjero al café, nuestro principal producto de exportacion, que no la ha obtenido á pesar de beneficiarse tan bien como en Costa Rica, Guatemala ó cualquier otro lugar, y de haberlo llevado á las grandes exhibiciones, se le está dando consumo gratis en algunas plazas de importancia, por medio de *degustaciones*, á fin de dar á conocer su buena calidad y provocar la demanda. Y en fin, para dar aliento á todo aquello que pueda ser objeto del trabajo en sus manifestaciones diversas, se ha realizado la idea de la Exposición Nacional que hoy inauguramos, dando con ella una nueva forma á los festivales titulares de la Capital, y á los de la Independencia Patria.

No se lisonjea el Gobierno en lo absoluto del resultado obtenido, que no podía ser espléndido tratándose de la primera ejecución de un gran pensamiento, pero sí está justamente satisfecho de haber dado el primer paso en ese sendero, que á ser continuado con fe y constancia en los años venideros ha de cambiar nuestro modo de ser estacionario, desde el punto de vista artístico é industrial.

Por otra parte, señores, dado el ferviente deseo de progreso, cuando al cabo de algunos años que lo promovamos por medio de estas exhibiciones puramente locales, puramente salvadoreñas; cuando hayan estos concursos domésticos dado de sí todo el fruto que tengan que dar y no satisfagan ya nuestros anhelos, se tendrá que buscar un campo más extenso para cumplirlo, y naturalmente llegaremos á las Exposiciones verdaderamente centroamericanas, donde entren en fraternal competencia las producciones todas de las cinco fracciones en que por desgracia estamos divididos; y entonces, extinguiéndose el espíritu estrecho creado por los elementos separatistas que aún poseemos, y acercándose pueblos y gobiernos, identificándose unos y otros en una sola aspiración social y política, sin duda llegaremos por este medio á la realización del más bello ideal del patriotismo, á la unificación de Centro América. Y he aquí, señores, otro de los puntos prácticos de la Exposición que celebramos.

Ella ha podido verificarse, como os consta, al favor de la paz de que disfrutamos, y como una de las saludables consecuencias de la confianza que infunde en los pueblos ese benéfico don. Quieran el Dios de las Naciones y la acción santa del patriotismo, ó diré más bien, el sentido práctico de gobernantes y gobernados, mantenernos siempre en paz, para que podamos explotar los múltiples veneros de riqueza que poseemos, consagrándonos sin zozobra á las fecundas luchas del trabajo, y de esta manera asegurar las fuentes de nuestra prosperidad y bienestar.

Es labor constante y asidua del actual Mandatario salvadoreño, y de todos los que con él colaboramos en la obra difícil de regir los destinos de la Nación, la de sostener á todo trance la buena armonía con los demás Estados del Istmo centroamericano, hacer en el interior prácticas las instituciones que nos rigen y efectivas las garantías para todos, porque es el único medio eficaz de obtener una tranquilidad y un orden estables y bien cimentados, que abran nuevos horizontes al espíritu y que infundan alientos á todas las clases de la sociedad, á fin de que puedan entregarse de lleno al trabajo y á las empresas útiles, puesto que todo ello ha de rehabilitarnos de nuestro pasado, y darnos crédito honroso y progreso positivo.

No hay tributo más digno, no hay ofrenda más santa que podamos consagrar á la Patria en el aniversario de su nacimiento, que la coronación de obras, que como la que ahora le afrendamos, tengan por auspicios la paz por medio del libre ejercicio de las energías de todos los salvadoreños; y por término glorioso, su engrandecimiento.

Para concluir, señores, permitidme expresaros que el Supremo Gobierno, por mi medio, agradece la buena voluntad y el aplauso con que, en lo general, ha sido secundado en sus propósitos, y que se complace profundamente en que hayáis dado realce con vuestra presencia á la apertura del primer Certamen Nacional.

URUGUAY.

COMERCIO DEL PUERTO DE MONTEVIDEO EN MAYO DE 1904.

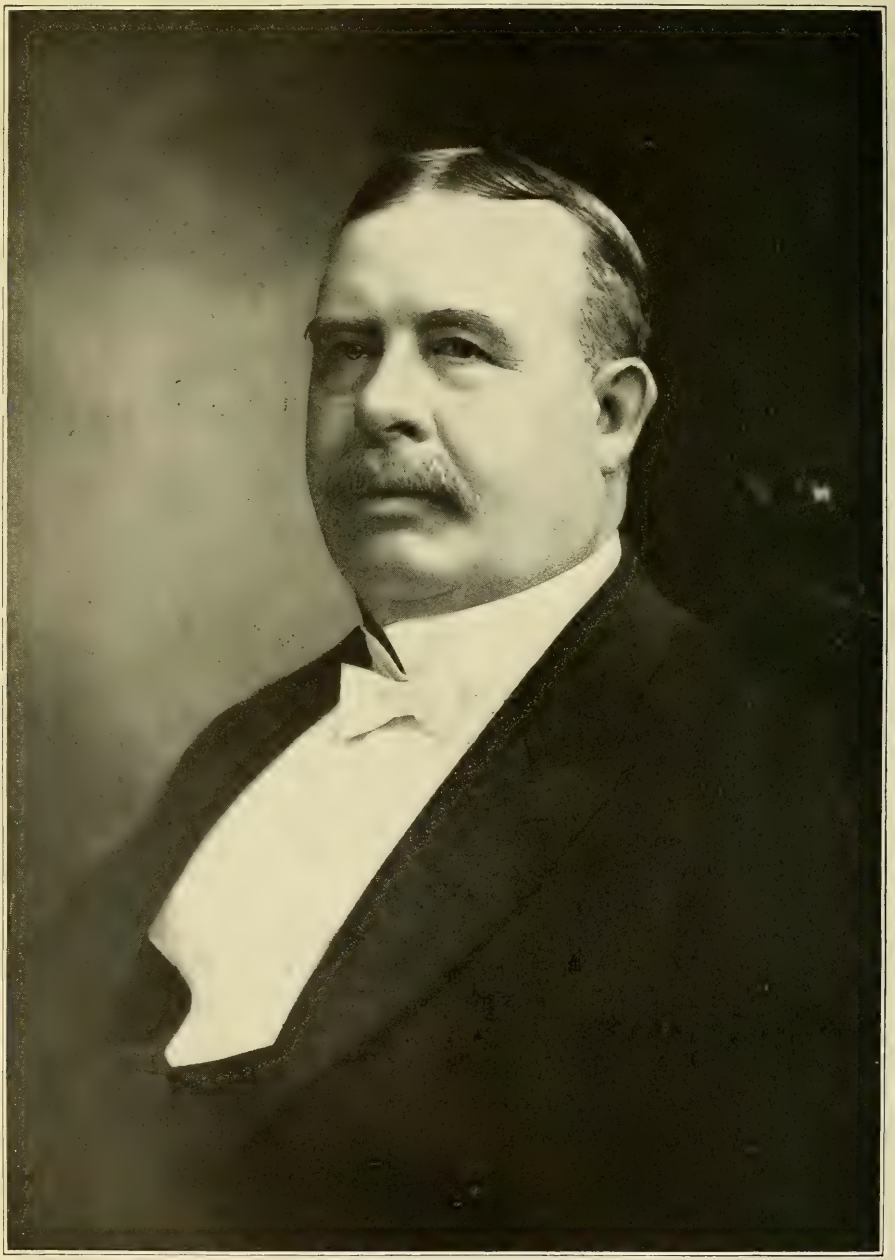
Las salidas de buques y las exportaciones del puerto de Montevideo durante el mes de mayo de 1904 fueron como sigue:

BUQUES.

Vapores	42
Veleros	5

EXPORTACIONES.

Artículos.	Cantidad.
Estados Unidos:	
Cueros vacunos secos...número..	5,090
Cueros vacunos salados ....id....	1,032
Cerda .....fardos..	5
Tasajo.....toneladas..	241
Alemania:	
Cueros vacunos secos...número..	5,319
Cueros vacunos salados ....id....	25,938
Lana .....fardos..	2,319
Cueros lanares .....id....	6
Afrechillo .....sacos..	746
Francia:	
Cueros vacunos salados.número..	9,682
Lana .....fardos..	2,358
Cueros lanares .....id....	594
Sebo .....pipas..	200
Huesos y ceniza .....sacos..	4,776
Astas .....número..	36,500
España:	
Cueros vacunos salados.número..	417
Cerda .....fardos..	1
Tasajo.....id....	48
Id .....toneladas..	800
Sebo .....pipas..	495
Italia:	
Cueros vacunos, secos..número.	3,422
Cueros lanares .....fardos..	30
Cueros diversos.....id....	106
Sebo .....pipas..	552
Trigo .....sacos..	490
Astas .....número..	10,370
Bélgica:	
Cueros vacunos, secos.....id....	4,110
Cueros vacunos, salados ....id....	18,400
Lana .....fardos..	2,992
Sebo .....pipas..	237
Lenguas .....cajones..	50
Huesos y ceniza .....sacos..	884
Id .....toneladas..	20
Inglaterra:	
Cerda .....fardos..	15
Inglaterra—Continued.	
Lana .....fardos..	53
Cueros lanares .....id....	100
Tasajo.....id....	75
Id .....toneladas..	5
Sebo .....pipas..	313
Id .....bordalesas..	1,453
Maíz .....sacos..	172
Trigo .....id....	1,182
Lino.....id....	9,212
Lenguas .....cajones..	2,609
Carne conservada .....id....	680
Brasil:	
Tasajo .....fardos..	49,681
Id .....toneladas..	3,480
Sebo .....pipas..	220
Id .....bordalesas..	24
Harina .....sacos..	6,799
Maíz .....sacos..	2,950
Alpiste .....id....	100
Ovejas.....	1,525
Chile:	
Sebo .....bordalesas..	486
Harina .....sacos..	290
Maíz .....id....	885
Grasa .....cajones..	275
Id.....cuarterolas..	125
Id .....tercerolas..	125
Portugal:	
Tasajo.....toneladas..	765
Carne conservada .....cajones..	50
Cuba:	
Tasajo .....fardos..	23,942
Id .....toneladas..	2,266
Islas Malvinas:	
Maíz .....sacos..	50
Órdenes:	
Cueros vacunos salados.número..	13,449
Cueros diversos .....fardos..	3
Astas .....número..	29,178



VOLNEY W. FOSTER.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XVII. SEPTEMBER, 1904. No. 3.

DEATH OF VOLNEY W. FOSTER.

The death of VOLNEY W. FOSTER occurred in Chicago, Illinois, on August 15, 1904. Mr. FOSTER was one of the best-known business men in the United States, and was identified with large business interests in this country and in Mexico. He was a native of the State of Wisconsin, where he was born in 1848. Going to Chicago as a young man he entered upon an active business career, becoming the head of several important corporations. He took an active part in politics and in public matters generally, and was a member of the Delegation of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States in Mexico in 1901–2. At this Conference he was chairman of the committee on the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics. President ROOSEVELT appointed Mr. FOSTER as one of the Commissioners of the United States on the International Archæological Commission, created at said Conference.

DEATH OF SEÑOR DON TOMÁS HERRÁN, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE OF COLOMBIA IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the death of Señor Don TOMÁS HERRÁN, the diplomatic representative of the Republic of Colombia in the United States of America, on August 31, 1904, in Liberty, New York, not only does his native land, and Latin America in general, experience a great loss, but the same may be said of the entire Spanish-speaking world. Señor HERRÁN was

a member of one of the great families of the New World. His father, Gen. Don Pedro Alcántara Herrán, fought with distinction the battles for the independence of his country and subsequently, from 1841 to 1845, served as President of the Republic. On two occasions, from 1847 to 1849, and from 1855 to 1863, he represented Colombia near the Government of the United States of America in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Señor Tomás Herrán was born in Colombia in 1843, but as he accompanied his father on his missions to the United States, it was in the latter country that the mind and character of the youth was formed, his education having been received in the city of Washington, where he graduated with honor from Georgetown College.

A man of great learning, of notable intellectual culture, versed in classic studies, a master of four languages, and endowed through birth and rearing with the qualities which make up a good citizen; an extensive traveler and well-known admirer of the institutions of the United States of America which he regarded, to some extent, as a foster country, he was admirably equipped to serve as the representative of his nation in any land, but especially in the Republics of America.

Señor Herrán began his diplomatic career with the Colombian Legation in London, afterwards representing his country with distinction in Paris, Lima, and Hamburg. He took special interest in the subject of the construction of the trans-Isthmian Canal, and on January 22, 1902, being at that time Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia *ad interim* near the Washington Government and invested with the power of Special Plenipotentiary, he concluded with Secretary Hay a convention providing for the building of the canal in reference and also maintaining unbroken the integrity of Colombian territory.

His labors in connection with these negotiations and the subsequent anxieties growing out of the situation aggravated an already existing pulmonary affection, to which he finally succumbed. The Government at Washington took sympathetic action on hearing of the demise of Señor Herrán and expressed in cordial terms the high esteem in which he was held.

BOUNDARY AWARD BETWEEN BRAZIL AND BRITISH GUIANA.

We, Victor Emmanuel, by the grace of God and the will of the people, King of Italy, arbitrator in the matter of deciding the question of the frontier between British Guiana and Brazil.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, and the President of the United States of Brazil having, in the Treaty concluded between them in London on

the 6th of November, 1901, decided us as arbitrator to settle the question of the frontier of British Guiana and Brazil, we have accepted the task of defining the limits of the frontier.

The high contracting parties having undertaken, in the above-mentioned Treaty, which was ratified at Rio de Janeiro on the 28th of January, 1902, to accept our arbitral decision as a complete, perfect, and definitive settlement of the question referred to us, we, wishing to act in a manner corresponding to the trust reposed in us by the said parties, have examined carefully all the memoranda and all the documents produced to us, and have weighed and duly considered the reasons on which each of the high contracting parties founds its claim.

Having taken note of everything, we have considered:

That the discovery of new channels of trade in regions not belonging to any State can not by itself be held to confer an effective right to the acquisition of the sovereignty of the said regions by the State whose subjects the persons who in their private capacity make the discovery may happen to be;

That to acquire the sovereignty of regions which are not in the dominion of any State, it is indispensable that the occupation be effected in the name of the State which intends to acquire the sovereignty of those regions;

That the occupation can not be held to be carried out except by effective, uninterrupted, and permanent possession being taken in the name of the State, and that a single affirmation of rights of sovereignty or a manifest intention to render the occupation effective can not suffice;

That the effective possession of a part of a region, although it may be held to confer a right to the acquisition of the sovereignty of the whole of a region which constitutes a single organic whole, can not confer a right to the acquisition of the whole of a region which, either owing to its size or to its physical configuration, can not be deemed to be a single organic whole *de facto;*

That consequently, all things duly considered, it can not be held that Portugal in the first instance, and Brazil subsequently, have effectively taken possession of all the territory in dispute; but that it can only be recognized that they have taken possession of some places in the same, and have there exercised their sovereign rights.

On the other hand we have under our consideration—

That the arbitral judgment of the 3d of October, 1899, delivered by the Anglo-American Tribunal, which, when deciding the boundary between Great Britain and Venezuela, adjudged to the former the territory which constitutes the subject of the present dispute, can not be cited against Brazil, which was unaffected by that judgment;

That, however, the right of the British State as the successor to Holland, to whom the colony belonged, is based on the exercise of rights of jurisdiction by the Dutch West India Company, which, furnished with sovereign powers by the Dutch Government, performed acts of sovereign authority over certain places in the zone under discussion, regulating the commerce carried on for a long time there by the Dutch, submitting it to discipline, subjecting it to the orders of the governor of the colony, and obtaining from the natives a partial recognition of the power of that official;

That like acts of authority and jurisdiction over traders and native tribes were afterwards continued in the name of British sovereignty when Great Britain came into possession of the colony belonging to the Dutch;

That such effective assertion of rights of sovereign jurisdiction was gradually developed and not contradicted, and by degrees became accepted even by the independent native tribes who inhabited these regions, who could not even be considered as included in the effective dominion of Portuguese, and later on of Brazilian, sovereignty;

That in virtue of this successive development of jurisdiction and authority the acquisition of sovereignty on the part of Holland first and Great Britain afterwards, was effected over a certain part of the territory in dispute;

That it does not appear from the documents produced to us, which have been weighed and duly considered, that there are historical and legal claims on which to found thoroughly determined and well-defined rights of sovereignty in favor of either of the contending powers over the whole territory in dispute, but only over certain portions of the same;

That not even the limit of the zone of territory over which the right of sovereignty of one or of the other of the two parties may be held to be established can be fixed with precision;

That it can not either be decided with certainty whether the right of Brazil or of Great Britain is the stronger.

In this condition of affairs, since it is our duty to fix the line of frontier between the dominions of the two powers, we have come to the conclusion that, in the present state of the geographical knowledge of the region it is not possible to divide the contested territory into two parts equal as regards extent and value, but that it is necessary that it should be divided in accordance with the lines traced by nature, and that the preference should be given to a frontier which, while clearly defined throughout its whole course, the better lends itself to a fair division of the disputed territory.

For these reasons we decide:

The frontier between British Guiana and Brazil is fixed by the line leaving Mount Yakontipu; it follows eastward the watershed as far as

the source of the Ireng (Mahu); it follows the downward course of that river as far as its confluence with the Takutu; it follows the upward course of the Takutu as far as its source, where it joins again the line of frontier determined in the declaration annexed to the Treaty of Arbitration concluded in London by the high contracting parties on the 6th of November, 1901.

In virtue of this delimitation every part of the zone in dispute, which is to the east of the line of frontier shall belong to Great Britain, and every part which is to the west shall belong to Brazil.

The frontier along the Ireng-Mahu and Takutu is fixed at the "thalweg," and the said rivers shall be open to free navigation of both conterminous States.

Wherever the water course may be divided into more than one branch, the frontier shall follow the "thalweg" of the most eastern branch.

Given at Rome on the 6th of June, 1904.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

EXPORT DESTINATIONS, FIRST HALF OF 1904.

The following figures published in the "Review of the River Plate" for July 16, 1904, show the principal exports from the Argentine Republic and their destinations for the first six months of 1904. In making the calculations, the average weights are rated as follows: One bale of wool, 400 kilograms; 1 bale of sheepskins, 400 kilograms; 1 bale of hair, 400 kilograms; 1 bale of goatskins, 370 kilograms; 1 bale of hay, 50 kilograms; 1 pipe of tallow, 400 kilograms; 1 hogshead of tallow, 200 kilograms; 1 cask of tallow, 160 kilograms; 1 case of butter, 25 kilograms.

Of dry ox hides, the total number exported was 747,616, as compared with 993,780 in the first half of 1903, of which the United Kingdom received 3,431; the United States, 587,354; France, 16,265; Germany, 11,964; Belgium, 9,996; Italy, 17,951, and other countries, 100,655. Of salt ox hides, the total number exported was 746,228, as compared with 653,147 in the first half of 1903, of which the United Kingdom received 1,500; the United States, 29,943; France, 55,790; Germany, 504,350; Belgium, 146,546; Italy, 6,471; and other countries, 1,628. Of dry horse hides, the total number exported was 55,752, as compared with 70,003 in the first half of 1903, of which the United States received 25,222; France, 100; Germany, 30,430, while of a total of salt horse hides, amounting to 55,166, as against 92,066 in the first half of 1903, the United States took 13,071 and Germany 42,095.

Sheepskins to the number of 35,204 bales were exported, as compared with 37,879 in the first half of 1903, of which the United Kingdom received 3,718; the United States, 410; France, 25,888; Germany, 1,285; Belgium, 854; Italy, 3,027; Brazil, 15; and other countries, 7. Bales of hair numbering 1,858 were exported, as against 1,539 in the first half of 1903, of which the United Kingdom took 36; the United States, 674; France, 166; Germany, 398; Belgium, 272; Italy, 309; and other countries, 3.

Tallow was shipped abroad to the amount of 15,813 pipes, 36,213 casks, and 12,664 hogsheads, as compared with 12,017 pipes, 50,411 casks, and 12,755 hogsheads in the first half of 1903, distributed as follows: To the United Kingdom, 3,828 pipes, 24,653 casks, and 6,813 hogsheads; France, 62 pipes and 2,785 hogsheads; Germany, 138 pipes and 3,255 casks; Belgium, 2,167 pipes, 2,529 casks, and 60 hogsheads; Italy, 6,079 pipes, 591 casks, and 153 hogsheads; South Africa, 11 casks; Brazil, 2,220 casks and 200 hogsheads; other countries, 3,539 pipes, 3,044 casks, and 2,653 hogsheads.

Goatskins numbering 2,414 bales, as compared with 1,329 in the first half of 1903, were exported as follows: To the United States, 1,701; France, 680; Germany, 32; other countries, 1. Bales of wool to the number of 297,032, as compared with 338,147 in the first half of 1903, were shipped, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 12,131; United States, 22,851; France, 142,429; Germany, 88,546; Belgium, 27,599; Italy, 2,238; Brazil, 19; other countries, 1,219.

Frozen wethers to the number of 1,911,726, as against 1,727,597 in the first half of 1903, were exported, as follows: To the United Kingdom, 1,517,086, and to South Africa, 394,640.

Wheat exports during the period under consideration amounted to 1,761,182 tons, as compared with 1,336,384 tons in the first half of 1903, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 181,867; France, 9,642; Germany, 139,068; Belgium, 213,685; Italy, 2,549; South Africa, 16,838; Brazil, 106,765; orders, 879,091, and other countries unenumerated, 210,977.

Maize was exported to the amount of 696,508 tons, as compared with 502,237 tons in the first half of 1903, being distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 173,014 tons; France, 42,873; Germany, 62,500; Belgium, 44,073, Italy, 9,392; South Africa, 9,162; Brazil, 2,038; orders, 331,603, and other countries unenumerated, 21,853.

Shipments of linseed amounted to 746,597 tons, as against 434,492 in the corresponding period of 1903, according to the following distribution: United Kingdom, 94,596 tons; United States, 3,907; France, 55,990; Germany, 123,497; Belgium, 54,613; Italy, 3,329; Brazil, 16; orders, 326,016; other countries unenumerated, 84,633.

Flour shipments amounted to 43,597 tons, as against 32,109 tons in the first half of 1903, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 4,993

tons; Germany, 50; Belgium, 4; Italy, 22; South Africa, 342; Brazil, 36,870; orders, 45; other countries, 1,024.

Bran shipments amounted to 68,345 tons, as compared with 47,678 tons in the first six months of 1903, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 7,265; France, 2,042; Germany, 47,980; Belgium, 5,687; Italy, 14; South Africa, 523; Brazil, 638; orders, 2,885; other countries, 1,311.

Pollards were shipped to the amount of 154,089 bags, as against 121,376 in the first six months of 1903, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 73,455; France, 56,388; Germany, 6,608; Belgium, 4,542.

Bags of oilseed numbering 138,385 were exported, as compared with 78,083 during the first half of 1903, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 72,664; France, 1,677; Germany, 58,174; Belgium, 5,870.

The total shipments of the quarters of beef numbered 480,362, as against 438,772 in the first half of 1903, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 363,158, and South Africa, 117,204.

Hay to the amount of 352,582 bales was exported, as compared with 589,749 in the corresponding half of the preceding year, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 49; France, 1,160; Belgium, 23; South Africa, 134,010; Brazil, 208,967; orders, 700; other countries, 7,673.

Quebracho to the amount of 149,186 tons was shipped, as compared with 129,166 tons in the first half of 1903, and was distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 11; United States, 12,552; France, 5,782; Germany, 65,532; Belgium, 8,131; Italy, 15,205; orders, 15,182; other countries, 26,791.

Tobacco was shipped to the amount of 15,706 bales, as compared with 8,023 bales in the corresponding half of 1903, and was distributed as follows: France, 2,612; Germany, 8,758; Belgium, 3,420; other countries, 916.

Butter was exported to the amount of 130,952 cases, as compared with 140,124 cases in the first half of 1903, and was distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 106,907; Germany, 8; South Africa, 24,033; Brazil, 4.

The total of the sugar shipments amounted to 5,232 tons, as against 8,753 tons in the corresponding half of 1903, and was distributed as follows: United States, 2,689; Germany, 1,073; Belgium, 288, and other countries, 1,182.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF OF 1904.

[From "*La Prensa*," No. 12387.]

The imports into the Argentine Republic during the first half of 1904 consisted of dutiable merchandise to the value of 73,029,626 gold *pesos*, and nondutiable merchandise aggregating in value 18,639,181 gold *pesos*, or a total importation of 91,668,807 gold *pesos*. The ex-

ports for the same period were made up of dutiable products amounting to 47,528,918 gold *pesos*, and nondutiable products amounting to 96,830,220 gold *pesos*, or a total exportation of 144,359,138 gold *pesos*.

The following table shows the imports and exports for the first six months of the current year, compared with those corresponding to the same period in 1903:

[In gold *pesos*.]

	First half of—	
	1904.	1903.
Imports	91,668,807	61,902,153
Exports	144,359,138	128,819,682
Total	236,027,945	190,721,835

This comparison shows an excess of the commerce of the first half of 1904 as compared with that of 1903 of 45,306,110 gold *pesos*, there having been an increase in the imports during the time referred to of 29,766,654 gold *pesos* and an increase in the exports to the amount of 15,539,456 gold *pesos*.

According to the official figures the imports of coin during the first half of 1904 amounted to 19,291,857 gold *pesos*, or an increase of 988,828 gold *pesos* over the imports of coin corresponding to the same period in 1903, the exports of this same commodity being 988,828 gold *pesos* for the first six months of 1904, or an increase of 104,947 gold *posos* over the first half of 1903.

The value of the exports, by countries, is shown in gold *pesos* in the following table:

Africa	2,908,075	Italy	1,428,769
Germany	17,632,407	Netherlands	1,549,826
Belgium	10,450,638	Paraguay	156,961
Bolivia	329,191	United Kingdom	18,060,341
Brazil	4,964,818	Uruguay	1,996,979
Cuba	29,255	Other countries	5,386,862
Chile	633,563	Orders	53,145,723
Spain	882,320	Total	144,359,138
United States	5,134,711		
France	19,668,699		

A comparison of the figures of the first half of 1904 with those corresponding to the same period in 1903 shows an increase in the exports to the following countries:

	Gold *pesos*.		Gold *pesos*.
Germany	1,322,626	Paraguay	42,248
Brazil	909,116	Orders	25,132,393
United States	389,971		

On the other hand, there was a decrease in the exports to the following countries:

	Gold *pesos*.		Gold *pesos*.
Africa	3,129,557	France	1,084,093
Belgium	1,589,395	Italy	538,242
Bolivia	34,871	Netherlands	1,205,049
Cuba	73,099	United Kingdom	932,304
Chile	81,946	Uruguay	332,813
Spain	67,791	Other countries	3,187,738

The amount of the exports (91,668,807 gold *pesos*) corresponding to the first half of 1904 came from the following countries:

Africa	18,453	United States	11,152,085
Germany	12,260,026	France	8,479,781
Belgium	4,365,989	Italy	10,396,647
Bolivia	53,322	Netherlands	447,679
Brazil	3,215,795	Paraguay	897,506
Cuba	317,791	United Kingdom	32,149,850
Chile	172,224	Uruguay	450,616
Spain	2,367,753	Other countries	4,893,290

The imports from Africa and Uruguay decreased in 1904 as compared with the same period in 1903 to the extent of 379 and 1,272 gold *pesos*, respectively. The imports from the following countries show an increase in the first half of 1904 as compared with 1903:

Germany	$4,409,723	United States	$4,003,163
Belgium	1,970,691	France	2,457,005
Bolivia	11,004	Italy	3,136,589
Brazil	410,595	Netherlands	108,932
Cuba	142,487	Paraguay	329,015
Chile	57,604	United Kingdom	10,568,934
Spain	537,658	Other countries	1,624,905

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT BUENOS AYRES.

[From "*La Nación*," No. 11023.]

The customs office at Buenos Ayres has collected from January 1 to July 30, 1904, export and import duties amounting to $49,707,836.70, national currency, and $2,840,164.68, sealed gold. A comparison of this collection with that corresponding to the same period in 1903 shows an excess in favor of 1904 of 1,594,873.15 *pesos*.

POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC ON DECEMBER 31, 1903.

The Census Bureau of the Department of the Interior has finished the compilation of the growth of the population of the Republic by births and from immigration up to December 31, 1903, and the result

shows that the population of the country on that date was 5,160,986 inhabitants, made up in the following manner:

Capital (city of Buenos Ayres)	891,268	Jujuy	54,830
Buenos Ayres (province)	1,251,439	Misiones	37,147
Santa Fe	599,058	Formosa	5,985
Entre Ríos	359,546	Chaco	13,400
Corrientes	293,477	La Pampa	49,512
Córdoba	447,512	Neuquén	17,424
San Luis	95,513	Río Negro	18,035
Santiago	185,006	Chubut	8,755
Mendoza	155,093	Santa Cruz	1,717
San Juan	98,776	Tierra del Fuego	1,063
Rioja	80,804	Los Andes	2,095
Catamarca	101,761		5,160,986
Tucumán	257,427		
Salta	134,343		

The excess of births in 1903 over deaths was 94,462, and the immigrants entering the country during the same year numbered 37,524.

IMMIGRATION DURING FIRST HALF OF 1904.

The immigration returns for the first half of the current year show that 33,359 immigrants arrived in the country, as against 21,579 for the corresponding period of 1903. The total arrivals were 72,303 persons, and the departures 55,251, being a balance in favor of the Republic of 17,052, while for the corresponding period of 1903 there was a balance against the country of 2,230.

SALADERO STATISTICS.

The following are the saladero slaughter figures to July 15, with corresponding 1903 returns for comparison:

	1904.	1903.
Buenos Ayres		8,100
Entre Ríos	239,900	283,600
Uruguay (R. O.)	419,000	405,700
Montevideo	511,600	393,700
Rio Grande	412,000	360,000
Paraguay	10,000	
Head	1,592,500	1,451,100

MILLING INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC.

According to returns compiled by the statistical department of the Province of Buenos Ayres, there were 74 flour mills in operation in the province during 1903, as against 56 in 1902 and 61 in 1901. The wheat milled was 184,725 tons, yielding 125,121 tons of flour in 1903, against 192,375 tons of wheat, yielding 129,506 tons of flour, in 1902. The returns for capital showed $7,139,495 national currency in 1902,

and this was reduced to $6,731,380 in 1903. The daily capacity of the mills is 1,386 tons of wheat, so that the mills only worked to about one-half their capacity in 1903.

STATUS OF THE SUGAR-MAKING INDUSTRY.

The directors of the *Refinería Argentina*, in their report for the year ended April 30, 1904, state that a larger quantity of sugar was refined by the company than in the previous year, and by reason of greater economy being practiced, the results were more favorable. The profit on the year's working amounts to $112,683.89 gold, which, after meeting various charges, allows for a dividend of $10 gold on the preferred share and $3 gold on the ordinary share, and preferred shares to the value of $24,330 were amortized, and the sum of $31,860.88 carried forward.

BOLIVIA.

GOLD DREDGING IN SOUTHERN BOLIVIA.

In a few months it is not improbable that public attention will be attracted to the developments at present taking place in South Bolivia in the direction of gold dredging. On the River San Juan de Oro a plant is being erected for commencing operations, and several dredges, constructed in New Zealand, are arriving in port. In Buenos Ayres, and, indeed, in Argentina generally, considerable interest is being evinced in this undertaking, as the mineral wealth of Bolivia has long been recognized, although until lately no capital has been forthcoming to exploit it. Now, however, partly on account of the improved political status of the Republic, and partly by reason of the better security which is afforded by Bolivian law in the matter of titles, 300 dredgable miles of the River San Juan de Oro have been leased in perpetuity, and three companies, one in Manchester and two in Buenos Ayres, have been floated. Careful and extensive boring tests have, it is said, been made by well-known experts, including Mr. W. H. CUTTEN, of the firm of CUTTEN BROTHERS, Dunedin, New Zealand. Mr. CUTTEN, in a report to the general manager of the San Juan Company, published last June in Buenos Ayres, refers to the fact that he has been engaged as consulting engineer for the past fifteen years in New Zealand, the most important gold-dredging field in the world, and has been connected with fifty-eight dredges there. Having personally examined the San Juan de Oro, he declares his opinion that its dredgable area is superficially as large as the united claims of New Zealand. It is claimed that the average results of the boring tests on the River San Juan de Oro give a yield of from 1s. to 6s. gold per cubic yard. The shares of the companies already formed are said to be quoted at a premium in Buenos Ayres.

BRAZIL.

RUBBER EXPORTS FROM THE AMAZON REGION, 1903–4.

The following table shows the quantity of india rubber exported from the Amazon region during the year 1903–4, including direct shipments from Iquitos (Peru) and Serpa (State of Amazonas), and rubber in transit from Bolivia:

	Manáos.	Pará.	Iquitos.	Serpa.
To Europe.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Fine	3,636,085	4,012,093	621,703	3,790
Medium	556,158	434,520	100,769	.....
Coarse	801,589	1,695,314	249,254	1,143
Caucho	1,665,521	638,896	1,033,283	.....
Total	6,659,353	6,780,796	2,005,009	4,933
To the United States of America.				
Fine	5,262,373	2,114,249	2,999	.....
Medium	1,131,216	389,200	179	.....
Coarse	1,207,758	3,764,577	1,050	.....
Caucho	1,137,003	65,410	7,386	.....
Total	8,738,350	6,333,436	11,614	.....

The total quantity of rubber exported to Europe during the year 1903–4 was 15,450,091 kilograms, as compared with 15,260,651 kilograms during the previous year. To the United States of America 15,083,400 kilograms were exported, as compared with 14,565,816 kilograms during the year preceding, while the total export figures are 30,533,491 kilograms for 1903–4 and 29,826,467 for 1902–3.

EXPORTS OF BAHIA RUBBER, 1901–1904.

The following table shows the amount and value of Bahia rubber exported since 1901:

Exports of Bahia rubber, 1901–1904.

Country.	1901.		1902.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
England	25,076	$6,875.42	36,164	$9,468.28
France	23,705	6,479.64	36,967	9,476.92
Germany	26,004	7,701.96	50,004	13,081.20
United States	41,364	11,908.65	139,141	36,309.00
Total	116,149	32,965.67	262,276	68,335.40

Country.	1903.		First quarter of 1904.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
England	207,282	$37,299.84	43,327	$7,562.40
France	50,736	8,276.88	148	32.16
Germany	96,197	16,542.72	8,826	1,540.56
United States	400,690	76,820.88	233,405	40,739.96
Belgium	1,210	173.76	.....	.....
Total	756,115	139,114.08	285,706	49,875.08

The values given in the above table are based on the official value decreed by the State custom-house, on which the export tax is collected.

The following table, compiled from consular invoices, shows the rubber exported from Bahia to the United States since 1901:

Exports of rubber from Bahia to the United States, 1901–1904.

Year.	Maniçoba.		Mangabeira.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1901	107,604	$48,029	168,190	$53,104
1902	229,744	104,730	201,502	74,291
1903	607,218	340,693	405,291	161,170
1904 (6 months)	470,065	380,837	254,925	121,092

The discrepancy between this table and that taken from State custom-house records is due to the fact that much rubber originating in neighboring States is exported from Bahia, coming here in transit. In 1903 there came to Bahia, in transit for export, from Minas, 190,034 pounds; from Piauhý, 999,167 pounds; from Pernambuco, 686 pounds; from Sergipe, 21,492 pounds; total transit rubber, 1,211,379 pounds.

COFFEE MOVEMENT IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1904, AND FOR THE CROP YEARS 1900-3-4, INCLUSIVE.

According to statistics published by the Bureau of Commercial Statistics of Rio de Janeiro, the coffee movement for the second quarter of 1904, and for the crop years of 1900–1901, 1901–2, 1902–3, and 1903–4, was as follows:

	Second quarter, 1904.	1900–1901.	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.
ENTRIES.	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
Rio	392,325	3,015,968	5,371,775	4,002,935	4,056,587
Santos	586,958	7,973,148	10,165,052	8,357,452	6,402,769
Victoria	36,614	203,699	468,646	414,151	435,033
Bahia	13,882	180,556	241,719	197,914	274,158
Other ports	8,158	.....	23,486	21,082	24,959
Total	1,037,937	11,373,371	16,270,678	12,993,534	11,193,506
SHIPMENTS.					
Rio	544,598	2,693,572	4,805,678	3,851,668	3,801,775
Santos	981,724	7,816,142	9,728,135	8,527,513	6,516,787
Victoria	36,614	203,699	468,646	414,151	435,033
Bahia	13,882	180,556	241,719	197,914	274,158
Other ports	8,158	.....	23,486	21,082	25,959
Total	1,584,976	10,893,969	15,267,664	13,012,328	11,052,712
SALES.					
Rio	444,000	2,241,000	2,641,000	2,573,000	2,698,000
Santos	881,000	6,419,000	6,204,000	6,403,000	5,083,000
Total	1,325,000	8,660,000	8,845,000	8,976,000	7,781,000
Stock, June 30, 1904.					
Rio	524,676	162,055	412,204	253,399	524,676
Santos	554,811	398,863	882,220	685,627	554,811
Total	1,079,487	560,918	1,294,424	939,026	1,079,487

AVERAGE PRICE.

	Second quarter, 1904.	1900–1901.	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Rio No. 7.....per 10 kilos..	5,671	6,524	4,773	4,377	5,142
Santos, good average .....do....	5,069	5,745	4,722	4,114	4,789
New York No. 7.....per pound..	a 7.03	a 7.53	a 5.99	a 5.34	a 6.47

a Cents.

IMPORTS AT SANTOS FROM JANUARY TO JULY, 1904.

The Santos Dock Company reports imports at the port of Santos for the first six months of 1904, as follows:

Articles.	Value.
	Milreis.
Live animals	38,890
Hair	227,065
Skins and hides	522,002
Meat, fish, and other animal products	1,112,857
Ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, etc	60,991
Fruits	146,660
Cereals and vegetables	7,942,153
Plants, seeds, roots, barks, etc	1,171,892
Vegetable juices, alcoholic beverages, etc	5,495,823
Perfumery, dyestuffs, etc	1,269,878
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products	1,106,500
Woods	159,783
Cane, bamboo, etc	14,303
Straw, pita, piassava, and other fibers	139,789
Cotton	4,083,068
Wool	1,434,301
Linen	1,390,052
Silk	338,146
Paper and paper articles	770,905
Ores and minerals	762,300
Porcelain and glass	527,446
Gold, silver, and platinum	13,760
Copper and its alloys	472,231
Lead, tin, zinc, and their alloys	97,665
Iron and steel	3,145,225
Metalloids and other metals	20,282
Ammunition and war supplies	91,966
Cutlery	74,957
Jewelry	41,767
Vehicles	123,478
Mathematical, chemical, and optical instruments	353,951
Surgical instruments	106,437
Musical instruments	72,295
Machinery and tools	1,892,857
Miscellaneous articles	462,903
Preliminary	132,326
Total	36,126,754

EXTENSION OF TRADE CONVENTION WITH ITALY.

The time of the provisional trade agreement concluded between the Governments of Italy and Brazil, July 5, 1900, has been extended to December 31, 1906. By this agreement the import duty on Brazilian coffee was reduced from 150 to 130 lires per 100 kilograms, while in return Brazil conceded preferential tariff rates to Italian products imported into Brazil.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR JUNE, 1904.

The following figures show the revenue of the custom-houses of the Republic for the month of June, 1904; the figures for the corresponding period of 1903 being also furnished for purposes of comparison:

Custom-house.	1904.	1903.	Custom-house.	1904.	1903.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*		*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Manáos	759,206	685,787	Paranaguá	148,248	148,774
Belém	1,762,043	1,453,935	Florianopolis	110,990	78,247
Maranhão	358,626	352,929	Rio Grande	837,605	691,217
Parnahyba	147,007	63,160	Porto Alegre	493,591	502,340
Fortaleza	193,415	256,128	Uruguayana	66,646	45,386
Natal	7,325	4,729	Santa Anna do Livramento	34,546	13,015
Parahyba	57,109	134,980	Corumbá	86,013	83,806
Recife	1,249,227	1,209,874			
Maceió	93,017	123,413			
Aracajú	32,217	22,255	Total—June	15,799,944	15,067,912
Bahia	1,241,369	1,226,250	May	15,258,714	15,600,347
Victoria	29,036	19,314	April	17,896,044	15,972,870
Macahé	886	1,528	March	17,571,692	17,204,371
Rio de Janeiro	5,621,659	5,523,165	February	17,642,960	15,242,847
Santos	2,460,163	2,427,671	January	17,871,522	18,347,920

Compared with 1903, the revenue for the month of June shows a slight increase of 702,052 milreis, and for the six months, January to June, an increase of 5,204,609 milreis, or 5.3 per cent.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR MAY, 1904.

The receipts at the custom-houses of Brazil for the month of May, 1904, compared with those for the corresponding month of 1903, were as follows:

Custom-house.	May—		Custom-house.	May—	
	1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*		*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Manáos	810,471	690,327	Macahé	3,462	8,882
Belém	1,943,257	1,755,043	Rio de Janeiro	5,638,839	5,867,013
Maranhão	322,065	354,821	Santos	2,354,212	2,151,964
Parnahyba	109,402	59,428	Paranaguá	147,819	94,476
Fortaleza	252,908	262,804	Florianopolis	131,236	124,163
Natal	23,171	4,123	Rio Grande	740,274	815,416
Parahyba	49,033	107,927	Porto Alegre	460,211	578,712
Recife	1,210,310	1,236,980	Uruguayana	108,167	57,150
Maceió	181,117	151,803	Santa Anna do Livramento	44,583	58,731
Penedo	329	9,890	Corumbá	111,740	78,101
Aracajú	15,630	23,651			
Bahia	954,204	1,082,790	Total	15,648,597	15,600,347
Victoria	36,157	26,152			

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR APRIL, 1904.

The receipts at the custom-houses of Brazil for April, 1904, compared with those for the corresponding month of 1903, were as follows:

Custom-houses.	April—		Custom-houses.	April—	
	1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*		*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Manáos	900,019	678,045	Macahé	5,363	7,508
Belém	1,882,530	1,437,736	Rio de Janeiro	6,186,977	6,384,928
Maranhão	458,173	302,247	Santos	2,696,929	2,608,648
Parnahyba	95,213	49,286	Paranaguá	133,856	140,171
Fortaleza	276,319	236,896	Florianopolis	160,884	77,855
Natal	8,189	4,908	Rio Grande	907,961	703,823
Parahyba	51,876	84,312	Porto Alegre	603,513	537,685
Recife	1,252,064	1,266,761	Uruguayana	90,176	51,201
Maceió	112,122	137,781	Sant'Anna do Livramento	33,486	20,614
Penedo	9,683	8,112	Corumbá	89,640	104,673
Aracajú	19,980	18,364			
Bahia	1,289,092	1,068,431	Total	3,896,604	15,972,870
Victoria	37,223	40,885			

DISCOVERY OF MANIÇOBA RUBBER FORESTS.

United States Consul FURNISS, Bahia, Brazil, reports as follows concerning the discovery of maniçoba rubber forests in Brazil:

"During the past few months discovery has been made that there are in the interior of this State vast forests of trees from which can be produced a high grade of rubber known to the trade as 'maniçoba.' The area is said to be very large, but can not be defined, as the region has not been fully explored. The attention called to the first discovery has led to further exploration, with the result that from time to time comes notice of other sections where like trees occur in profusion.

"The output of maniçoba rubber has rapidly increased during the last few years and bids fair to be so large an item in the exports of this district as to warrant specific report.

"The tree which furnishes the product from which maniçoba rubber is made is known in most sections as 'mandioca brava,' which means 'wild mandioc.' It is so named because of the marked resemblance of the young trees to the mandioc, which forms the most common crop of all sections. It in reality belongs to the same family, but, unlike the other, produces latex and seed. During prolonged droughts the people have dug up its roots and ground and prepared them as is mandioc, though with greater labor and less benefit, because of the smaller amount of nourishment contained in the finished product and the work necessary to wash out the greater amount of poison.

"The specific name of the tree is *Jatropha elastica*, but it has recently also been called *Manihot glaziovii*. It belongs to the Euphorbiaceæ family. To this same family belongs *Symphonia elastica*, which produces the rubber of the Amazon region. *Jatropha elastica* is native to many parts of Brazil, and when planted will grow on the

interior plains and highlands as well as close to the sea. It has been observed to grow from near the equator to the southern limits of Brazil, except in those sections which, because of their altitude, have frosts or rapid and marked changes in temperature. It is very susceptible to frost, being either killed or injured thereby when bananas and other tropical plants would be unhurt. In its wild state it has been known for some time in Ceará and Piauhý, and from those States has come the greater part of the maniçoba rubber of commerce, but it is now believed to exist in even greater abundance in Bahia. It is also cultivated in many sections, large plantations having been set out during the last few years in Sergipe, Bahia, and other States.

"The tree grows rapidly from either seeds or cuttings. In four or five years it will reach a height of from 20 to 50 feet and a circumference of from 12 to 50 inches, depending upon the soil and climatic conditions. It grows erect and branches some distance above the ground.

"I have never seen the tree in flower, but am told that after it is 4 or 5 years old it produces numerous flowers, which are followed by nut-like fruits about the size of a large plum, each one containing four seeds. When the seeds have reached maturity the shells suddenly and forcibly break open, hurling the seeds to some distance. The seeds resemble weather-beaten cherry seeds in shape and color, though much larger, thicker, and harder. On account of their hardness they are not readily attacked by insects, resist water, and do not easily germinate. The seeds will average about 900 to the kilogram [2.2 pounds]. They can be bought here for about $1 a kilogram, and for much less if taken in quantities.

"As has been stated, the tree is reproduced either by seeds or by cuttings taken from old trees. When the seeds are used it is considered best to plant them in beds, 2 or 3 inches apart. The proper time to plant is just before the rainy season. On account of the slowness with which the seeds germinate, many file two edges of the shells carefully until they are just cut through, thus permitting rapid entrance of moisture. The seeds are planted about an inch below the surface in a place exposed to the sun and are watered from time to time if necessary. They come up in from three to six weeks. Others soak seeds in water about a week and then plant them as described above, when they will come up in from two to four months. Year-old seeds are said to germinate best, and good seeds can be told by the rapidity with which they sink in water. When planted in the ground in the ordinary way they sometimes do not come up until the following year.

"As soon as the plants are a few inches high, and while the rains are yet on, they should be transplanted about 10 feet apart.

"When reproduction by cuttings is desired, branches are taken from old trees and stuck in the ground to the depth of 2 or 3 feet during the rainy season, when they soon take root.

"Seedlings are said to be preferable, as they resist drought better. They produce latex later than cuttings, yet they are said to give more when the proper time comes and do not so readily die as a result of the extraction.

"The best soil in which to plant is a question not yet settled. In the wild state the tree seems to flourish best on sandy soil mixed with clay, the clay aiding in retaining moisture. It also occurs in quantities on hard clay soils and on sandy soils which seem unfit for any other form of vegetation. I have seen in this State planted trees growing luxuriously in the very sandy soil within sound of the sea. In some places in the State of Sergipe the tree grows well on the heavy black soils thought to be so essential to sugar-cane culture. In Ceará, in a region which has periodic droughts of great duration, it is said to grow wild, forming forests on the sides of hills the soil of which is clay containing reddish pebbles called 'iron stones.' From what I have seen I am inclined to believe that it will prosper, under proper climatic conditions, in any soil which will retain moisture, though doubtless the better the soil the stronger the trees.

"The plants once up do not seem to demand much attention; at any rate they seldom get it. Some argue, particularly in Ceará, that underbrush is beneficial, retaining the moisture and protecting the trees, while others claim that the soil should be cultivated to produce the best results. It is my opinion that cultivation is desirable. The best trees I have seen have been in the open and had been cultivated.

"Trees will produce milk after the first year or two, but it is thought best not to commence extraction before they are 4 or 5 years old; otherwise they are less capable of resisting drought and perish more easily. The latex seems to flow more freely during and immediately after the rainy season, but produces then a smaller percentage of rubber and coagulates less rapidly, requiring from four to six hours, which, because of the future treatment, is frequently a help rather than a detriment. During the dry season the flow of the latex is less. It then comes out drop by drop, contains a larger percentage of rubber, and frequently coagulates so rapidly as soon to close the orifice from which it is flowing. The temperature, likewise, seems to modify the flow, it being interrupted during the cold weather and augmented during the hot weather. In places constantly hot and humid there seems to be no interruption in the production of milk.

"The manner of extracting, collecting, and preparing the latex varies in different sections. In some places serpentine incisions are made around the trunk of the tree, in other places a large horizontal chip is taken from the bark and wood, and in still other places either a slightly

oblique or a V-shaped incision is made. The first method enables a larger and quicker collection of the milk, but tends to kill the tree. The second method exposes the tree to the destructive action of ants. The other two methods are the best, with a preference for the V-shaped incision, as therewith a greater number of lactiferous ducts are cut with the least injury to the tree.

"If either the V-shaped or the oblique incision is made, it is customary to commence at the height a man can reach and make them from 2 to 3 inches in length. Care should be taken not to cut through the bark to the wood. Two or three of these incisions, the number varying with the circumference of the tree, may be made at intervals on a line with each other. On the following days like incisions may be made a few inches below the others until the tree has been tapped to within a foot or two of the ground. The tree should then rest for a couple of months, when the operation may be recommenced, new incisions being made parallel to the old ones.

"The amount of rubber which may be extracted from each tree has been variously stated; but, depending as it does upon the age of the tree and the different conditions which affect its nourishment, it can not help varying greatly. It was estimated that under good conditions, with the tapping done carefully at the best time, the average yield of a wild tree would be somewhat over 3 Troy ounces, while experiments made in Sergipe show that planted trees partially cared for and properly tapped will yield a considerably greater quantity.

"When it is remembered that about 676 trees can be planted to an acre, the product per acre, taking the average given, would be 676 kilos [1,490 pounds], which, at the present price of the best quality, (and if proper care is used there should be no other), would be worth $1,352. The value of the yield of plantations nearer the market or with better transportation facilities would be even greater. If the trees are planted on good ground other light crops can be grown between them, increasing the revenue.

"The roots give the greatest quantity of milk, but it is not thought desirable to extract it there because the position is not so well adapted to its proper collection, the ascent and descent of the sap is interfered with more markedly, and the roots being exposed to the sun the closing of the cut ends of the lactiferous ducts by coagulation is more rapid.

"The best rubber which has come to this market has been prepared by an American, who has acquired considerable property in the heart of the newly discovered region. His rubber has been prepared by keeping the milk liquid until he was able to fill up pans, then letting it coagulate, immediately thereafter submitting it to pressure between boards and subsequently washing and drying it on several days in succession. As a result he produces slabs one-fourth by 10 by 20 inches,

of a beautiful amber color, with agreeable odor and wonderful elasticity. His rubber has brought the best price offered in the market and has been classed in New York and Liverpool as equal to first-quality Para rubber. He informs me that he is making active preparation to go into the business on a more extensive scale by cleaning up the lands where the maniçoba trees occur wild and planting in places where it does not now exist.

"From my investigation I am convinced that the culture of the maniçoba could be most advantageously introduced into the south of the United States, and particularly into Porto Rico and the Philippines.

"Besides the large areas in which maniçoba trees occur wild in the State of Bahia, there are vast areas suited to their culture. The larger portion of the wild trees are on State lands, which can be acquired either outright by purchase or by lease granting privilege of rubber extraction, requiring a certain number of new trees to be planted each year and making provision for official inspection, etc.

"Recently about all of the productive State lands so far discovered have been leased, but this does not prevent some one other than the lessee from purchasing the land at any time, thus summarily terminating the lease. For this reason I would advise only purchase of the land outright, especially since the land can be bought at a very reasonable figure."

TREASURY ESTIMATES FOR 1905.

The Treasury estimates for 1905 to be submitted to Congress calculate revenue at 47,844,880 *milreis* gold and 261,133,000 *milreis* paper, and expenditure at 46,743,981 *milreis* gold and 260,767,513 *milreis* paper, and shows a probable surplus of 1,100,890 *milreis* gold and 365,486 *milreis* paper. Expenditure is distributed as follows:

	Gold.	Paper.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*
Justice and Interior	12,114	22,228,345
Exterior	1,038,500	632,000
Marine	650,654	30,822,246
War	50,000	47,712,404
Public Works, etc	4,491,375	69,058,049
Finance	40,501,338	90,314,468
Total	46,743,981	260,767,512

CHILE.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

In a report presented to the Chilean Congress by the Minister of Finance in connection with the budget estimates for 1905 the following statements covering the general economic conditions of the Republic of Chile are made:

In regard to the value of the exports of mineral products it is shown

that from 1893 to 1897 the yearly value of copper exports ranged between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, but subsequent to 1898, during which year it made an advance over the preceding year of $10,000,000, it has averaged, in the six years 1898–1903, about $20,000,000. The exact figures are as follows:

1898	$16,859,603	1901	$23,791,168
1899	19,745,561	1902	17,097,539
1900	23,145,188	1903	19,663,808

The following statistics relating to nitrate and iodine for the decade 1894–1904 are presented:

Year.	Spanish quintals.	Nitrate duty.	Iodine duty.
1894	23,947,014	$35,096,482.80	$603,759.69
1895	27,285,205	43,760,710.03	199,240.85
1896	25,171,834	38,431,083.68	286,746.40
1897	23,970,789	35,925,850.22	533,332.51
1898	28,468,110	44,126,801.19	324,129.67
1899	30,209,192	46,998,085.05	389,104.51
1900	31,989,925	49,737,936.27	404,838.16
1901	28,113,334	43,806,497.13	352,343.74
1902	28,925,352	45,019,443.24	310,750.29
1903	31,589,545	49,115,426.75	433,589.42
1904	34,500,000	53,000,000.00	.....

The exports of agricultural produce for the decade 1893–1902 is reported as follows:

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1893	$8,861,039	1898	$15,053,934
1894	6,061,620	1899	11,512,962
1895	5,786,961	1900	7,018,624
1896	7,915,009	1901	5,749,120
1897	5,848,311	1902	9,545,704

The yearly values of the foreign trade of the Republic from 1898 to 1903, inclusive, are quoted as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1898	$168,069,431	$102,262,058	$270,331,489
1899	163,106,133	106,260,358	269,366,491
1900	167,674,635	128,538,142	293,212,777
1901	171,844,976	139,300,766	311,145,742
1902	185,879,965	132,428,204	318,308,169
1903	202,153,126	146,276,667	348,429,793

The internal debt on December 31, 1903, is stated to have been $75,301,716.51, the service of which cost $976,274.27. The foreign debt outstanding on the same date was £16,649,400, or, in dollars of 18 pence each, $221,991,999.97. In this statement are not included the £1,000,000 owing to the bank of Tarapacá, and the £1,500,000 owing to Rothschild, which will be paid during the current year.

The year 1903 closed with a surplus of $14,628,762.74 and the revenue for 1904 is calculated at $155,899,931.74, while the expenditure for the latter year is fixed at $159,299,462.91, thus necessitating a deficit for the year of $3,399,531.17. For 1905 the revenue is estimated at $142,983,333.33 and the expenditure at $126,668,563.15, a surplus of $16,314,770.18 being thus indicated.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE NITRATE TRADE, FIRST QUARTER OF 1904.

According to a recent report of the "*Asociación Salitrera de Propaganda*," the production of nitrate in the first quarter of the current year amounted to 6,331,460 Spanish quintals, which was 649,299 Spanish quintals less than in the corresponding period of 1903. The exportation in the first quarter of the present year amounted to 6,855,625 Spanish quintals, being 98,952 Spanish quintals less than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. There was also a decrease in the world's consumption of nitrate in the first quarter of the current year, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, amounting to 701,230 Spanish quintales, the total amount for each of the periods having been respectively 12,550,139 and 13,251,369 Spanish quintals. The third year of the Nitrate Association's operations terminated on the 31st of March, 1904, and some interesting figures are published in this connection. The total quantity of nitrate exportable in the year—April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904—was 33,969,080 Spanish quintals, but this quantity was not reached by 2,384,178 quintals. The general quota of exportation for the year was fixed at 32,500,000 quintals, and the quantity actually exported amounted to 31,595,902 quintals, so that there remained of the quota not exported 904,098 quintals. The quotas of production stipulated for 1903–4 amounted to 28,575,620 quintals, but the actual production was in excess of this quantity by 2,602,121 quintals. This excess is made up thus: 2,868,286 fall within the margin of the 15 per cent which is allowable, and which will be deducted from the quotas corresponding to the nitrate year 1904–5, from which quantity there is to be deducted the amount of 265,165 quintals, representing underproduction by some works, the right to which they have lost.

The report states that in the year 1903–4 no work has exceeded its quotas of exportation and production beyond the marginal limits allowed by the combination agreement. The world's consumption of nitrate in the nitrate year ended March 31 last is returned as 32,803,159 quintals, as compared with 31,559,838 quintals in the previous year, a difference of 1,243,321 quintals in favor of 1903–4.

The stocks on the coast on March 31, 1904, are given as 5,138,624 quintals, in the following form: In yards and pans at the works, 3,068,316; in transit to shipping ports, 93,956; in warehouses at ship-

ping ports, 1,630,772, and on board in ships loading at the aforesaid date, 345,580. In the circular issued at the end of 1903, the probable consumption of the nitrate year was estimated at 33,000,000 quintals. Owing to unfavorable weather the expected great consumption in March did not take place; nevertheless the actual consumption was 32,803,159 quintals, which is the largest on record. The exportation, too, is the highest on record.

The circular states that experience has demonstrated the necessity of keeping larger stocks in the consuming centers, and measures have been adopted to accomplish this end. At the end of last year the total of the quotas assigned to the different works footed up to 44,990,000 quintals, to which quantity there is now to be added 800,000 quintals assigned on March 23 to the Trinidad works. At the date of the report, quotas were under consideration for the following works: Hervatska, Rosita, and Alemania. Steps were being taken to incorporate in the association and convention the Santa Lucia (formerly Oriente) work at Aguas Blancas, which is already producing. It is expected that in the course of the present nitrate year the following works will be ready to produce: Victoria, San Augustin, Aurrerá, Condor, and Cota. The Chile and Empresa works commenced to produce on April 1, their quotas having been already assigned to them. The Pirineos work was expected to be ready to produce at the beginning of July. The Hervatska and Rosita works are producing on account of their quotas, which are under consideration.

Besides the works mentioned in the previous report as being under construction, there are now to be added the Cuevas, the Department of Pisagua, and some seven more which are talked of in Antofagasta, of great capacity. Leaving out of consideration the last mentioned, it is expected that the total of the quotas which will be assigned during the present year will reach the enormous figure of 53,210,000 quintals. The Jazpampa Bajo Nitrate Company joined the association and combination on March 30. At the request of the permanent committee in London, the directory of the association agreed to contribute another £1,000 to the propaganda fund to promote the use of nitrate in the United States. This new contribution brings the fund up to £35,000 a year.

Annexed to the circular there are a number of interesting reports from the agents who are engaged in different parts of the world in disseminating information respecting the use of nitrate and the benefits which are derived from the use of this fertilizer.

IMPORTS OF MACHINERY.

According to "Export" of August 4, 1904, the organ of the central union for commercial geography, published in Berlin, Germany, Chile is a large importer of machines, tools, implements, and apparatus.

During the years 1901 and 1902, the last years for which figures are furnished, the imports were as follows:

Imports of machinery, etc., into Chile during 1901 and 1902.

Source.	1901	1902	Source.	1901	1902
Germany	$1,311,595	$1,998,208	Belgium	$29,609	$82,756
Great Britain	1,034,757	1,728,017	Spain	3,876	5,415
United States	924,658	1,492,780	Switzerland	433	1,867
France	177,866	156,138	Holland	.....	4,044
Italy	32,138	15,320			

The increase in the machinery imports of 1902 is attributed largely to locomotives and mining machinery. Many of the mining machines and implements were bought for the saltpeter mines owned or controlled by Germans. The only very great increase in imports into Chile during the year 1902 were those of machinery.

COLOMBIA.

AUTHORIZATION OF TRANSIT THROUGH VENEZUELA.

Transit through the port of Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, of foreign merchandise destined for the Colombian town Orocué has been authorized. This action is of great value to Colombia, which country has for many years past been deprived of this convenient means of communication with parts of its interior. It is considered as a marked proof of the sincerity of the renewed friendship between the two countries.

INSPECTION OF THE MAGDALENA RIVER.

A commission has been appointed to inspect the Magdalena River from Honda to Barranquilla and to report on the improvement and canalization of the same, with specifications of the places in which there is the most urgent demand for the removal of obstacles to navigation.

COSTA RICA.

SALUBRITY OF THE COSTA RICAN CLIMATE.

In the "Picayune," of New Orleans, for September 11, 1904, the following article setting forth the salubrious conditions of the climate of Costa Rica was published, and is herewith reproduced as a matter of interest in connection with the health problem for workers on the Isthmian Canal.

"One of the most feasible projects in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal is the proposal to utilize Costa Rica, the little Central American Republic which borders the Isthmus, as a sort of sanitarium annex. The atmosphere of its high plateaus is dry, pure, and invigorating, and the temperature remains about the same throughout the year. On account of the malarial conditions which prevail in the Canal Zone, it is necessary to have an easy accessible post of recuperation in the vicinity. Fortunately, the climate of the elevated regions of Costa Rica is particularly suited to people suffering from the diseases of the lowlands or those who have become debilitated from any cause. There are no mosquitoes, house flies, or other annoying insects, and pure water can be had in abundance.

"One of the most desirable vicinities is known as the Plateau of Cartago. The early Spaniards called it "Paraiso," which means paradise. There are a number of hot springs in the vicinity that are famous for the reputed healing qualities of their waters. An English sanitary expert pronounced this locality as being intended by nature for one of the great sanitariums of the world. It was frequented by the French during their operations in Panama, and there has been an extensive correspondence between Admiral WALKER, President of the Canal Commission, and the Costa Rican authorities relative to its being used by our Government.

"The time by steamer from Colon, Panama, to Port Limon, Costa Rica, is about eight hours. Trains connect with the ships at the piers, and Cartago is about 60 miles inland. The limit of time necessary in making the journey ought not to exceed ten or twelve hours. It is a region of grand scenery and one that offers many wonders of an ancient civilization. When this fact is thoroughly understood by American officials and employees who will come to Panama in the service of the Canal Commission, as well as tourists across the Isthmus, they will embrace the opportunity of visiting Costa Rica, both for pleasure and for health.

"This little country will profit in more ways than one on account of its nearness to Panama. During the work of the French Company, steamers constantly plied between Limon and Colon, conducting an extensive traffic in yams, yuccas, potatoes, cassava, plantains, and other food stuffs required by the West Indian negroes and others of the types employed on the canal.

"Most cordial relations exist between Costa Rica and the new Republic of Panama. Friendly messages were exchanged between the two Republics on the occasion of the inauguration of wireless communication connecting Port Limon with Bocas del Toro. These two stations are the first of the new system in Central America and, in fact, in all Latin-America. The wireless system will soon be extended along the Atlantic coast of Central America and the West Indies.

"While there is a primitive race among them, the Costa Ricans are not like other Central Americans. The civilized portion of the population is very distinct, there being little mixture of Indian or negro blood. The houses are like all the houses of tropical America. They are built of adobe or brick or native stone, generally one story high, close to the street in front, with a patio in a hollow square, which is the living room of the family. The iron bars are to be seen in all the windows. The floors are of brick, tile, or stone. The customs and manners of the people are similar to others of their lineage. The native women retain their simple dress of bright colors, with the Spanish mantilla draped over their head and shoulders.

"Life is teeming and abundant in every form. Naturalists assert that for her extent Costa Rica presents a greater variety of fauna than any place in the known world. It has 700 kinds of birds. The exuberant vegetation reaches the highest mountains, as well as fills the coast and lowlands. The richest and most precious metals abound in her mountains. Pearls are gathered from her waters, as well as the snail which produces the Tyrian purple. The forests are teeming with the finest dyewoods, medicinal trees, herbs, cinchona, rosewood, mahogany, cedar, sandalwood, and all the fine timber of the two zones. Wild rubber is one of her valuable products. Cotton grows well, and coffee is her great staple for export.

"San Jose, the capital, is a sort of Mecca for many Central Americans, but the authorities do not properly encourage the tourist travel. At Limon and other ports they charge 10 cents per pound for the baggage of all passengers arriving in the country. The traveler frequently has the opportunity to purchase valuable specimens of ancient pottery taken from the graves of prehistoric settlers. It is said that purchases may be made in all good faith, because the people have not been enterprising enough to prepare bogus specimens of the lost arts.

"Heretofore the trade with the United States has been very small, but the work on the canal will doubtless cause a change in this respect. Costa Rica's rich resources, together with her proximity to the great enterprise on the Ishtmus, will be certain to create a new era. The benefit she will receive will be second only to Panama.

"Costa Rica enjoys its greatest fame and prosperity because of the operations of the United Fruit Company, which is doubtless the largest American concern doing business abroad. This great corporation owns or operates 410 square miles of territory; it engages 72 steamers in its business, and last year marketed 26,000,000 bunches of bananas. The banana trade has made more rapid strides than that of any other food product in the world.

"It has been less than thirty-five years since the first bananas were brought from Central America to the United States. The pioneer banana seller, or importer, was a German waiter on a steamer plying

between Panama and New York. His name was CHARLES FRANK. He obtained permission from the captain to take to New York a few bunches of bananas, which he sold at good prices, and then began making larger shipments. About 1865 he gave up his place as waiter and went to planting bananas, as well as buying and shipping them. At that time only 500 bunches could be obtained at one cutting on the whole Isthmus. FRANK sustained frequent losses. Steamers were not adapted to the fruit trade, and often the captains would refuse the cargo of fruit when other articles less perishable were to be shipped. There was no insurance for bananas. At the end of ten years FRANK had not made a dollar, but by appealing his case he obtained better facilities, so that after seven years more he retired with a fortune, which was the first on record made from the banana trade.

"Capt. L. D. BAKER, of Cape Cod, called the millionaire banana king, founded the Boston Fruit Company. He went south with a schooner loaded with notions, which he offered for sale in Jamaica, buying in return tropical produce. His success was such that he purchased large estates and turned them into banana ranches. The Boston Fruit Company was the parent of the United Fruit Company, one of the great enterprises of our time. MINOR C. KEITH, vice president of the United Fruit Company, was a resident of Costa Rica for thirty years, and built the railroad from Port Limon to San Jose. The company's plantations are the largest in the world. Acres upon acres of bananas stretch over the valleys and mountain sides of Costa Rica, their huge bunches being worth more than the output of some of the earth's richest mines.

"The banana is a unique fruit. It contains all the constituents of bread, with even more nutritious matter than white bread. It contains one hundred and thirty-three times as much food stuff to the acre as wheat, and forty-four times as much as potatoes; three-fourths of an acre of wheat is computed to feed two persons a year, while the same acreage of bananas will feed fifty people. The shoots produce ripe bananas in ten or twelve months after planting. Green bananas cut and dried and ground into flour make good bread. The banana is called the 'Prince of the Tropics,' and the great number of uses to which it can be put is indeed astonishing. It takes the place of wheat, rye, and barley with the people of western Asia and of rice with the Indians and Chinese. Besides the fruit, the pith, being starchy, is pounded and boiled, making a nutritious food. The young shoots are cooked as a vegetable. A pleasant drink is expressed from the juice and fermented. The leaves are used as thatch for houses, carpets, and bedding. Its fiber is made into matting. The fiber also is woven into lace and shawls, sometimes so fine that several yards can be inclosed in the hands. The coarse parts serve as cordage, shoe strings, ropes, and other common articles. The ashes from the burned stalks are

used in purifying sugar. The fiber may be made into paper. Its juice is strong in tannic acid. The rind makes good ink, as well as shoe blacking. Both the skin and the fruit are rich in oil, and the leaves exude a good wax

"It is really the king of foods. Millions of people depend upon it almost entirely, and other millions welcome it as a luxury. Its consumption is growing so fast in the United States and Canada that a great fleet of ships and an immense army of people are constantly employed in the industry that was started in such a humble way by the German waiter.

FREDERICK J. HASKIN.

CUBA.

INVOICES OF SHIPMENTS TO CUBA.

The following information relative to invoices of shipments to Cuba was published in No. 2044 of the "Daily Consular Reports" issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States:

"In response to numerous complaints made to this legation against the requirements of the Cuban Treasury Department regarding invoices on shipment of merchandise to Cuba, I brought the subject to the attention of the Government, which, I am happy to report, has favorably received my representations.

"The Treasury Department has issued a circular, of which a translation is herewith transmitted, according to which no consular invoices will be required in the shipment to Cuba of merchandise not exceeding $50 in value.

"H. G. SQUIERS, *Minister.*

"HAVANA, CUBA, *August 10, 1904.*

"CUBAN TREASURY CIRCULAR.

[Translation.]

"HAVANA, *July 7, 1904.*

"SIR: In order to insure regularity in the importation of packets sent in the open mails in general and of those received from the United States of America in particular, in conformity with the postal convention between this Republic and the United States published in the 'Gaceta' of Monday, October 5, 1903, the following instructions are promulgated:

"1. In so far as concerns the United States of America the provisions of articles 139 to 146 of the ordinances in force must be conformed to in so far as they are in agreement with the postal convention with the said country; as relates to other countries the article cited must be strictly observed.

"2. To importations by post will be applied the provisions of article 104 of the ordinances, and for merchandise exceeding $50 in value,

according to article 24 of the consular tariff, there must be presented the proper consular invoice, or in default of this, in the extreme cases provided for in article 104, a 'pro forma' invoice with the consequent guaranty for its cancellation under the conditions at present governing the general importation of merchandise.

"3. The provisions of articles 106, 221, and 226 of the ordinances in force will also be applied to imports.

"Circulars No. 76 of March 23, 1903; No. 177 of December 19, 1903; No. 178 of December 22, 1903; No. 199 of January 14, 1904; No. 208 of January 22, 1904, and No. 209 of January 23, 1904, will also be remembered as governing importation by post.

"The proper attention and the proper instructions should be given for the carrying out of the provisions of this circular.

"GUILLERMO CHAPLE,
"*Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.*"

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR JULY.

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the General Treasury during the month of July, 1904.

Cash on June 30, 1904		$7,099,584.86
RECEIPTS.		
Customs dues	$1,532,621.27	
Postal dues	62,752.32	
Interior taxes	73,938.92	
Other taxes	33,139.48	
Consular receipts	23,976.10	
Transfer of State property	16,561.76	
Reimbursements	114,092.34	
Debts pending	235.43	
Internal revenue	287,615.17	
		2,144,932.79
		9,244,517.65
Payments in July		1,988,800.10
Cash for August		7,255,717.55

J. M. GARCIA MONTES,
Secretary of Finance.

HAVANA, *August 1, 1904.*

HAITI.

COTTON TRADE IN 1903.

In a report on the trade of Haiti for the year 1903 the British consul-general at Port-au-Prince states that there has been an increase in the cultivation of cotton in the Republic for the period covered, and that 3,260,271 pounds were exported during the twelve months, as compared with 2,000,000 pounds in 1902. Of this total, St. Marc exported 2,162,001 pounds; Gonaives, 578,059 pounds; and Jacmel,

358,182 pounds. The cotton grown is of good quality, and it takes but six months to obtain a harvest on the fertile soil of the country. Cotton seed to the amount of 376,300 pounds was exported from Jacmel.

The average price of clean cotton in 1903 was 20 centavos, or 4 pence per pound, but by May, 1904, the price had gone up to nearly 50 centavos at Artibonite.

The largest shipments of cotton were made to Hamburg, though Liverpool and Havre also receive a proportion of the trade. It is anticipated that the cotton shipments for 1904 will reach 4,000,000 pounds, but it is probable, in the opinion of the British consul-general, that whenever the price of coffee advances sufficiently the cultivation of cotton may be abandoned.

MEXICO.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, 1903–4.

The custom-house collections of the Republic of Mexico during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, according to figures issued by the Treasury Department, show that the foreign trade of the country is in a very flourishing condition. The collections are greater than those of the preceding year and are summarized as follows:

Import duties	$35,288,606
Export duties	966,091
Port dues	773,919
Arrears	103,669
Total	37,132,285

The receipts for the three preceding fiscal years were as follows:

1902–3	$34,435,902
1901–2	28,397,572
1900–1901	28,105,875

These figures show a steady yearly increase in the custom-house receipts, the advance in four years amounting to $9,026,409. In the fiscal year 1897–98 the total receipts amounted to $23,022,618, and compared with the receipts for 1903–4 there is an indicated increase of $14,109,667 in seven years, an average of over $2,000,000 per year.

COPPER SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The exports of copper into the United States from Mexico for the first six months of the year 1904 aggregated 19,948 tons. During the same period in 1903 the exports from the same country were 9,621 tons.

PORT DUES IN JUNE.

The import and export duties and port dues of Mexico during the month of June last amounted to $3,159,998, against $3,053,496 during the corresponding month of the preceding year, being an increase of $106,502.

EXTENSION OF STEAMSHIP FACILITIES.

The contract made between the Mexican Government represented by Secretary LEANDRO FERNANDEZ of the Department of Public Communications and Don MANUEL GABUCIO, represented by Licenciado LORENZO ELIZAGA, for the establishment of a steamship service between the Mexican Gulf ports and with those of the United States, South America, and Europe, has been approved by the President of the Mexican Republic and duly published.

The concessionnaire, or the company he may organize, undertakes to establish a line of steamers in the Gulf to call at the Mexican ports of Tampico, Veracruz, Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, Progreso, and at the ports of the Yucatan coast and to run to one or more ports in North America, South America, and Europe.

The concessionnaire further agrees to establish a purely coasting line between the Mexican ports of the Gulf coast.

The service for the ports of entry shall commence within six months from the date of the publication of the contract in the "*Diario Oficial*" of August 20. The coasting service shall begin three months from the same date.

The steamers may be owned by the company or may be chartered for at least six months and the company may run steamers from Tampico, Progreso, and Coatzacoalcos direct to any port in the United States. The object of the line from Coatzacoalcos is specially to facilitate traffic on the Tehuantepec National Railway, and for the purpose the company may enter into combinations with steamship lines on the Pacific.

In consideration of the services to be rendered by the company, the Government grants the following franchises:

1. Exemption of the capital of the company from Federal taxes, excepting only the stamp tax.

2. The right of the company's steamers sailing under the Mexican flag to the privileges and exemptions enjoyed by vessels under the national flag.

The duration of the concession is five years, which may be extended for five years more if the parties thereto desire.

The company guarantees compliance with the obligations under the concession by a deposit of $3,000 in bonds of the public debt, constituted in the Federal Treasury.

The details as to the shipping and discharging of freight, the transportation of passengers, the mail service, etc., are very explicitly stipulated in the contract.

AMENDED CUSTOMS-HOUSE ORDINANCES.

(Continued.)

ART. 233. Custom-houses may also forward to the import custom-house of Mexico City, there to be cleared, the household effects and baggage of passengers which the latter did not bring along with them, provided that the railway or carrier company undertakes to transport them subject to the conditions mentioned in the foregoing article.

The fine, not exceeding $500, which will be imposed on the railway or carrier company for each package that is lacking, that has been tampered with, or for which another has been substituted, will be fixed by the Department of Finance in view of the circumstances of each case, and if said Department sees fit it may withdraw the franchise from any railway or carrier company which by frequently offending in this way renders itself liable to suspicion, even though it is under bond, as provided by the foregoing article.

ART. 240. As soon as a ship is admitted to pratique, the custom-house employee, if he has received from the captain a list of the baggage, will permit said baggage to be unloaded, provided that there be still natural light. The custom-house collector may give permission for the unloading to be effected by night if he considers it necessary.

The custom-house collectors will, in general, be guided by the rule that they should afford to passengers all possible facilities, provided that the interests of the exchequer do not suffer thereby.

ART. 241. The Department of Finance may grant exemption from duties on the household effects of any foreigner who, having come to the country, desires to settle down therein; but the interested party must previously furnish a list of the articles constituting his household effects, and the Department of Finance, before granting the franchise, will require said interested party to prove that in reality he is going to settle down in the Republic.

ART. 264. When, after the settlement of duties, the custom-house observes that a greater amount than was due has been collected, owing either to the application of a wrong schedule or an arithmetical error, said custom-house will at once return the amount in excess to the interested party, making a note at the foot of the request of the rectification of the assessment and the date on which the extra amount was refunded, all of which will be corroborated by the receipt extended by the interested party.

ART. 265. When, in the examination of merchandise, it is found that an article differs in length, width, weight, number, quality, etc.,

as compared with the declaration made by the interested party in the respective document, the following procedure will be followed:

I. If the difference consists in the fact that the weight or dimensions or number of units exceed the declaration contained in the document, a scrupulous examination of the merchandise will be made in the presence of the custom-house collector and a record will be drawn up setting forth the result of the examination and all persons concerned will sign this record. The settlement of duties will be effected on the basis of said result, and, in addition, the interested party will be required to pay a fine according to the circumstances, said fine being, approximately or in round numbers, equivalent to 5 per cent of the excess of duties collectable.

II. If the difference arises from the fact that, in the opinion of the custom-house or the interested party, a lower rate than that declared ought to be applied to the goods, samples of said goods will be taken and a record of the case will be drawn up, with the same formalities as are mentioned in the preceding section; the settlement of duties will take place in accordance with the schedule which, in the opinion of the custom-house, is applicable, the interested party being required either to make a deposit or give a bond in order to guarantee the larger amount of duties pending a definite decision in the case. With a view to the rendering of that decision the custom-house will at once forward to the general custom-house bureau the samples of the goods and a copy of the record drawn up, setting forth the facts, to the end that the bureau may lay the case before the department of finance, which will decide definitely whether the opinion of the custom-house is or is not to be approved, and will also fix the fine that is to be imposed on the interested party for the inaccuracy committed in his declaration.

III. On each copy of the record drawn up in connection with the infringements mentioned in the foregoing sections there will be attached and canceled a 50-cent stamp, to be paid for by the interested party.

ART. 266. When, in the case of articles that are dutiable on their net weight, the legal weight has been declared and it is no longer possible to ascertain the former owing to the articles having passed beyond the control of the custom-house, the duties will be assessed on the basis of legal weight, and, if both particulars are lacking, then on the basis of gross weight. In the case of articles that are dutiable on the basis of their legal weight and said weight has not been declared, and it is no longer possible to ascertain it for the reason above stated, duties will be assessed on the basis of the gross weight.

When the operations of assessment and settlement require the declaration of the legal weight of one or more articles of merchandise that are not dutiable on said weight, but which are imported in the

same package with other articles that are dutiable on gross weight, if the legal weight has been omitted and no statement thereof is made later by means of an addition to the request for clearance, and it is impossible to ascertain it, owing to the articles having left the custom-house, the calculation for the distribution of tare necessary to ascertain the proportional gross weight of each article of merchandise will be made by considering the legal weights that have been declared and the net weights of the items of which the legal weights are unknown, without taking into account the items wherein both particulars are lacking in the declaration. (See Art. 50.)

ART. 267. When the schedule assigned to an article of merchandise in the document does not correspond with the declared rate and the lack of agreement in these particulars has passed unobserved, owing to the goods having passed beyond fiscal control, the duties will be assessed on the basis of the schedule under which the rates are highest.

ART. 271. As a general rule, the payment of fiscal duties must be effected in cash in the form already laid down by the Department of Finance or in such form as it may lay down in future; but the custom-house collectors are empowered to accept, on their own responsibility, bonds for the amount of the duties payable and of the fines imposed. The existence of such security in the possession of the custom-house does not warrant the persons who owe for duties in delaying settlement of said duties, for the security in question merely serves to protect the interests of the Treasury pending the assessment of duties, the interested parties being under the obligation of presenting themselves to pay the amount due as soon as they are required by the custom-house to do so.

ART. 275. When the unloading of merchandise has been effected without incident, when said merchandise has been deposited in the customs warehouse, when the visit of arrival has been made to the vessels, and when the regular entries and notes have been made in the proper books and documents the commander of the custom-house guard will return to the custom-house collector the request for the clearance of which he made use in the discharge of his task, and said request, together with the list of provisions, passengers, and baggage, and the slips of paper used in the unloading, will be deposited in the custom-house strong box.

Articles stored in the warehouse, or within the precincts of the custom-house or without those precincts, if necessary, but still under the custody of the custom-house, will, if they are not goods included in the description of article 153 of these ordinances, pay for the entire time during which they are cared for by the custom-house, and in compensation for said care a storage due which will be collected in accordance with the following rates:

During the first two months of storage for each 100 kilograms of weight or fraction thereof, 1 cent per day.

During the third and fourth month, for the same number of kilograms or fraction, 2 cents per day.

During the fifth and sixth month, for the same weights, 3 cents per day.

The settlement for storage dues will be effected on the aggregate weight of the total number of packages containing the goods, will begin to run on the date on which said packages were complete and assembled in the place destined for their storage, and will be charged until the last package has been reshipped, after deduction of the amount due for five days during which free storage is allowed.

ART. 281. If the damage sustained by a vessel is of such nature as to prevent it from continuing its voyage to its destination, and the captain desires to have the merchandise unloaded and cleared and to pay duties at the port which the vessel has reached in distress, he will present a written petition, with the stamp required by law, and the custom-house collector may permit the unloading after collation of the request for clearance with the documents deposited, and in regard to subsequent operations the rules provided for ordinary cases will be observed.

The effects thus cleared will be subject to storage dues from the date whereon they were unloaded until the date when the captain states that it is impossible to take the goods on board again, and from that moment they will be subject to the provisions of articles 152 and 153 of these ordinances, paying the due for custody required by the latter of said articles, if, within the periods of time provided by the former, the request for clearance is not presented and the subsequent operations of clearance and settlement of duties are not completed.

ART. 287. The transfer of merchandise from one vessel to another in Mexican ports, will take place subject to the following rules:

I. When a vessel coming from a foreign country arrives at a port of the Republic with cargo on board for another Mexican or foreign port, duly covered by proper papers, and permission is asked from the custom-house to transship said cargo, the custom-house collector may grant such permission, even though there be nothing in the manifests to show that the cargo was destined to be transshipped. If, for a grave reason, the custom-house collector considers that the permission ought not to be granted, he will at once lay the matter before the custom-house bureau, so that the latter may determine what is to be done.

II. In case a vessel arrives at a port with merchandise on board for that port and the consignee requests permission from the custom-house to transship said merchandise in order to forward same to some other

Mexican port open to the trade of the high seas, the authorization may be granted by the Department of Finance only. To this end the custom-house collector must communicate by telegraph, if necessary, at the expense of the interested party, with the custom-house bureau, laying the case before it and stating whether in his opinion it is or is not desirable that the permission be granted.

III. If, on account of arrival in distress or other circumstances of *force majeure*, a vessel is unable to continue its voyage, carrying cargo which it has on board for another Mexican port or a foreign port, and the captain or consignee shall ask permission to transship said cargo, the custom-house collector may grant said permission, subject to the rules laid down by the maritime laws in force; but the collector must participate directly in all operations of transshipment, loading, and unloading.

IV. When, by reason of an accusation, a vessel is compelled to delay its departure or can not continue its trip, and has cargo on board duly covered by proper papers consigned to another port, the custom-house collector, either on his own responsibility or with the permission of the judicial authority, if the matter is *sub judice*, will order the unloading or transshipment of the effects.

V. When the captain or consignee of a vessel asks permission for the transshipment to said vessel, for its necessary requirements, of the spare provisions of another without payment of duties the custom-house collector may grant said permission if he sees no serious objection.

VI. Whenever, in order to continue their voyage, passengers have to transship from one vessel to another they will be allowed to transfer their baggage as well.

VII. If the vessel to which goods are to be transshipped has not yet arrived at the port where said goods are located, the custom-house collector, at the request of the captain or consignee of the vessel which brought said goods, may permit them to be unloaded, provided that there are sufficient accommodations available for them or closed lighters are at hand in which they can be deposited with suitable safety. In this case the goods will remain in the custody of the custom-house and subject to the payment of storage dues, as provided by article 275 of these ordinances. When the time comes for reshipping the goods the captain or consignee of the vessel in which the goods are to be shipped will ask leave of the custom-house.

VIII. All operations of transshipment will be subject to the dues for loading and unloading in ports where said dues are in force.

ART. 291. By coastwise trade is understood, for the purpose of these ordinances the carriage by sea of national or nationalized goods between two or more points on the coasts of the Republic.

If the goods mentioned are cleared from one custom-house for another situated on a different littoral, and therefore have to traverse a portion of the national territory in their transportation, their carriage under such conditions will be regarded as a single operation of coastwise trade.

ART. 293. The right to engage in coastwise trade appertains to Mexican vessels, but foreign vessels may be permitted to engage in such traffic, upon request, under the following circumstances:

I. When there is no native vessel in port with open registry and taking on goods for the point whither the foreign vessel desires to go.

II. When, even though there is a Mexican vessel in port with open registry and destined for the same point, it will be unable to sail sooner than eight days after the date fixed for the departure of the foreign vessel.

III. When the foreign vessel is to carry only baggage, merchandise in small quantities, such as is carried by express companies according to the terms of the respective regulations, coined money, native beer in barrels, ice, live animals, and articles that are easily decomposed but subject to determination by the Department of Finance.

IV. When, by reason of a public calamity, it is urgently necessary to ship provisions or other forms of aid.

ART. 294. Custom houses in granting the franchises mentioned in Sections I and II of the foregoing article, will conform to the following rules:

I. If there is a national line of vessels devoted to the coastwise trade which makes at least two regular round trips per month, subject to a fixed itinerary, and an exact date of departure, foreign vessels can only be allowed to engage in coastwise traffic on condition that they open their registry for cargo three days after the departure of the national vessel and depart not later than six days before the date fixed in the itinerary for the return of the said national vessel.

II. As soon as the captain of a foreign vessel asks permission to carry goods in the coastwise trade the custom-house collector will call on the owners of the native vessels that are in port, of which the registry is open and which, by reason of their capacity and other qualities are capable of carrying the cargo which the foreign ship wants to transport, to the end that said owners may state whether they can take charge of said cargo; and if he obtains an answer in the affirmative from any one of them, he will not permit the goods to be shipped in a foreign bottom; but, on the other hand, he will not permit the native vessel to sail without the cargo. If the answer be in the negative, the shipment of the cargo in the foreign bottom will be permitted.

III. When the custom-house collector considers that the owners of native vessels who have been questioned are withholding their answer

so that the foreign vessel may depart and the cargo be left behind on shore, the custom-house collector will order that the native vessels be visited by the commander of the custom-house guards and the chief pilot, and in case they find that there is no room in said vessels for the cargo, they will so inform the collector, who will thereupon permit the foreign vessel to carry the coastwise traffic in question.

IV. In all these cases the custom-houses will, through the proper channels, apprise the custom-house bureau, in order that any liability that arises may be enforced.

ART. 295. The permissions provided for in the foregoing articles, and subject to the conditions lain down, will be granted by the custom-house collectors, save in cases of public calamity, in which they can only be granted by the department of finance.

ART. 296. All operations of coastwise trade, in which foreign vessels engage in accordance with these ordinances, will be subject to the tax on internal maritime traffic created by decree of July 1, 1898. In the shipping papers there will be stated in letters the gross total weight of the goods, which will serve as the basis for the application of the tax in question. In the partial items of the clearance request it will suffice if the gross weight of each item is expressed in figures, but the total weight of all of the items will always be written in letters.

ART. 297. Change of destination and transshipment of national or nationalized merchandise, between native vessels in Mexican ports, will take place subject to the following rules:

I. When a native vessel coming from a Mexican port carries national or nationalized goods bound for another Mexican port, and when arriving at the latter, instead of unloading them, asks permission through its captain to forward them to another port open to coastwise trade, either in the same bottom or after transshipping them to another native vessel, the custom-house collector may give the permission, and the same papers, with suitable annotation, will serve to cover the goods to their final destination.

II. When a native vessel, coming from a Mexican port, has on board national or nationalized goods for various ports of the same littoral, and if, at one of the ports of call, the captain asks permission to forward said goods to a port other than the one mentioned in the papers, either in the same bottom or after transshipment to another native vessel, the custom-house collector may grant permission, while duly annotating the papers of the custom-house where the shipment originated, and said papers will serve to cover the cargo to its place of final destination.

III. When a native vessel coming from a Mexican port has on board national or nationalized goods for various ports on the same littoral, and if at one of the ports of call the captain asks permission to transship to another native vessel the goods destined for one or more of the other ports in order that they may thus reach their destination,

the custom-house collector may grant the permission after duly annotating the papers of the custom-house of origin, said papers serving to cover the cargo to its final destination.

IV. In granting these permits the custom-house collectors will take care to notify the custom-houses of origin and their destination.

V. The foregoing rules are also applicable to the transportation of merchandise between two or more ports of different littorals of the Republic, and in this case both the custom-house where the goods are debarked to be forwarded overland, as well as the custom-house which receives them and is concerned in putting them on board again to be shipped to the port or ports of destination, will be considered as points of call.

ART. 298. The captain or consignee of the vessel will present a petition to the custom-house collector in the form of a simple request bearing the stamps provided by law, setting forth in addition to the point or points whither it is desired to send the cargo, the name of the vessel, its registered tonnage, and the name of the captain.

II. The custom-house collector, in granting the permit, will record it at the foot of the request and will pass it on to the commander of the custom-house guards in order that he may permit the shipment of the goods in proportion as the shippers present themselves with their papers in due form.

NICARAGUA.

ADVANCING TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

In its issue of July 21, 1904, "Export" (the organ of the central union for commercial geography and for the advancement of German interests in foreign parts) has the following article in regard to American efforts in securing foreign markets:

"That the motto 'Germany leads the world' is only a beautiful dream is sufficiently well known. The fulfilment of this dream grows more difficult with every year. This is now being discovered. We are now standing still in foreign parts. At home the great desire of moving forward that should characterize our people is vanishing. I have no intention of discussing the higher forms of politics, but anyone who will cast his glance outside of the limits of the German Empire and will take an unprejudiced view of the different peoples can not but see that Germany is beginning to feel weak. Everywhere we are crawling and bending the knee, and yet in no part of the world are we regarded as favorites. Is this right? At present we are told that we are not able to play trumps because we have no fleet. Of course we need a strong fleet the more we rub up against foreigners in far-off

lands, but did we not play another rôle twenty years ago with a much smaller fleet?

"Let us glance at Nicaragua. The dominating position held by Germany ten years ago in that country is being slowly but irrevocably yielded up to the Americans, who, thanks to their bold, enterprising spirit, and thanks to their distinguished consular representation, are moving into the place once occupied by us. After the coffee crisis of 1896 had endangered Hamburg capital and had caused a great many losses, which were not unexpected, there has been an entire loss of spirit. This, too, in spite of the fact that the government of President Zelaya is not only firm but gives great promise for the future. The Americans, on the other hand, with great spirit, have in a few years conquered the entire country. They said to themselves that a land so blessed by nature must yield excellent results. They have poured capital into the country. They have sent out commissions to visit and to study it. They have established depots, and have sought and found capitalists who are willing to exploit the brilliant concessions made to them by the Nicaraguan Government. One concession gives them a monopoly in felling various kinds of valuable wood on the Mosquito coast. Another is for the exploiting of great mining interests in the north and northeast. A third gives a monopoly of the river transportation on the east coast. Through this the culture of bananas is placed in the hands of one company.

"The same syndicate lent the Government a million dollars. It has taken over the immense farm of the President on the Gulf of Fonseca, and has pledged itself to establish a new line of steamers between New Orleans and the Gulf ports of Nicaragua. The entire coast in these parts is already Americanized. Business houses in Bluefields, banana and caoutchouc plantations, and numberless mines are already in the hands of Americans. They are planning to buy great stretches of territory for ranches, which will yield enormous profits upon the opening of the Panama Canal. An American company is furnishing Managua with electric lines and is preparing to spread a net for the transmission of power over the entire country. Apart from the far-reaching and exploiting spirit of the Americans and their almost reckless investment of capital, a large part of their success is undoubtedly due to their consular representation, which undertook through personal and social relations with the leading people to make an impression, first of all on the President of the Nicaraguan Republic, and afterwards on the leading people. They have removed the prejudices that existed against their country and have succeeded in obtaining concessions for their countrymen.

"Our consular representation suffers from the lack of close contact with the Nicaraguan people. Up to the beginning of last year we had a consulate for Managua and Salvador. Only those who know the

difficulties of communication between Nicaragua and Salvador will understand how inappopriate such an arrangement is. The Consul is always traveling from one post to the other. We held meetings and begged the proper authorities in Germany to remedy this evil in order to free Nicaragua from its inevitable results. We asked for a Consul who would be in an independent position and able to assist his countrymen. As yet we have received no answer. This has produced a bad feeling. The original arrangement still continues, except that Costa Rica has been substituted for Salvador, and in each of the two capitals a Vice-Consul has been appointed. We do not find that much has been gained by this arrangement, and are of opinion that enormous expenses for consular objects, including houses, offices, secretaries, and wages, are thrown away. The present condition is favorable neither to the Government here in Nicaragua nor to the Vice-Consuls themselves, for these officers are regarded only as half representatives of the German colony.

PARAGUAY.

COMMERCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN 1903.

The following particulars concerning the trade of the Republic of Paraguay with the United Kingdom are based on statistics included in the report of the British Consul at Asunción, and the figures have been compiled from various official sources at the disposal of the consular officer.

The value of the imports was as follows, the figures for the year 1902 being also furnished for the purpose of comparison:

Country of origin.	1902.	1903.
United Kingdom	£172,778	£227,809
All other countries	293,681	482,556
Total	466,459	710,365

The total value of the exports from Paraguay in 1903 amounted to £850,730, as against £778,132 in 1902, the principal products being hides, dried and salted (£208,218); jerked meat (£79,712), extract of quebracho (£60,125); hard woods and posts (£93,687); tobacco in leaf (£64,318), and "yerba," unmilled (£151,536). In converting Paraguayan currency into pounds sterling an average rate of exchange of 1,000 per cent has been taken.

CATTLE RAISING IN THE REPUBLIC.

According to "Export," of July 21, 1904, a German paper published in Berlin and devoted chiefly to the export trade, Paraguay's principal product is cattle. In the awful years 1864 to 1870 Paraguay's 2,000,000 head of cattle fell off to 15,000. Thirty-three years of peace have seen the Republic rise to a position beyond that occupied before 1864. To-day there are 3,500,000 head in its fields.

A quadrat legua (about 4,633 acres) will support 600 to 800 cattle—in some cases even more—which gives from 5.7 to 7.4 acres to each animal. In the Argentine Republic where land is dearer, 1,000 head are assigned to each quadrat legua, but at the expense of both beef and land. If one compares the Paraguayan cattle fields with those of German South Africa, where each head of cattle has to have 99 acres, which is thought by some to be much less than is really needed, an idea is obtained of the difference in favor of the Paraguayan ranchers. To be sure, the southwest African land is sold for less than 12 cents an acre, while the Paraguayan pasturage sells for 24 to 30 cents an acre; yet the land necessary to support one animal in southwest Africa costs nearly $10, while it costs less than $2 in Paraguay.

On good land cattle will double in four years; in exceptional cases the increase will be 35 per cent annually (that is, the cattle will more than double in three years), although the ranchman is usually satisfied to note an annual gain of 20 to 25 per cent. The quadrat legua (4,633 acres) in Paraguay costs generally from $1,000 to $1,500. Land lying near the Paraguay River or near a railroad sells for $2,500 a quadrat legua. Good land near the navigable rivers has doubled in price during the last ten years.

Estimates made by competent persons put the profits of Paraguayan cattle raising beyond peradventure. An investment of $6,000 to $10,000 in a ranch will result in a yearly profit of 20 per cent. An investment of $75,000 in the stocking of a ranch with 8,000 to 10,000 head of cattle will yield 12 to 15 per cent per annum and more. In very favorable cases, particularly when the manager of the ranch is the actual owner of the land, the possible profit is put as high as 20 to 25 or even 40 per cent.

One must not imagine that ranching in Paraguay is a new thing. It is not. There are a great many large companies operating in all parts of the Republic, some of which have thousands of cattle. Efforts are being made not only to increase the herds numerically, but to improve the breeds. The prospects were never so bright as now. The demand for meat, even in South America, is constantly increasing. In 1900 the value of the Argentine Republic's export of beef products was nearly $30,000,000, and in 1901 the value was nearly $44,880,000.

What is true of the Argentine Republic and Paraguay is just as true of Uruguay and the State of Rio Grande in Brazil.

Since a large part of the Argentine Republic is adapted to sheep raising and may be taken for that purpose, and since large parcels of land in Uruguay and the Argentine Republic are being taken for agricultural purposes, for raising cereals, vegetables, etc., a time is coming when Paraguay's hinterland will have to be taken to supply the wants once supplied by these lands now being turned over to more intensive forms of farming. Even Matto-Grosso in Brazil will be wanted for the raising of cattle. The statistics of recent years show that Uruguay and the Argentine Republic have reached the limit of their powers as cattle raisers, for while the export of frozen sheep carcasses from the Argentine Republic advanced from 1,932,697 in 1896 to 3,429,222 in 1902, the number of pickled beeves fell off from 449,400 to 440,400. The exports of live cattle fell off, too, while the number of live sheep exported went up from 25,746 in 1901 to 122,501 in 1902.

The live stock of the Argentine Republic in 1895 was estimated as follows: Beef cattle, 20,000,000; sheep, 75,000,000; horses, 5,000,000. Compared with those for 1885, these figures show a falling off in beeves of 200,000 head. A 1904 census covering four of the principal provinces, Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, Cordoba, and Entre Rios, shows a still further falling off, from 12,860,386 to 12,600,708. In all, the falling off in Argentine Republic cattle in the last fourteen years has been fully 500,000 head. Thus the outlook for Paraguayan ranches is remarkably bright. Their products can easily be placed on the ships or in the markets along the La Plata River.

The greatest triumph of Paraguay's industrial efforts was recorded when she erected two large slaughterhouses, each with a capacity of 300 head of cattle daily.

The prices of cattle in Paraguay show a constant tendency to increase. In 1890, when the value of the paper peso was about 40 cents, the average price for young bulls was 24 pesos ($9.60) each; for cows, 20 pesos ($8); in 1903 the prevailing price for young bulls was 100 pesos ($10.71), the paper peso being then at 10.71 cents, and for cows 90 pesos ($9.64), an increase of about 15 per cent in thirteen years.

A glance at the past in Paraguay is very interesting. At the beginning of the last century land was granted to settlers in many cases for nothing. The only things charged for in a transfer of lands were the cattle and farm fixtures, household and other effects. For example, a farm in Santa Fé comprising a fraction more than 90 square miles, containing 8,000 cattle and 15,000 horses, sold for $6,069. The 8,000 cattle were valued at less than 50 cents each, and the 15,000 horses,

incredible as it may seem, were valued at 12 cents each. Of course the money of that time was worth much more than the money of the present. Nevertheless Paraguay's past was full of remarkable opportunity and her future exceedingly hopeful.

When one contrasts the past, as pictured in the example cited above, with a day in the present century, when 50,400 pesos (nearly $21,400) were paid for 20 head of cattle raised in the Argentine Republic and bought for breeding purposes, the change seems truly wonderful.

PERU.

BOUNDARY QUESTION WITH BRAZIL.

["*Diario Official*," of July 31, 1904.]

Decree No. 1210, of July 30, 1904.

The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, to the inhabitants thereof, know ye:

That the National Congress has decreed and I have approved the following resolution:

ARTICLE 1.—The provisional agreement concluded at Rio de Janeiro on the 12th day of July, 1904, between the Governments of Brazil and Peru, is hereby approved.

ART. 2.—All provisions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

Rio de Janeiro, July 30, 1904, and sixteenth year of the Republic.

FRANCISCO DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES.
RIO BRANCO.

Protocol of a provisional agreement concluded at Rio de Janeiro, July 12, 1904, between the Governments of Brazil and Peru.

Senhor JOSÉ MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS DO RIO BRANCO, Minister of Foreign Relations, and Señor Dr. DON HERNAN VELARDE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru, having met in conference at the palace of Itamaraty, in Rio de Janeiro, on July 12, 1904, and having been duly authorized to conclude a provisional agreement which may prevent possible conflicts between citizens of Brazil and citizens of Peru in the regions of the Upper Juruá and Upper Purús rivers, and permit the two Governments of Brazil and Peru to enter amicably into the negotiation of a final and honorable agreement on the boundary dispute between the two countries, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. The diplomatic negotiation for a direct agreement for the marking of the boundary line between Brazil and Peru from the source of the Javary to 11° south latitude, shall begin on the 1st day

of August and be closed on the 31st day of December of year of 1904.

ART. 2. The two Governments, desirous of maintaining and strengthening their relations of good neighborship, declare without delay their sincere purpose of recurring to any of the other means of settling amicably international disputes—that is, to the good offices or mediation of any friendly government, or to the decision of an arbitrator, if, within the indicated period or in that of the extensions thereof which may be agreed upon, they do not reach a direct and satisfactory agreement.

ART. 3. During the discussion the following territories in dispute shall remain neutral:

(*a*) That of the basin of the Upper Juruá from the headsprings of this river and of its upper affluents to the mouth and left bank of the Breu River, and thence westward along the parallel of the confluence of the same Breu River to the western boundary of the basin of the Juruá.

(*b*) That of the basin of the Upper Purús from the parallel of 11° to the place called Catay, inclusive.

ART. 4. The police of each one of the two neutral territories shall be in charge of a mixed commission formed by a Brazilian commission and a Peruvian commission. Each commission shall be composed of a commissioner of the rank of major or captain, and of a substitute commissioner of the rank of captain or lieutenant, and of an escort of fifty men, and the small boats that may be necessary.

ART. 5. On the left bank of the Bren River at the point of its confluence with the Juruá, or at any other point farther up the river, and likewise at Catay, or at any other neighboring point on the Purús, there shall be established mixed custom agencies, which shall give permits in order that the export duties on products of the two regions temporarily neutralized may be collected at the Brazilian custom-house of Manáos or at that of Belém do Para, and they shall receive the certificates of payments of import duties that have been made at either of the two aforesaid Brazilian custom houses of Manáos and Pará, or at the Peruvian custom-house of Iquitos for the dispatch of merchandise destined to the said territories temporarily neutralized. These export and import duties shall be the same as the Federal Government of Brazil causes at the present time to be collected at its custom stations, and the amount of said duties shall be divided equally between the two countries.

ART. 6. All offenses committed by Brazilians in the two neutral territories shall be tried and determined by the courts of Brazil, and those committed by Peruvians, shall be tried and decided by the courts of Peru. Individuals of other nationalities who commit offenses against Brazilians shall be tried by the courts of Brazil, and individ-

uals of other nationalities who commit offenses against Peruvians, shall be tried by the courts of Peru. The jurisdiction competent to try those persons of other nationalities who are accused of offenses against individuals who are neither Brazilians nor Peruvians shall be that of Brazil or of Peru, according as the commissioners of the two Republics by common accord determine, after making an examination of the circumstances of the case.

ART. 7. Doubts or differences which may arise between the commissioners shall be submitted to the two Governments for solution.

ART. 8. Each Government shall defray the expenses of its respective commission and escort.

ART. 9. In addition to the two mixed commissions of administration each Government shall appoint a special commissioner for the Upper Purús and another for the Upper Juruá, with the assistants and escort necessary, thus forming two other mixed commissions which shall make a rapid reconnoissance of these two rivers in the neutralized territories.

ART. 10. The personnel of the commissions mentioned in the preceding articles shall be designated within thirty days reckoned from the date of the present agreement, and they shall report at the said regions as soon as possible.

ART. 11. The two Governments shall formulate, by common accord, the instructions by which the mixed commissions shall be guided.

ART. 12. The two Governments of Brazil and Peru declare that the terms of this provisional agreement do not affect in any way the territorial rights which each of them defends.

In faith whereof, this agreement was drawn up in duplicate, each in the Portuguese and Spanish languages, at the place and on the date aforesaid.

RIO-BRANCO.
HERMAN VELARDE.

AMERICAN-MADE SHOES IN THE REPUBLIC.

United States Consul GOTTSCHALK, Callao, Peru, reports that there is every evidence of a growing demand for American-made shoes in Peru, notwithstanding the rather high customs duties to which these goods are subject. Quite recently there was opened on one of the principal streets of Lima an attractively furnished store which deals exclusively in American footwear for men and women. The store is called "La Nueva York," and advertises itself—with laudable enthusiasm, if with somewhat a strange notion of geography—as "dealing in all classes of North American footwear." One of the firm is a well-known local exporter and importer, and the new enterprise, to judge from the sales already made, bids fair to prove a remarkable

success. The shoes sold here appear for the most part to be such as are generally sold at $4 to $5, retail, in the United States, in calf, kid, velours, and patent leather.

There is certainly, not only in Lima, but throughout Peru, a market for American-made shoes, which could be exploited by judicious striving to meet the popular taste at a moderate price. There is no local manufacture of any account, and the market has until recently been supplied chiefly by French shoes of very cheap quality, usually sold at very high prices. This has been especially true in the line of women's shoes.

An American manufacturer in preparing a line of footwear for Peruvian trade should bear in mind that during a great portion of the year the streets of Lima and Callao are muddy, owing to the "garuas" (Scotch mists) which fall very heavily, although it never actually rains. Throughout the plantation districts and, generally speaking, on all the roads of the country there is considerable mud to be encountered. A rather heavy souled shoe, made of stout leather, could be sold here, when in more tropical countries it would find practically no acceptance. The high (10-inch) laced boot furnished to the army, and so often seen among the plantations in the West Indies and Central America, could find a sale in the agricultural and mining districts of Peru provided it were only made accessible enough to the people in price.

For ordinary walking wear and in cities the popular taste is for shapes somewhat approaching the "straight last" with medium toe and high instep, of medium weight, in kid, patent, and russet leathers, and canvas. Enameled leather, strange to say, is not much known here, and ought to prove popular. In women's shoes care should be taken to keep in stock a great assortment of the smallest sizes, allowing much height for the instep, with pointed toe and high heel. In this line of goods there are apparently no rules to be laid down as to styles, the most fanciful sorts being those that find most acceptance always.

The present customs duties upon shoes here are:

Peruvian duties on shoes.

Kinds of shoes.	Duty per kilogram (2.20 pounds.)
Heavy shoes, of all sorts of leather, for military purposes, and heavy soled shoes in general, nailed or screwed, for sailors or huntsmen	$0.60
Shoes of fine and ordinary leather, or of cloth (cotton or linen) for men, women, and children, in pasteboard boxes	.97
Shoes of silk in pasteboard boxes	2.67
Shoes of rubber, with or without other materials	.65
Shoes of wood (and also roller skates)	.60
Shoes of straw	.44
Shoes with rope soles, in cases	.18
Shoes in bales or other packages	.22

Particular care should be taken in packing shoes for Peruvian export. It should be noted that duties are charged by weight, and that a case containing loosely packed shoes, no matter of what kind, is weighed and assessed in bulk. This is not done, however, with a case containing shoes packed in separate pasteboard boxes.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of July, 1904, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the seven months ending July, 1904, as compared with the same period of the preceding fiscal year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses showing imports and exports for any one month are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for July, for example, are not published until some time in September.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (*Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campêche*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America				7,420
Mexico				876
Cuba				
Coal, bituminous (*Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre*):				
Mexico			10	698
Cocoa (*Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao*):				
Central America	6,509	8,323	14,638	149,209
Brazil	46,847	79,409	646,817	517,400
Other South America	433,205	196,361	1,182,147	997,067
Coffee (*Café; Café; Café*):				
Central America	447,214	199,607	4,442,812	4,102,114
Mexico	140,468	75,148	1,589,443	1,884,071
Brazil	3,155,930	2,927,364	22,510,508	27,205,429
Other South America	1,106,278	639,630	4,857,545	5,917,239
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	177,387	163,605	772,880	1,070,917
South America				797
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
South America	32,521	16,001	312,683	179,523
Sisal grass (*Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen*):				
Mexico	1,492,000	1,245,382	8,664,737	8,959,075

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	304,903	458,333	1,920,440	2,544,114
Cuba	218,752	271,150	645,841	1,402,786
South America	68,206	86,698	408,557	286,681
Oranges (*Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges*):				
Central America	51	14	170	1,222
Mexico	419	465	4,217	6,233
Cuba	.....	4	537	680
Fur skins (*Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures*):				
South America	47,480	26,763	86,363	98,297
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):				
Central America	54,619	40,633	312,727	310,774
Mexico	178,579	146,185	2,267,077	2,075,861
South America	995,020	1,260,378	8,373,184	6,646,039
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):				
Central America	37,230	42,839	352,224	461,658
Mexico	8,440	8,551	69,570	101,830
Brazil	978,267	774,815	12,672,479	15,380,227
Other South America	61,478	184,083	363,928	552,055
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.*):				
Mexico	279,056	259,977	1,945,897	2,108,202
South America	2,931	278	47,199	14,225
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Central America	35,280	23,469	89,593	86,334
Mexico	1,513	19,341	93,569	31,831
Cuba	3,809,351	4,154,685	27,792,029	45,781,851
Brazil	.....	.....	1,051,389	116,385
Other South America	16,631	56,573	2,418,438	1,920,628
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	401	4,073	21,812	16,837
Cuba	778,294	611,177	5,723,371	5,192,475
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):				
Central America	47,128	30,165	318,168	405,562
Mexico	35,985	10,345	257,199	332,373
Cuba	39,406	8,711	294,712	117,983
South America	.....	3,342	465	23,079
Wool (*Lana; Lá; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	.....	64,962	1,680,478	2,543,762
Class 2 (combing)	54,116	.....	139,724	86,405
Class 3 (carpet)	4,187	120,778	652,887	860,896

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):				
Central America	399	1,554	6,775	6,348
Mexico	33,531	20,507	172,686	215,729
Cuba	3,359	7,924	38,078	79,923
Argentine Republic	332,276	826,087	1,459,765	2,129,742
Brazil	1,653	3,886	13,907	27,979
Chile	46,140	40,559	101,329	89,953
Colombia	532	610	1,183	1,366
Venezuela	98	.....	684	445
Other South America	36,072	3,977	90,095	68,249
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maíz; Milho; Maïs*):				
Central America	1,063	6,340	22,872	30,738
Mexico	13,197	11,299	88,666	69,380
Cuba	99,054	84,806	353,870	417,919
South America	3,229	831	20,484	12,274

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Breadstuffs—Continued.				
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	1,667	1,300	11,474	18,417
Mexico	568,947	30	1,467,438	15,224
South America	845	.....	71,061	1,197
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	45,968	122,483	503,562	820,919
Mexico	7,409	10,250	105,956	98,750
Cuba	111,493	170,738	1,099,786	1,690,803
Brazil	83,650	93,858	1,125,347	1,069,578
Colombia	101,533	36,139	372,617	301,358
Other South America	176,676	143,908	888,955	998,139
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (*Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties*):				
Central America	5,421	5,005	81,866	114,521
Mexico	104,991	110,093	979,320	1,469,630
Cuba	12,965	13,861	272,212	153,269
Argentine Republic	33,495	45,921	195,313	379,926
Brazil	15,831	2,355	71,972	17,674
Chile	4,094	3,525	8,055	34,782
Colombia	3,125	1,505	24,077	21,802
Venezuela	605	1,634	3,403	18,612
Other South America	2,729	6,989	130,696	81,812
Cycles, and parts of (*Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accessorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties*):				
Central America	446	626	1,835	2,332
Mexico	4,026	3,187	37,016	26,249
Cuba	921	3,521	8,902	18,352
Argentine Republic	992	2,387	8,310	11,479
Brazil	1,058	2,133	4,850	8,469
Colombia	27	961	480	3,488
Venezuela	46	7	141	187
Other South America	1,638	1,086	10,905	8,484
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	66,045	101,597	483,538	630,721
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón no manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	6,320	2,936	1,179,801	1,128,882
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé*):				
Central America	74,440	114,716	508,450	795,469
Mexico	13,215	13,673	101,214	112,545
Cuba	16,124	70,245	142,049	335,626
Argentine Republic	9,107	14,371	51,015	136,105
Brazil	59,673	41,451	397,420	361,604
Chile	51,770	18,688	337,860	388,465
Colombia	81,590	63,987	598,832	438,687
Venezuela	71,231	19,464	366,297	201,602
Other South America	35,921	45,726	232,988	250,769
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton*):				
Central America	46,649	61,625	217,559	332,283
Mexico	41,218	37,728	214,226	295,192
Cuba	21,186	31,418	127,530	174,533
Argentine Republic	19,331	30,602	112,669	107,336
Brazil	7,041	3,780	52,711	61,220
Chile	3,820	1,030	17,682	11,247
Colombia	9,373	10,955	63,288	65,037
Venezuela	4,707	1,651	16,082	26,218
Other South America	5,169	5,223	29,482	26,381
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparelhos electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	3,881	7,962	36,129	111,166
Mexico	44,872	32,205	243,351	329,474
Argentine Republic	14,054	13,835	78,008	84,421
Brazil	11,383	36,943	95,692	204,607
Chile	3,336	8,321	34,192	46,133
Venezuela	4,496	5,740	16,620	47,591
Other South America	34,891	27,563	94,976	106,029

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	1,929	20,615	19,064	86,316
Mexico	30	105,539	39,548	444,843
South America	450	67,339	9,770	237,844
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (*Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils*):				
Central America	9,184	19,475	67,409	127,862
Mexico	65,540	52,348	409,568	466,688
Cuba	29,216	23,333	194,796	192,146
Argentine Republic	40,065	27,003	202,575	262,089
Brazil	20,566	21,046	203,326	157,891
Chile	26,964	6,241	116,974	91,342
Colombia	15,455	6,634	73,607	61,985
Venezuela	2,281	3,968	13,401	29,691
Other South America	19,371	13,269	102,331	118,678
Sewing machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	4,058	6,940	19,739	54,024
Mexico	42,727	50,497	295,391	362,146
Cuba	19,591	20,831	121,043	173,969
Argentine Republic	32,811	29,572	145,399	186,504
Brazil	7,217	9,246	37,603	66,149
Colombia	8,411	8,306	24,190	55,295
Other South America	18,310	21,337	107,243	168,349
Steam engines, and parts of (*Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accessorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties*):				
Central America	.....	.....	6,000	24,650
Mexico	92,474	100,302	718,508	1,573,077
Cuba	.....	.....	35,780	53,371
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	.....	120,910
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	84,266
Colombia	.....	9,000	.....	34,251
Other South America	.....	.....	38,290	118,152
Typewriting machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accessorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	1,151	2,713	5,018	11,253
Mexico	27,343	17,928	108,372	132,767
Cuba	2,129	5,019	19,432	25,879
Argentine Republic	4,395	447	30,198	30,720
Brazil	1,156	2,322	5,663	12,731
Colombia	457	343	2,934	4,888
Other South America	4,681	7,025	37,477	60,808
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autre que pour semelles*):				
Central America	5,509	11,938	37,645	75,351
Mexico	2,466	5,460	10,593	39,616
Cuba	12,426	22,920	68,863	113,457
Argentine Republic	14,332	27,551	43,923	84,890
Brazil	8,343	10,307	42,365	64,266
Chile	6,162	2,251	15,506	23,919
Colombia	3,217	854	13,750	21,516
Venezuela	5,517	3,375	28,345	38,988
Other South America	2,509	6,078	19,059	30,336
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures*):				
Central America	19,318	25,192	66,787	145,611
Mexico	66,966	67,279	358,969	456,453
Colombia	10,122	8,808	72,685	68,756
Other South America	9,668	10,740	59,448	73,388
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron*):				
Central America	1,193	2,542	7,261	10,341
Mexico	969	1,691	8,209	6,587
Cuba	2,935	3,418	22,750	32,999
Argentine Republic	40,132	6,100	103,974	57,843
Brazil	12,622	11,959	87,835	215,215
Chile	3,549	8	18,310	11,663
Colombia	1,894	2,046	9,126	12,088
Venezuela	3,710	3,419	15,307	16,704
Other South America	10,987	39,297	36,261	86,424

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Naval stores—Continued.				
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	925	1,613	6,100	11,774
Mexico	409	630	5,397	4,698
Cuba	3,798	2,916	26,745	33,675
Argentine Republic	20,976	13,955	86,394	117,512
Brazil	10,317	5,480	41,588	53,781
Chile	11,595	5,054	50,170	23,289
Colombia	1,446	428	6,069	3,864
Venezuela	636	634	3,187	5,679
Other South America	9,299	3,062	28,946	25,917
Oils, mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes*):				
Mexico	40,720	84,619	446,986	468,714
Cuba	29,746	19,004	207,061	269,720
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (*Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées*):				
Central America	17,809	22,354	124,606	188,705
Mexico	16,741	15,093	120,839	115,987
Cuba	14,437	7,507	122,670	134,668
Argentine Republic	212,541	322,459	1,120,091	1,295,543
Brazil	159,420	152,361	1,123,968	1,251,427
Chile	44,712	72,273	462,928	545,437
Colombia	14,598	13,219	81,429	82,445
Venezuela	13,864	13,342	60,639	88,840
Other South America	88,773	82,023	408,015	487,798
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales*):				
Central America	1,567	3,868	7,664	18,470
Mexico	64,772	64,911	662,966	858,972
Cuba	5,832	8,331	30,465	20,334
Argentine Republic	1,364	7,349	11,694	50,607
Brazil	18,355	19,148	115,117	219,371
Chile	.....	1,493	4,393	8,727
Other South America	13,575	8,577	115,773	75,336
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	1,473	1,820	14,673	11,484
Mexico	755	1,445	6,322	9,854
Cuba	82	525	3,424	4,949
Argentine Republic	9	.....	34	482
Brazil	420	281	4,558	4,087
Colombia	857	70	5,405	1,878
Other South America	1,400	1,834	14,439	16,337
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure*):				
Central America	3,462	5,135	26,398	27,743
Mexico	32	50	705	547
Brazil	529	307	1,745	1,458
Colombia	1,073	649	7,747	5,447
Cuba	197	91	628	941
Brazil	110	15	1,070	1,186
Chile	950	.....	4,919	2,439
Colombia	1,274	611	10,242	6,594
Other South America	15,728	12,221	123,265	100,520
Tallow (*Sebo; Sebo; Suif*):				
Central America	5,852	9,066	43,029	59,856
Mexico	1,328	2,303	2,487	7,765
Cuba	3,012	2,813	10,401	20,268
Brazil	.....	1,285	7,963	4,397
Chile	4,200	748	21,977	10,398
Colombia	2,367	120	5,080	6,373
Other South America	5,886	6,747	22,637	24,112
Bacon (*Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé*):				
Central America	2,994	3,955	15,267	17,037
Mexico	4,436	2,462	19,795	25,134
Cuba	19,036	27,391	184,455	178,200
Brazil	13,747	6,226	149,093	51,104
Colombia	58	245	1,515	1,483
Other South America	1,084	1,383	10,990	14,602
Hams (*Jamones; Presunto; Jambons*):				
Central America	2,792	3,333	16,456	25,565
Mexico	6,872	8,551	38,780	50,332
Cuba	37,992	21,850	330,010	259,947
Venezuela	2,554	3,485	15,605	18,680
Other South America	2,773	2,633	24,882	16,866

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	11,378	11,944	78,176	75,548
Cuba	13,314	12,714	159,240	129,115
Brazil	2,100	1,806	10,234	14,712
Colombia	1,122	378	7,776	2,972
Other South America	14,924	13,427	161,823	148,261
Lard (*Manteca; Banha; Saindoux*):				
Central America	11,089	11,152	43,748	75,416
Mexico	14,988	29,321	117,946	105,651
Cuba	90,949	118,297	838,330	937,418
Argentine Republic	1,081	252	3,788	2,014
Brazil	25,175	16,769	332,710	152,248
Chile	7,257	4,232	52,103	26,746
Colombia	38,813	6,913	150,678	125,418
Venezuela	30,626	15,686	146,244	141,677
Other South America	27,274	37,343	197,958	187,548
Butter (*Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre*):				
Central America	3,980	5,675	27,708	38,064
Mexico	6,632	7,135	46,068	64,222
Cuba	1,070	962	10,923	12,071
Brazil	10,383	7,246	53,138	80,546
Colombia	2,382	1,016	13,317	8,606
Venezuela	6,807	7,190	47,063	51,999
Other South America	796	1,334	15,085	9,776
Cheese (*Queso; Queijo; Fromage*):				
Central America	2,480	2,891	12,487	18,119
Mexico	4,166	4,266	20,954	29,650
Cuba	506	1,056	6,276	8,295
Brazil	20	.....	30	21
Colombia	813	250	4,902	1,975
Other South America	58	98	1,066	509
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	2,273	3,488	20,852	31,373
Mexico	12,325	23,259	88,008	98,593
Argentine Republic	5,902	.....	16,075	21,796
Colombia	10,019	.....	27,708	13,820
Other South America	7,555	5,426	45,578	42,469
Tobacco, manufactures of (*Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué*):				
Central America	3,356	7,124	31,391	56,612
Mexico	4,877	1,391	10,023	11,267
Cuba	9,171	4,730	77,472	74,716
Argentine Republic	.....	1,175	783	1,175
Brazil	.....	.....	352	.....
Colombia	3,441	.....	20,186	2,932
Other South America	4,772	4,814	21,056	27,839
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut*):				
Central America	19,165	13,043	119,129	64,738
Mexico	22,793	35,216	158,911	327,217
Cuba	1,430	2,372	26,411	6,471
Argentine Republic	346	346	41,668	27,650
Brazil	.....	7,007	96	11,118
Chile	.....	350	18,310	15,270
Colombia	970	268	6,413	714
Other South America	22,178	1,341	94,681	58,462
Lumber (*Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction*):				
Central America	6,019	21,906	57,869	122,398
Mexico	186,699	168,063	929,867	1,320,879
Cuba	72,023	95,694	533,290	782,683
Argentine Republic	37,710	155,047	738,099	1,679,309
Brazil	14,594	87,508	205,544	357,419
Chile	18,679	14,395	173,290	252,839
Colombia	16,750	10,729	40,519	36,705
Venezuela	379	962	3,203	12,427
Other South America	35,653	50,717	303,497	484,650
Furniture (*Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles*):				
Central America	2,908	8,994	17,740	48,511
Mexico	50,510	42,146	304,554	363,110
Cuba	26,503	42,935	167,691	269,752
Argentine Republic	15,243	18,876	64,190	59,999
Brazil	1,412	3,333	7,707	18,631
Chile	2,796	3,875	12,459	15,403
Colombia	3,498	2,835	19,731	26,069
Venezuela	302	998	2,681	5,245
Other South America	5,448	8,664	24,226	42,171

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

According to reports furnished by the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, the imports into Mexico through the port of Nogales during the month of June, 1904, amounted to $138,335.50, and consisted of the following merchandise:

Animal products	$14,602.00	Textile products	$16,269.00
Arms and explosives	5,817.50	Vegetable products	23,651.75
Beverages	2,214.75	Vehicles	4,208.50
Chemical products	4,425.75	Sundries	5,580.00
Machinery and parts thereof	27,744.00	Total	138,335.50
Mineral products	31,571.00		
Paper and paper products	2,251.25		

This merchandise originated in the following countries:

Austria	$421.00	United States	$118,941.50
Belgium	87.00	Spain	250.00
England	8,697.00	Total	138,335.50
France	4,680.00		
Germany	5,259.00		

The exports from Mexico to the United States through the port of Nogales in June, 1904, aggregated 625,328 pesos as follows:

		Quantity.	Value, silver.
Cattle	head	20	$274
Copper bullion	pounds	3,285,181	394,222
Fruits	do	122,460	1,537
Gold bullion and dust	ounces	2,608	52,161
Lead bullion	pounds	46,746	937
Leaf tobacco	do	1,389	542
Lime	do	30,800	108
Mescal	gallons	21	26
Ores			157,379
Rawhides	pounds	2,890	347
Salt	do	820	5
Silver bullion	ounces	30,660	17,783
Sole leather	pounds	34	7
Total			625,328

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of July, 1904, 10 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 110,005 packages of merchandise. During the same period 11 vessels cleared from the port of New York carrying 116,634 packages of merchandise destined to Mexican ports. The imports, in detail, from Mexico to New York during the month referred to were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Alligator skins....bales..	8	Hides....bales..	2,955
Bones....packages..	400	Hides, loose....number..	1,721
Broom root....bales..	1,452	Honey....barrels..	185
Cedar....logs..	1,555	Ixtle....bales..	3,180
Chicle gum....bales..	186	Jalap....sacks..	9
Cigars....boxes..	37	Lead bullion....bars..	50,138
Coffee....sacks..	4,713	Mahogany....logs..	916
Copper bullion....bars..	7,229	Metals....boxes..	135
Deerskins....bales..	103	Ores....sacks..	18,847
Fustic....logs..	1,400	Rubber, crude....bales..	108
Garlic....packages..	48	Sarsaparilla....do....	10
Goatskins....bales..	323	Sugar....sacks..	4,049
Hair....do....	33	Tecali marble....pieces..	49
Henequen....do....	8,535	Tobacco, leaf....bales..	1,674
Heron plumes....boxes..	1	Vanilla....boxes..	6

The Mexican Consul-General at San Francisco, California, reports that the imports into the United States from the Republic of Mexico during the month of July, 1904, consisted of mineral products to the value of $324,116 Mexican silver, and other products valued at $47,332, or a total of $371,448, the details of which are shown in the following table:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
MINERAL PRODUCTS.		
Gold bullion	.....	$74,488
Gold coin—American	.....	3,040
Gold coin—Mexican	.....	3,490
Mexican dollars	.....	73,323
Siver bullion	.....	126,452
Silver ore	.....	43,323
Total	.....	324,116
SUNDRY PRODUCTS.		
Agave....tons..	9	1,393
American merchandise returned	.....	788
Animals	.....	226
Bananas	.....	539
Beeswax....pounds..	900	180
Bones	.....	12
Candles	.....	5
Coffee....pounds..	1,400	87
Divi-divi	.....	2,350
Fish	.....	486
Goatskins	.....	6
Hats	.....	91
Hides and skins....pounds..	18,030	3,364
Ixtle....tons..	18	1,832
Lead ore....pounds..	291,497	10,455
Lemons	.....	1,428
Manufactures of clay	.....	30
Material for glue	.....	88
Personal effects	.....	30
Residue of linseed oil....pounds..	12,000	68
Rubber, crude....do....	175	50
Shellfish	.....	36
Shells	.....	85
Spices....pounds..	2,433	172
Sugar....do....	502,990	22,838
Vegetables	.....	131
Miscellaneous	.....	562
Total	.....	47,332

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period consisted of American merchandise invoiced at $102,720 and foreign products to the value of $9,076. This trade, in detail, was as follows:

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Acids		$428
Aguardiente ..... gallons..	80	139
Alumina		27
Apples:		
Dried ..... pounds..	524	32
Green ..... barrels..	20	49
Apricots, dried ..... pounds..	86	8
Bacon ..... do....	1,009	149
Barley, prepared .... quintals..	46	37
Beans ..... do....	9	15
Belting		707
Birds		65
Biscuits ..... pounds..	4,274	204
Blacking		115
Boilers, etc		371
Books		66
Boots and shoes ..... pairs..	182	380
Brass		154
Brooms		119
Butter ..... pounds..	1,753	394
Cacao		11
Calicoes ..... yards..	1,000	70
Candies		65
Candles ..... pounds..	2,000	251
Carriages		413
Cattle ..... head..	1	125
Caviar		49
Cement ..... barrels..	218	430
Cheese ..... pounds..	12,955	1,528
Clothing, cotton		722
Coal ..... tons..	34	486
Codfish ..... pounds..	180	13
Coke ..... tons..	5	71
Cordage ..... pounds..	33,931	3,276
Cotton waste ..... do....	921	115
Doors and windows		93
Drugs		2,105
Electrical apparatus		1,154
Electrical machinery		1,950
Fire bricks		171
Fish, canned		297
Flour ..... barrels..	129	646
Fruits:		
Canned		272
Miscellaneous		732
Furniture		108
Furs		298
Glass		579
Glue ..... pounds..	396	38
Grease		544
Groceries		1,065
Ham ..... pounds..	1,798	183
Hemp		38
Hides and skins ..... pounds..	20,970	1,730
Ink		122
Iron:		
Cast		1,392
In bars ..... pounds..	21,814	573
In sheets ..... do....	8,096	273
Lamps		79
Lard ..... pounds..	1,623	127
Locks		984
Lumber		7,554
Machinery		16,573
Manufactures of—		
Clay		570
Copper		368
Cotton		2,158
Iron		6,432
Lead		$122
Leather		869
Paper		1,526
Rubber		542
Stone		978
Straw		868
Tin		209
Wood		3,673
Zinc		266
Meat, canned		915
Milk, condensed		610
Nails:		
Cut ..... pounds..	10,100	306
Wire ..... do....	7,400	218
Nuts		335
Oils ..... gallons..	2,470	707
Onions ..... quintals..	19	21
Oysters		111
Paints		1,374
Paper:		
Printing ..... pounds..	2,760	128
Writing		462
Patent medicines		886
Plows		96
Potatoes ..... quintals..	1,446	1,583
Powder		1,007
Prunes ..... pounds..	2,856	142
Pumps		296
Quicksilver ..... pounds..	9,555	5,205
Raisins ..... do....	1,920	171
Rubber tubes		1,725
Sacks		519
Safes ..... number..	1	150
Salmon ..... pounds..	6,432	493
Sausages ..... do....	362	53
Saws		43
Scales		46
Seeds		315
Shingles		318
Silk		537
Sole leather ..... pounds..	62	21
Sulphate of copper ..... do....	10,000	405
Starch ..... do....	1,287	100
Staves		1,270
Steel:		
In bars ..... pounds..	6,684	227
In sheets ..... do....	29,423	758
Stoves		83
Sugar ..... pounds..	234	11
Tallow ..... do....	46,628	2,105
Tools		973
Trunks		51
Tubing		915
Turpentine		81
Type for printing .... pounds..	1,078	425
Typewriters		334
Varnish ..... gallons..	130	271
Vegetables		1,107
Vinegar ..... gallons..	767	184
Watches		8
Whisky ..... gallons..	623	1,601
Wine, in kegs ..... do....	5,853	2,292
Wire ..... pounds..	18,094	702
Yeast ..... do....	544	173
Miscellaneous		506
Total		102,720

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Aguardiente ..... gallons..	289	$641	Matting ..... yards..	600	$55
Books	.....	31	Mineral water ..... gallons..	10	4
Bottles	.....	121	Nuts	.....	5
Cacao ..... pounds..	644	118	Pepper ..... pounds..	1,128	196
Caustic soda ..... do....	18,318	350	Rice ..... do....	45,686	1,461
Cement ..... do....	100,171	316	Sacks	.....	77
Champagne, in bottles. dozen..	7	101	Seeds	.....	53
Coffee ..... pounds..	26,873	2,488	Spices ..... pounds..	4,256	775
Cocoanut oil	.....	69	Sugar ..... do....	5,025	133
Drugs	.....	52	Tea ..... do....	544	70
Firecrackers	.....	254	Vegetables	.....	656
Groceries	.....	49	Wine, in bottles ..... dozens..	10	68
Iron:					
In sheets ..... pounds..	2,988	83	Total	.....	9,076
Pig ..... tons..	5	74			
Manufactures of:					
Clay	.....	290			
Paper	.....	486			

The exports of Mexican dollars to Hongkong amounted to 5,902, and to Japan 373,500, making the total shipment of Mexican dollars from San Francisco during the month 379,402.

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco states that the exports from that port to the ports of the Republic of Nicaragua during the month of July, 1904, consisted of the following:

Articles.	Corinto.			San Juan del Sur.		
	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		Kilos.			*Kilos.*	
Cotton goods	45	3,726	$1,840.80	.....	.....	.....
Explosives	56	1,616	566.23	.....	.....	.....
Groceries	138	6,584	1,226.16	83	6,883	$656.23
Guano	2,244	152,063	8,091.72	348	23,964	1,470.21
Machinery	12	1,094	262.50	.....	.....	.....
Rice	381	15,828	1,011.71	.....	.....	.....
Tallow	100	21,385	2,354.81	.....	.....	.....
Silk	18	793	1,375.50	.....	.....	.....
Woods (cabinet)	325	57,622	780.00	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	245	36,224	3,270.32	59	3,256	255.21
Total	3,564	296,935	20,779.75	490	34,103	2,381.65

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia reports that during the month of August, 1904, there was shipped from that port, consigned to the Mexican ports of Veracruz, Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, and Tampico, the following merchandise:

Articles.	Weight.	Value.
	Kilos.	
Coal	8,859,000	$23,569.20
Petroleum	3,608,396	69,106.61
Soda fountains	1,662	333.00
Total	12,469,058	93,008.81

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York advises that the merchandise exported from the port of New York to the ports of Venezuela during the month of June, 1904, consisted of 33,918 pack-

ages, weighing 2,002,653 kilograms, valued at 936,662 bolivars, as compared with 28,568 packages, weighing 2,202,890 kilograms, valued at 1,205,308 bolivars, shipped in June, 1903.

The following table shows the extent of this commerce in June, 1903 and 1904:

Ports.	Articles.	June, 1903.			June, 1904.		
		Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
			Kilos.	*Bolivars.*		*Kilos.*	*Bolivars.*
La Guayra	Merchandise	14,803	1,459,771	564,712	21,180	1,321,404	577,589
Do	Gold	2	74	200,000			
Puerto Cabello	Merchandise	3,524	188,754	80,712	4,864	219,075	107,724
Maracaibo	do	8,974	483,133	301,038	5,088	316,749	193,641
Do	Gold	1	9	20,000			
La Vela	Merchandise						
Cumaná	do	287	13,521	4,320	216	16,081	5,945
Guanta	do				1,071	46,030	19,530
Carúpano	do	857	47,789	30,803	1,279	64,085	23,470
Do	Gold						
Ciudad Bolivar	Merchandise				220	19,229	8,762
Caño Colorado	do	120	9,838	3,722			
Total		28,568	2,202,889	1,205,307	33,918	2,002,653	936,661

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN JULY.

The "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance," issued by the Bureau of Statistics, of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, gives the total imports in July as $71,196,740, as against $82,187,823 in the same month of last year. The exports amounted to $82,982,053 last month, as against $89,604,237 in July, 1903. The imports were classified as follows:

Free and dutiable.	July, 1903.	July, 1904.
Articles of food and animals	$18,334,086	$16,705,465
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry	23,351,408	20,772,756
Articles wholly or partially manufactured, for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts	12,150,483	10,172,826
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	15,650,490	13,470,964
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	12,301,356	10,074,729
Total imports of merchandise	82,187,823	71,196,740
Duties collected from customs	23,146,507	19,843,750
Remaining in warehouse at the end of the month	47,608,541	44,973,858

Per cent off free, 44.14.

The domestic exports were distributed as follows:

	July, 1903.	July, 1904.
Products of—		
Agriculture	$43,426,051	$31,321,730
Manufactures	34,806,586	40,051,244
Mining	4,470,646	4,562,690
Forests	6,518,315	6,695,990
Fisheries	229,634	249,229
Miscellaneous	153,605	101,170
Total	89,604,237	82,982,053

Per cent, 100.

Of the loss in July exports about $8,000,000 was in shipments to European countries, although this was partly offset by increased cargoes to other parts of the world. Exports to Asia increased by nearly $2,000,000.

The total value of imports of merchandise for the month of July was $71,123,520, against $82,187,823 in July, 1903, and $79,147,874 in July, 1902. The total value of exports of merchandise for July was $84,883,431, against $91,813,265 for July, 1903, and $88,790,627 for July, 1902. For the seven months the total value of imports of merchandise was $758,658,208, against $789,465,174 for the corresponding period of 1903 and $726,986,790 for 1902. The excess of exports of merchandise over imports for July was $13,759,911 and for the seven months $179,197,135.

The total value of imports of merchandise for the twelve months ending July 31 was $980,023,068, against $1,028,759,186 for the previous twelve months, and the total value of exports for the twelve months was $1,453,946,117, against $1,423,164,317 for the previous twelve months, making the excess of exports over imports for the twelve months $473,923,049, against $394,405,131 for the previous twelve months.

The imports of gold for the month of July amounted to $8,925,418, against $4,631,207 for July, 1903. The exports of gold for July amounted to $1,083,249, against $9,117,758 for July, 1903. For the seven months the imports of gold amounted to $56,689,144, against $18,607,261 for July, 1903, and the exports of gold amounted to $69,532,642, against $40,453,999 for July, 1903. For the twelve months the imports of gold amounted to $103,349,579, against $48,018,813 for the previous twelve months, and the imports of gold amounted to $73,425,477, against $48,324,014 for the previous twelve months.

The imports of silver for the month of July amounted to $1,381,017, against $2,564,217 for July, 1903, and the exports of silver amounted to $4,534,514, against $3,015,426 for July, 1903. For the seven months the imports of silver amounted to $15,156,617, against $12,545,511 for the corresponding period in 1903, and the exports of silver amounted to $30,902,213, against $20,520,765 for the corresponding period in 1903. For the twelve months the imports of silver amounted to $26,585,614, against $24,451,228 for the previous twelve months, and the exports of silver amounted to $51,016,790, against $43,593,871 for the previous twelve months.

COFFEE IMPORTS IN 1904.

The imports of coffee for the year ending June 30, 1904, came close to the billion-pound mark, reaching 995,043,284 pounds, against 915,086,380 pounds in 1903, and 1,091,004,252 pounds in 1902. Total

imports for three years, 3,001,133,916 pounds, showing an annual average of 1,000,377,972 pounds; thus making the United States a billion-pound coffee consumer. That is 12½ pounds per capita for the 80,000,000 inhabitants of this country. It is an unequaled record. This has come about together with increased imports of cocoa and tea and may be taken as evidence of the prosperity of the people.

The following table shows the source of these imports:

Imports from—	Pounds.	Per cent.
Brazil	741,758,798	74.5
Venezuela and Colombia	137,130,810	13.7
Central America	46,728,442	4.7
Mexico	23,215,889	2.3
East Indies and Netherlands	19,247,662	2.0
West Indies	7,601,186	.7
France, United Kingdom, Germany, Africa, and all other countries	19,360,497	2.1
Total	995,043,284	100.0

Brazil furnishes three-fourths of the total supply of the United States; all other countries one-fourth.

ADVANCE IN MANUFACTURED EXPORTS.

Manufactures formed nearly one-half of the exports from the United States in the month of July. Speaking with statistical accuracy, they formed 48.27 per cent of the total domestic exports. For the first time in the history of the United States manufactures are exceeding agricultural products in the exportation of domestic products. Figures just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, show that in the month of July manufactures exported amounted to $40,000,000, against $31,000,000 of agricultural products; and in the month of June manufactures amounted to nearly $42,000,000, against $37,250,000 of agricultural products. In former years agricultural products have greatly exceeded manufactures in the exports of the country, and it is only in recent months that manufactures have equaled or exceeded agricultural products in the export statements.

Even in the seven months ending with July, 1904, agricultural products exceed manufactures by nearly $100,000,000, but in the month of May, 1904, manufactures for the first time in the history of the country exceeded agricultural products in the statement of domestic exports, and this was again the case in June and July. In the month of May, 1904, exports of manufactures exceeded agricultural products by about $1,000,000; in June the excess of manufactures over agricultural products was over $4,000,000, and in July the excess of manufactures over agricultural products was nearly $9,000,000. In the three months of May, June, and July, 1904, the total value of agricultural products exported was $106,503,133, while

the total value of manufactures exported in the same period was $120,789,769.

That there is a marked growth in the exportation of manufactures is shown by a comparison of the figures of 1904 with those of earlier years. The total value of manufactures exported in the seven months ending with July, 1904, is $285,495,728, or an average of more than $40,000,000 per month. In the seven months ending with July, 1903, the total was $244,607,852, an average of $35,000,000 per month. At this rate of increase the exports of manufactures during the calendar year 1904 would exceed those of 1903 by about $60,000,000, and bring the grand total for the year far in excess of any preceding year.

While it is true, as above stated, that the exports of manufactures in the months of May, June, and July have exceeded the exports of agricultural products, it should not be understood that the total manufactures exported during the entire year will exceed the total value of agricultural products exported. It is quite apparent, however, that the proportion which manufactures form of the total exports is steadily increasing and that the proportion which agricultural products form of the total exports is steadily decreasing.

In the fiscal year just ended agricultural products formed a smaller percentage of the total exports than ever before, falling for the first time below 60 per cent. In 1880 agricultural products formed 83 per cent of the total exports; in 1890, 74 per cent, and in 1904, 59.4 per cent. Manufactures in 1880 formed 12.4 per cent of the total exports; in 1890, 17.8 per cent, and in 1904, 31.52 per cent. The total value of agricultural products exported in 1880 was $686,000,000; in 1890, $630,000,000, and in 1904, $853,000,000, an increase in 1904 of 25 per cent over 1880. Manufactures exported in 1880 amounted to $103,000,000; in 1890, $151,000,000, and in 1904, $452,000,000, an increase in 1904 of 340 per cent over 1880.

The following table shows the values of some of the principal exports of domestic manufactures for the seven months ending July 31, 1903, and the seven months ending July 31, 1904:

Articles.	1903.	1904.
Agricultural implements	$16,736,100	$16,778,097
Books, maps, etc	2,445,979	2,488,175
Cycles and parts	1,421,910	1,209,305
Automobiles and parts	878,179	1,154,196
Cars, carriages, etc	5,103,272	5,531,068
Clocks and watches	1,218,463	1,279,918
Copper ingots and manufactures	22,993,067	39,558,594
Cotton cloths:		
Colored	4,140,417	3,063,303
Uncolored	10,300,074	6,621,052
Fiber manufactures	2,848,819	4,032,382
Glass and glassware	1,239,068	1,142,865
Glucose	1,727,969	1,660,777
Gunpowder and explosives	1,366,089	1,411,284
India-rubber manufactures	2,276,430	2,359,376
Electrical and scientific apparatus	4,155,523	4,178,862
Steel rails	166,748	4,477,151

Articles.	1903.	1904.
Structurral ion and steel	$1,154,287	$1,310,480
Steel wire	3,220,417	3,450,134
Builders' hardware	7,279,534	6,619,947
Miscellaneous castings	1,087,558	860,741
Cash registers	1,085,072	1,030,822
Electrical machinery	3,139,919	3,702,021
Metal-working machinery	1,735,794	2,097,031
Pumps and pumping machinery	1,561,576	1,524,490
Sewing machines and parts	3,148,297	3,357,115
Locomotive engines	1,519,982	3,374,951
Boilers and parts of engines	1,254,581	1,109,327
Typewriters and parts	2,643,757	2,529,025
Iron pipes and fittings	3,446,503	3,925,596
Miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel	5,129,867	5,611,238
Sole leather	3,682,379	4,461,930
Upper and other leather, except sole	10,153,190	10,663,642
Boots and shoes	4,202,033	4,103,653
Musical instruments and parts	1,838,903	1,657,746
Naval stores	6,851,708	9,106,017
Refined mineral oils	34,973,578	42,002,650
Vegetable oils	7,775,395	7,491,556
Paints, pigments and colors	1,480,135	1,675,503
Paper and manufactures	4,234,570	4,553,032
Paraffin and wax	5,773,212	4,705,442
Soap	1,565,916	1,407,118
Tobacco manufactures	2,963,516	2,708,551
Wood manufactures	7,937,832	7,146,898
Woolen manufactures	990,989	1,021,819

RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States, under dates August 15 and September 13, 1904, of the recognition of the following Latin-American consular officers:

Dr. Luis Enrique Bonilla, Consul-General of Colombia at New York.

Dr. Salvador Carbonell, Vice-Consul of the Dominican Republic at Ponce, Porto Rico.

Dr. Tomas Rovira, Vice-Consul of the Dominican Republic at Aguadilla, Porto Rico.

Enrique A. Rousset, Vice-Consul of the Dominican Republic at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Emiliano Martinez, Consul of Venezuela at New Orleans, Louisiana.

William J. Owen, Vice-Consul of the Argentine Republic at Apalachicola, Florida.

W. H. Gilliland, Vice-Consul of Mexico at Sabine Pass, Texas.

Daniel E. Montes, Vice-Consul of Mexico at Calexico, California, for Calexico and its dependencies.

Ernesto Schernikow, Honorary Consul of Salvador at New York.

L. D. Kingsland, Honorary Consul of Salvador at St. Louis, Missouri.

Luis Mendelson, Honorary Vice-Consul of Salvador at San Diego, California.

Adolfo Alonso Criado, Vice-Consul of Uruguay at New York.

URUGUAY.

MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF MONTEVIDEO DURING MAY, 1904.

The Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*) publishes the following figures, showing the commercial movement of the port of Montevideo during the month of May, 1904:

VESSELS CLEARED.

Steamships	42
Sailing vessels	5

EXPORTS.

Products.	Quantity.	Products.	Quantity.
United States:		England—Concluded.	
Oxhides, dry, number	51,000	Wool, bales	53
Oxhides, salted, do	1,232	Sheepskins, do	100
Hair, bales	5	Jerked beef, do	75
Jerked beef, tons	241	Do, tons	5
Germany:		Tallow, pipes	313
Oxhides, dry, number	5,319	Do, hogsheads	1,453
Oxhides, salted, do	25,938	Corn, sacks	172
Wool, bales	2,319	Wheat, do	1,182
Sheepskins, do	6	Linseed, do	9,212
Fine bran, sacks	746	Tongues, boxes	2,609
France:		Conserved meat, do	680
Oxhides, salted, number	9,682	Brazil:	
Wool, bales	2,358	Jerked beef, bales	49,681
Sheepskins, do	594	Do, tons	3,480
Tallow, pipes	200	Tallow, pipes	220
Bone and bone ash, sacks	4,776	Do, hogsheads	24
Horns, number	36,500	Flour, sacks	6,799
Spain:		Corn, do	2,950
Oxhides, salted, do	417	Birdseed, do	100
Hair, bales	1	Sheep, head	1,525
Jerked beef, do	48	Chile:	
Do, tons	800	Tallow, pipes	486
Tallow, pipes	495	Flour, sacks	290
Italy:		Corn, do	885
Oxhides, dry, number	3,422	Grease, boxes	275
Sheepskins, bales	30	Do, cuarterolas	125
Various hides, do	106	Do, tercerolas	125
Tallow, pipes	552	Portugal:	
Wheat, sacks	490	Jerked beef, tons	765
Horns, number	10,370	Conserved meats, boxes	50
Belgium:		Cuba:	
Oxhides, dry, do	4,110	Jerked beef, bales	23,942
Oxhides, salted, do	18,400	Do, tons	2,266
Wool, bales	2,992	Malvinas Islands:	
Tallow, pipes	237	Corn, sacks	50
Tongues, boxes	50	Orders:	
Bone and bone ash, sacks	884	Oxhides, salted, number	13,449
Do, tons	20	Various hides, bales	3
England:		Horns, number	29,178
Hair, bales	15		

TRADE IN 1903.

The following tables, showing the value of the foreign trade of Uruguay in 1903, are taken from the "Montevideo Times" of May 10. Figures for the two preceding years have been added for purposes of comparison:

IMPORTS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Drinks in general	$2,284,627	$1,990,367	$1,786,176
Comestibles, cereals, and spices	5,129,837	5,048,319	4,833,518
Tobacco and cigars	231,823	208,909	252,229
Soft goods and materials	3,936,184	4,511,764	5,078,362
Ready-made clothing	954,333	1,055,256	1,179,783
Raw material and machinery	7,755,510	7,346,662	8,162,091
Various	2,576,905	2,554,393	2,845,384
Livestock	822,713	801,677	966,423
Total	23,691,932	23,517,347	25,103,966

EXPORTS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Livestock	$473,422	$611,945	$859,648
Slaughter-house products	25,931,115	29,737,992	33,832,374
Agricultural products	572,668	2,458,827	1,921,441
Other products	619,551	603,972	525,621
Various articles	6,493	37,614	18,587
Provisions for vessels	127,877	152,162	160,238
Total	27,731,126	33,602,512	37,317,909

VENEZUELA.

COMMERCIAL CODE FOR FOREIGN COMPANIES.

The new commercial code recently sanctioned by the Venezuelan Congress and covering the regulations relating to foreign companies trading in Venezuela contains the following provisions:

Article 293 provides that foreign companies may carry on business and bring cases before the courts in Venezuela, either as plaintiffs or defendants, but always subject to the legal dispositions relating to those who have no domicile.

By article 294, foreign companies wishing to establish agencies, branches, or works in Venezuela, whether as joint partnerships (*en nombre colectivo*) or with limited liabilities and sleeping partnerships (*en comandita simple*) must comply with all those requirements to which native companies are subject; and if they are companies issuing shares they are to register the memorandum of association and other documents involved in the constitution of the company, in accordance with the laws of their own nationality, in the Registry of Commerce of the place where their agency or works may be established, as also a duly legalized copy of the articles referring to those laws.

They are also to include the statutes of the company in the registry, with a view to their inclusion among the rest of the documents.

By article 295, all modifications of the memorandum of association or of the statutes are to be registered and published in the manner laid down by the preceding article.

Article 296 provides that foreign companies working in Venezuela, or having agencies or branches established therein, must have a representative in Venezuela, who is to be invested with full powers within the limits of their concessions and the rights granted thereby.

By article 298, failure to comply with the provisions of article 294 will make managers, agents, representatives, etc., of companies personally and conjointly responsible for all obligations contracted in the country.

Article 300 provides that foreign companies having agencies, branches, or works in Venezuela are to comply with the provisions of article 294 within six months from the date of the promulgation of the code.

Special regulations with regard to insurance companies are also contained in the code.

GENERAL TRADE CONDITIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA.

The "United States Investor" for August 13, 1904, publishes a valuable paper defining in detail the status of trade between the United States and the countries of the Western Hemisphere lying to the south. The following extracts are reproduced as having important bearing upon the matter:

"Attention was directed by an editorial in the "United States Investor" several weeks ago to the relatively satisfactory condition of commerce between the United States and the Latin-American countries south of the Rio Grande. Since then the complete statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, have become available. They show that while the commerce with these countries, and especially the export trade from them to the United States, is still smaller than it ought to be, taking into consideration their geographical location and the efforts that have been made by international American conferences and by the International Bureau of the American Republics to bring about closer commercial relations, there are evidences of very satisfactory growth. In fact, the total value of exports from the United States to Latin America in the fiscal year 1904 showed a greater proportional increase over 1903 than was shown in the value of exports to any other section of the world. Further than this, they showed a greater actual increase than was shown in the exports to any other section of the world except to Europe. The increase in the value of exports to Europe in the fiscal year 1904, as compared with 1903, was $28,644,961, the value of exports to Europe in 1904 having been

$1,057,901,618, against $1,029,256,657 in 1903. The increase in the value of exports to the Latin-American countries amounted to $21,118,324, their value in 1904 having been $149,579,498, against $128,461,174 in 1903. While the actual increase in the value of exports to Europe was thus about $7,500,000 greater than the actual increase in the value of exports to Latin America, the relative increase of the latter was much the greater. The value of exports from the United States to the Latin-American countries in 1904 increased over 1903 by 16.44 per cent, while the increase in the value of exports to Europe was but 2.78 per cent.

"If, then, the trade between the United States and the Latin-American countries is in a healthy condition, it is reasonable to expect to find an increase of imports from those countries as well as an increase of exports to them. This is shown by the statistics. The total value of the exports from the United States to the Latin-American countries in 1904 was $263,568,635, against $240,526,493 in 1903; an increase of $23,042,142, or 9.58 per cent. The excess in the value of imports from Latin America to the United States over the value of exports is accounted for very largely by the fact that a large proportion of the imports are tropical products that can not be grown in this country. The fact that the relative increase in exports was greater than the relative increase in imports shows that there is a decided tendency in the direction of the equalization of trade in both directions. It is noteworthy that the only quarter of the globe showing an increase in the value of imports into the United States in 1904 over 1903 was Latin America. The decreases in the values of imports from other parts of the world were as follows: From Europe, 8.78 per cent; from Asia, 2.22 per cent; from Canada and Newfoundland, 5.58; from Oceania, 3.48, and from Africa, 26.31 per cent.

"In the totals given above no deduction has been made for the trade between the United States and the various European colonies in the West Indies and in South America. Geographically these colonies are a part of Latin America. The detailed figures show that the export trade of the United States with nearly every one of the Latin-American countries is in a growing condition, as is shown by the following table of exports to the several countries for the fiscal years of 1903 and 1904:

Countries.	1903.	1904.	Countries.	1903.	1904.
Mexico	$42,257,106	$45,900,746	Ecuador	$1,353,162	$1,354,928
Central American States	6,139,797	8,576,626	British Guiana	1,931,089	1,741,102
West Indies	38,926,399	44,276,839	Dutch Guiana	560,833	629,231
Argentina	11,437,570	16,902,027	French Guiana	357,126	238,150
Bolivia	49,107	54,344	Paraguay	13,021	12,604
Brazil	10,736,748	11,046,856	Peru	2,971,411	3,961,360
Chile	4,038,875	4,879,762	Uruguay	1,505,099	2,171,352
Colombia	4,305,629	4,678,104	Venezuela	1,878,202	3,155,465

"It will be seen from the above table that, while there is a general tendency for exports to the Latin-American countries to increase, there is still ample room for a very decided increase in some directions. The trade with Bolivia, for instance, is at present very small, but it ought to show a very large proportional increase within the next few years, especially as Bolivia is about to enter upon an extensive programme of railway construction, applying to this work the money received from Brazil as indemnity under the treaty for the settlement of the disputed boundary between the two countries. There will be an opportunity for Americans to secure valuable contracts in connection with this railway work, and the material ought to be sent almost entirely from this country. The projected railways are to be built with the special view of opening up some of the most valuable parts of the Republic, which are very rich in natural resources and need only easy communication with the outside world to insure their rapid development. Paraguay, too, is a country that ought to make a better showing and that ought to afford a good field for the extension of American commerce. Small as are the exports to Bolivia and Paraguay, however, they exceed the imports from those countries, as there were no imports whatever from Brazil in 1904 and those from Paraguay amounted to but $416.

"Many American business men, when approached with propositions for the extension of their trade into the Latin-American countries, decline to consider anything of the kind on the ground of the instability of the governments of most of the countries except Mexico. There is no denying that this has been a serious obstacle in many parts of South and Central America in the past, but it has not been found to be an unsurmountable one by some of the Americans who have made the trial and by citizens of other countries, notably the Germans, who have built up large lines of business in many of these countries and who presumably find it profitable, if their efforts to extend their trade can be taken as an indication. As a matter of fact, however, political affairs in most of the South and Central American countries are becoming more stable. Colombia has now elected to the presidency General Rafael Reyes, who is probably the strongest man in the Republic. General Reyes made an excellent impression as a Colombian delegate to the last International American Conference in the City of Mexico in the winter of 1901 and 1902 and in his negotiations in Washington following the recognition by this Government of the Republic of Panama, and those Americans who know him best believe that under his administration Colombia will embark on a remarkable career of development. Another political deterrent to commerce with a large part of South America is the slumbering but still unsettled controversy between Chile and Peru over the provinces of Tacna and Arica. This is a controversy that directly concerns Chile and Peru alone, but at

times every country in South America, with the single exception of Brazil, has been drawn into it to greater or less extent by its sympathies with one side or the other."

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Brazilian advices state that the authorized programme for the improving of the railway service includes the following operations and extensions, viz: To extend the Melhoramentos Railway to join the Rio d'Ouro line at Sande and abandon the section between that point and Sao Francisco Xavier; to complete the Porto Alegre to Uruguayana, and Pernambuco to Pesqueira lines, and branches to Santa Anna do Livramento; to widen the gauge of the Central from Jaubate to Sao Paulo; to complete the branch to Penha, and extend the Donna Theresa Christina Railway to Ararangua and Massiambu, and the Conde d'Eu to Campina Grande and Batalhao or other convenient point; to complete the Mundo Novo branch of the Central Bahia Railway; to extend the Baturite line to Crato, and the Sobral line to Therezina; to construct a railway in Rio Grande do Norte, starting from a point on the coast, to traverse the districts suffering from drought. The Executive is authorized to raise money for these objects in the manner judged most convenient, inclusive of the issue of internal bonds.

Leon, one of the principal commercial cities in the State of Guanajuato, Mexico, is to have an up-to-date American electric lighting and power system. A contract has been entered into by Mr. Oscar Braniff, of Mexico City, with the Guanajuato Electric Power Company to furnish power from its plant, located at Zamora, on the River Douro. The transmission line at present built to the city of Guanajuato will be carried on to Leon, a distance of 25 miles. In the first instance Leon will consume 1,000 horsepower for lighting purposes and for use by some of the various manufacturing plants in the vicinity.

Mexican advices state that Jose Sitzenstalter, of Mexico City, who is the instructor of Federal printing telegraph operators, has been granted a concession by the Mexican Government, which permits of the installation of a new telephone system in the capital of the southern republic. Primarily interested in the Sitzenstalter concession is a Swedish syndicate, of which L. M. Ericsson & Co., of Stockholm, is a member. About the middle of October a representative of the Swedish syndicate is expected to arrive in Mexico City for the purpose of completing the details for starting the work.

Considerable electrical equipment, including several cranes, are to be purchased for installation on the extensive Vera Cruz docks, the

contract for the construction of which is in the hands of the British contracting firm of S. Pearson & Son (Limited). A. E. Worswick, formerly chief engineer of the Wernher-Beit electric traction system, in Mexico City, is consulting electrical engineer for the Pearson people. He makes his headquarters in the Mexican capital. Some idea of the magnitude of the equipment to be purchased will be gathered when it is stated that upward of $30,000,000 (Mexican currency) are involved in the contract for the construction of the docks.

Mexican advices state that J. Roger Wahl, acting on behalf of a British and French syndicate, has secured a concession for a railroad from Tepic to Santiago, with a branch to San Blas. The total length of the lines will be about 80 miles. It is also proposed to develop several thousand acres of agricultural land by planting it for cane, coffee, and tobacco raising. Mr. Wahl is now in Mexico City.

The Bolanos Mining Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000,000, and in which St. Louis men are primarily interested, is now developing, and will extensively increase its operations at Bolanos, located 150 miles southwest of Zacatecas, State of Jalisco, Mexico. The company has acquired a number of properties for development, and will erect a 150-ton stamp mill, as well as install a considerable quantity of other machinery.

Harbor improvements to entail an expenditure of some $3,000,000 are contemplated at Para, Brazil. Capt. Arthur Schindelar, of Para, is now here regarding the project. This is about the last of the large South American harbors that have not yet been developed or improved. So far the majority of such work has been carried out by German and British concerns.

Dirks & Dates, of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, have drawn up plans by the direction of the Government of Santa Fe for a port for ocean steamers in front of that city. These plans have been accepted. About $5,000,000 will be expended, half of which will be contributed by the National Government. The port will be exploited by the Provincial Government for forty years. The works are to be completed in about five years.

Mexican advices state that J. C. Bothin, who recently acquired control of Carmen Island for the purpose of developing large salt deposits there, is also to build a big salt refinery. This plant will be equipped with American machinery of special design. Mr. Bothin will build the plant at Guaymas, State of Sonora, and is about to locate in that city in order to further his arrangements for the enterprise.

The Merida-Peto Railroad, State of Yucatan, Mexico, is to be extended. A concession has been granted by the Mexican Government. The line will run from the main system to Villa de Satula, a

distance of about 80 miles. RUDOLFO G. CANTON is president and general manager of the company. His headquarters are in Merida.

The San Felipe mining property located in the vicinity of the boundary lines of the States of Jalisco and Tepic, Mexico, and owned by Pennsylvania capitalists, is to be electrically operated. Power will be derived from a plant on the Amajac River for the purpose of driving the reduction works, etc.

A new company styled the S. & S. Supply Co., S. A., has begun business in Mexico City. The lines which it is intended to handle will include heavy machinery, tools, and equipments for mines, railroads, smelters, etc.

The Compañia Explotadora de Carbon, which was recently organized in Mexico with a capital of $700,000, is about to develop the lignite deposits located in the State of Michoncan, which will cause the purchase of some fair-sized lots of machinery, etc.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Guadulajara, Mexico, is primarily interested in a project to operate large grindstone quarries located in the vicinity of Guadalajara for which a substantial lot of stone machinery will be bought in the States.

The Argentine Republic Government is prepared to sign a contract for the Santa Fe Government for the construction of a port in the capital of that province which will cost some $5,000,000 gold. No tenders have been invited as yet.

Los Ocotes Mining and Milling Company, capitalized at $5,000,000 (gold), contemplates undertaking additional mining developments and erecting another milling plant. The offices of the company are at Coliseo Nuevo, No. 4, Mexico City.

A meter gauge line is to be built between Buenos Ayres and Rosario, Argentine Republic. DUNCAN MUNRO, general manager of the Cordoba and Rosario Railway, has acquired the concession.

The Central Railway of Brazil, whose head offices are in Rio de Janeiro, is about to consider figures on the construction of an extensive telephone system.

CARLOS TREVIÑO, of Monterey, Mexico, is primarily interested in a project to develop some 1,000,000 acres of agricultural lands in the Atlar mining district.

The Buenos Ayres Grand National Tramways Company (Limited), of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, is about to let contracts in this market for considerable equipment.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the International Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

La "Géographie" publishes the following interesting facts relative to the collections of the French Scientific Mission in South America: "To gain an idea of the variety and importance of the scientific documents of the mission conducted by Messrs. DE CRÉQUI-MONTFORT and SÉNÉSCHAL DE LA GRANGE, it is indispensable to visit the exposition which they have organized in the Trocadéro Palace. This exposition, inaugurated by the Minister of Public Instruction, assisted by Messrs. BAYET and DE SAINT ARROMAN, in the presence of many distinguished explorers and scientists, consists of two rows of glass show cases 50 meters in length and terminating at the two extremities in round points, containing a group of five figures (life size), representing Mataco, Quichua, and Aymara Indians and one Choca, or half blood. Around this group is displayed the scientific apparatus used by the mission. In the glass show cases are to be found reproductions of paintings made by Mr. BOMAN in the grottoes of the Argentine Republic; plans of the excavations made by Mr. G. COURTY; an entire series of modern ethnographical objects, belonging principally to the Mataco Indians of Chaco; weaves and modern pottery of the Quichuas, also ancient pottery found in the excavations; a very complete collection of arrow-heads, stone hammers, mortars, pestles, shovels, tools of all kinds, for the most part pre-Colombian; a paleontological collection from Tarija of the arms, wooden tools, materials, and small objects, wonderfully preserved, found in the ancient cemeteries. Natural history is represented by collections of birds and mammiferes killed by members of the mission, by fish from the Pacific or the Poopo and Titicaca lakes. Other show cases are reserved for mollusks and a long series of geological and mineralogical specimens. On one side of the gallery is a large "Balsa," or hut of reeds, made by the Indians of Lake Titicaca; in the rear, the very curious anthropological collection of 200 skulls, several of which are deformed and mutilated; also metrical photographs. However complete this exposition may appear, it only represents part of the shipments made by the mission, some of the cases not yet having reached their destination. The attention of the geographer will be particularly attracted to the general itinerary of the mission. The map (scale 1:750,000) prepared by

M. HUOT from documents furnished him by Mr. de CRÉQUI-MONTFORT takes into account former work, such as surveys made during this scientific campaign, and gives credit to those who have directed, contributed, or arranged the data. It is to be hoped that in the interest of the savants and investigators all these documents will remain together, and that a definite place will be assigned them.

The present state of the Tehuantepec Railway is very fully described in a recent issue of the "Railroad Gazette," in a paper by Mr. E. L. CORTHELL, and, translated into Spanish, the same article appears in the present number of the MONTHLY BULLETIN. The railway, which will be completely ballasted by the close of the present year, extends from the port of Coatzacoalcos, on the Gulf of Mexico, to Salina Cruz, on the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 180 miles. Mr. CORTHELL describes at length the plans which have been undertaken for the improvement of the harbors at the two terminals, and, since the merchandise will have to be loaded and unloaded in transit by this route, this is a matter of special importance. In comparing the transport facilities with those to be afforded by the canal route across the Isthmus of Panama, it is the view of the contractors and the Mexican Government that the Tehuantepec road will be entirely completed and in full operation with its own line of steamships eight years before the Panama Canal can possibly be opened to interoceanic traffic; also that the Tehuantepec route has immense geographic and navigation advantages over Panama, and that it can easily draw to itself in eight years all the traffic naturally tributary to it, and that even after the opening of the Panama Canal its excellent facilities for the prompt and economic handling of freight from ship to car and car to ship will enable it to hold all it ever acquired; and, further, that the ever-increasing volume of the world's traffic and interoceanic commerce will enable the railroad to gain its share of this increase in a sufficient quantity to make the investments of the Government yield a fair return. Mr. CORTHELL relates the history of the various plans which have been made since the days of Cortez to effect a highway across the continent at Tehuantepec, and shows that the failure of many of the schemes to materialize has been due to the unsettled political condition of the locality.

The "Engineering Magazine" for September publishes an article treating of the "Mines of Mexico" the statistics and figures of which are stated as "absolutely correct, having been checked with Government and private reports, and with the City of Mexico '*Boletín*,' for which reason the figures given can be absolutely relied upon." The writer details his reasons for preparing the paper, one of them being the fact that more or less incredulity seems to usually attach to the

marvelous stories of the vastness and wealth of the mineral resources of the Mexican Republic. He also states that many mines abandoned and practically valueless under the old systems of mining engineering and treatment can be handled to immense value when modern methods are applied. A list of mines paying dividends in January, 1904, is included in the article, a total of $670,990 for the month being indicated for the 18 mines reported for. Because of her silver standard Mexico is generally spoken of as a silver-producing country, and not without reason, for up to date nearly four billions worth of this metal has been the record of output, but the gold output has lately increased most notably, having made a twelvefold increase within the last twenty-five years. For 1890–91 her gold product was valued at $920,702; for 1901–2 it was $9,928,386.28, while for the fiscal year 1902–3 it had increased to $14,805,975.27. Mexico's silver output for 1902–3 was worth $82,320,735.32, while copper was $18,353,943. In the latter metal Mexico now ranks second, being exceeded only by the United States.

"Peru—Its Resources, Development, and Future" forms the initial article of the "National Geographic Magazine" for August, 1904. The paper in reference has been prepared with great care by Señor Alfredo Alvaréz Calderón, of the Peruvian Legation in Washington, and was delivered before the National Geographic Society in March, 1904. Its extent is indicated comparatively by the statement that the Republic is about three and one-third times as large as Germany, twice as large as France, nearly three times as large as the State of Texas, and fourteen times larger than the State of New York. Owing to the topography of the country, intending settlers may satisfy their individual inclinations in regard to climate and occupation, and notwithstanding its tropical position, the Republic is free from such dangerous epidemics as are usual in the torrid zone. Extended reference is made to the facility with which sugar cane, cotton, coca, and other valuable industrial products are grown, while in regard to the mineral wealth of the country, Raimondi, the eminent naturalist, is quoted as saying that "the abundance and diversity of minerals that exist in Peru are truly prodigious. They are found in every one of its regions." Descriptions of the most important mining districts are furnished by Mr. Calderón, while the possibilities of future development growing out of improved transport facilities and the construction of the Trans-Isthmian Canal are shown to be immense.

In a series of lectures delivered at the South Place Institute, London, on the Political Systems of the World, and reproduced in the South American Journal, Brazil, forms the topic of the paper for August

20, 1904, as delivered by JOHN SAMSON of that journal. In regard to sugar culture in the Republic the following is stated:

"The Portuguese occupation of Brazil was induced solely by commercial considerations. Explorers and emigrants went out to make their fortunes, not to escape religious or political tyranny. When the first voyagers were disappointed in not finding gold mines, they turned their attention to Brazil wood. Soon the suitability of the territory for sugar was discovered. The European demand for this luxury was increasing, and the Portuguese had become familiar with its culture in Africa. Cane was taken from Madeira and the Cape Verde Islands to Brazil in 1525, and sugar began to be exported as early as 1526. Here was found the basis of the real colonization. From the very start the industry prospered, and Brazil become the main source of the world's supply."

ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING AUGUST, 1904.

[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

An account of the European settlements in America. Containing an accurate description of their extent, climate, productions, trade, genius, and dispositions of their inhabitants; the interests of the several powers of Europe with respect to those settlements, and their political and commercial views with regard to each other. A new edition. Illustrated with maps. London, Printed for Joseph Stockdale, 1808. xx, 482, (2) p. 4°.

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Boletim Mensal

DA

Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas,

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REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

COLHEITA DE MILHO EM 1903-4.

O relatorio official do Ministro da Agricultura para o anno agricola de 1903-4, publicado no "South American Journal" de 16 de Julho de 1904, dá o seguinte resumo da colheita do milho nas diversas provincias:

Provincias.	Area semeada.	Producção média por hectare.	Colheita em toneladas.
	Hectares.	*Toneladas.*	
Buenos Aires	1,006,219	2,073	2,086,219
Santa Fé	639,899	2,539	1,624,530
Cordoba	145,012	1,780	258,144
Entre Rios	105,370	55,272	44,218
Santiago del Estero	20,010	2,200	46,222
Tucuman	26,499	2,000	52,998
Mendoza	10,988	3,000	32,964
San Juan	5,650	2,000	11,300
Rioja	18,883	1,900	35,878
Catamarca	7,643	2,000	15,286
Salta	23,320	2,000	46,640
Jujuy	8,441	2,000	46,640
Territorio de Formosa	242	2,100	508
Territorio do Chaco	3,397	2,300	7,913
Territorio das Missões	6,941	2,000	13,882
Pampa Central	18,791	2,050	38,522
Neuquen	138	2,000	276

EXPORTAÇÃO NO PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1904.

Os seguintes algarismos publicados na "Review of the River Plate," de 16 de Julho de 1904, mostram os principaes generos exportados da Republica Argentina nos primeiros seis mezes de 1904, e os paizes de destino. Nestes calculos, a unidade de peso ou medida é o seguinte: um fardo de lã, 400 kilos; um fardo de pelles de carneiro, 400 kilos; um fardo de crina, 400 kilos; um fardo de pelles de cabra, 370 kilos; um

fardo de feno, 50 kilos; uma pipa de sebo, 400 kilos; um tonel de sebo, 200 kilos; um casco de sebo, 160 kilos, e uma caixa de manteiga, 25 kilos.

O numero total dos couros de boi seccos exportados foi de 747,616, dos quaes 3,431 foram com destino á Grã Bretanha; 587,354, aos Estados Unidos; 16,265, á França; 11,964, á Allemanha; 9,996, á Belgica; 17,951, á Italia, e 100,655, a outros paizes. A exportação total de couros de boi salgados foi no numero de 746,228, recebendo a Grã Bretanha 1,500; os Estados Unidos, 29,943; França, 55,790; Allemanha, 504,350; Belgica, 146,546; Italia, 6,471, e outros paizes, 1,628. Exportaram-se 55,752 couros de cavallo seccos, dos quaes os Estados Unidos receberam 25,222; França, 100; Allemanha, 30,430. De uma exportação total de couros de cavallo salgados de 55,166, os Estados Unidos tomaram 13,071 e a Allemanha 42,095.

A quantidade de pelles de carneiro exportadas foi de 35,204 fardos, dos quaes, 3,718 foram enviados ao Reino Unido; 410, aos Estados Unidos; 25,888, á França; 1,285, á Allemanha; 854, á Belgica; 3,027, á Italia; 15, ao Brazil, e 7 a outros paizes. Foram exportados 1,858 fardos de crina, tendo o seguinte destino: Reino Unido, 36; Estados Unidos, 674; França, 166; Allemanha, 398; Belgica, 272; Italia, 309, e outros paizes, 3.

A quantidade de sebo exportado foi de 15,813 pipas, 36,213 cascos e 12,664 toneis, distribuidos assim: Para o Reino Unido, 3,828 pipas, 24,653 cascos e 6,813 toneis; para a França, 62 pipas e 2,785 toneis; para a Allemanha, 138 pipas e 3,255 cascos; para a Belgica, 2,167 pipas, 2,529 cascos e 60 toneis; Italia, 6,079 pipas, 591 cascos e 153 toneis; para a Africa do Sul, 11 cascos; para Brazil, 2,220 cascos e 200 toneis; para outros paizes, 3,539 pipas, 3,044 cascos e 2,653 toneis.

A quantidade total das pelles de cabra exportadas foi de 2,414 fardos, distribuidos assim: Estados Unidos, 1,701 fardos; França, 680 fardos; Allemanha, 32 fardos; outros paizes, 1 fardo. De uma exportação total de 297,032 fardos de lã, foram enviados 12,131 fardos para o Reino Unido; 22,851 fardos para os Estados Unidos; 142,429 fardos para a França; 88,546 fardos para a Allemanha; 27,599 fardos para a Belgica; 2,238 fardos para a Italia; 19 fardos para o Brazil, e 1,219 fardos para outros paizes. Exportaram-se 1,911,726 carneiros gelados, com o seguinte destino: Reino Unido, 1,517,086, e Africa do Sul, 394,640.

As exportações de trigo realizadas durante o periodo de que se trata foram de 1,761,182 toneladas, distribuidas assim: Reino Unido, 181,867; França, 9,642; Allemanha, 139,068; Belgica, 213,685; Italia, 2,549; Africa do Sul, 16,838; Brazil, 106,765; á ordem, 879,091, e outros paizes, 210,977.

A quantidade de milho exportado foi de 696,508 toneladas, comparadas com 502,237 toneladas no primeiro semestre de 1903, e teve a

seguinte distribuição: Reino Unido, 173,014 toneladas; França, 42,873 toneladas; Allemanha, 62,500 toneladas; Belgica, 44,073 toneladas; Italia, 9,392 toneladas; Africa do Sul, 9,162 toneladas; Brazil, 2,038 toneladas; á ordem, 331,603 toneladas, e a outros paizes não especificados, 21,853 toneladas.

As exportações de linhaça montaram a 746,597 toneladas, contra 434,492 toneladas no periodo correspondente de 1903, sendo distribuidas assim: Reino Unido, 94,596 toneladas; Estados Unidos, 3,907 toneladas; França, 55,990 toneladas; Allemanha, 123,497 toneladas; Belgica, 54,613 toneladas; Italia, 3,329 toneladas; Brazil, 16 toneladas; á ordem, 326,016 toneladas, e outros paizes, 84,633 toneladas.

Os embarques de farinha de trigo montaram a 43,597 toneladas, contra 32,109 toneladas em igual periodo de 1903. Desta quantidade, 4,993 toneladas foram enviadas para o Reino Unido, 50 toneladas para a Allemanha, 4 toneladas para a Belgica, 225 toneladas para a Italia, 342 toneladas para a Africa do Sul, 36,870 toneladas para o Brazil, 45 toneladas á ordem, e 1,024 toneladas para outros paizes.

A exportação de farelo montou a 68,345 toneladas, contra 47,678 toneladas nos primeiros seis mezes de 1903, e foi distribuida assim: Reino Unido, 7,265; França, 2,042; Allemanha, 47,980; Belgica, 5,687; Italia, 14; Africa do Sul, 523; Brazil, 638; á ordem, 2,885; outros paizes, 1,311.

A quantidade de farelo grosso exportado foi de 154,089 saccos, contra 121,376 saccos no primeiro semestre de 1903. A exportação para os diversos paizes foi como segue: Reino Unido, 73,455; França, 56,388; Allemanha, 6,608, e Belgica, 4,542.

A exportação de linhaça foi de 138,385 saccos, comparada com 78,083 saccos em igual semestre de 1903, recebendo o Reino Unido, 72,664 saccos; França, 1,677 saccos; Allemanha, 58,174 saccos, e Belgica, 5,870 saccos.

Foram exportados 480,362 quartos de boi, contra 438,772 quartos em igual semestre de 1903, tomando o Reino Unido 363,158 e a Africa do Sul 117,204.

Exportaram-se 352,582 fardos de feno, comparados com 589,749 fardos no semestre correspondente do anno anterior, sendo enviados 49 fardos para o Reino Unido, 1,160 fardos para a França, 23 fardos para a Belgica, 134,010 fardos para a Africa do Sul, 208,967 fardos para o Brazil, 700 fardos á ordem, e 7,673 fardos para outros paizes.

A quantidade de quebracho exportado foi de 149,186 toneladas, contra 129,166 toneladas no primeiro semestre de 1903. Esta exportação foi distribuida assim: Reino Unido, 11 toneladas; Estados Unidos, 12,552 toneladas; França, 5,782 toneladas; Allemanha, 65,532 toneladas; Belgica, 8,131 toneladas; Italia, 15,205 toneladas; á ordem, 15,182 toneladas, e outros paizes, 26,791 toneladas.

A exportação de tabaco foi de 15,706 fardos, comparada com 8,023 fardos no semestre correspondente de 1903. A quantidade enviada para os diversos paizes foi como segue: Para a França, 2,612 toneladas; Allemanha, 8,758 toneladas; Belgica, 3,420 toneladas; outros paizes, 916 toneladas.

A quantidade de manteiga exportada foi de 130,952 caixas, comparada com 40,124 caixas no primeiro semestre de 1903, das quaes 106,907 foram enviadas para o Reino Unido, 8 caixas para a Allemanha, 24,033 caixas para a Africa do Sul e 4 caixas para o Brazil.

Os embarques de assucar realizados montaram a 5,232 toneladas, contra 8,753 toneladas no semestre correspondente de 1903. Desta quantidade, 2,689 toneladas foram enviadas para os Estados Unidos; 1,073 toneladas para a Allemanha; 288 toneladas para a Belgica e 1,182 toneladas para outros paizes.

BRAZIL.

QUESTÃO DE LIMITES COM O PERU.

["Diario Official," July 31, 1904.]

Decreto n. 1210, de 30 de Julho de 1904.

O Presidente da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil:

Faço saber que o Congresso Nacional decretou e eu sanccionei a resolução seguinte:

ART. 1°.—Fica approvado o accordo provisorio concluido no Rio de Janeiro em 12 de Julho de 1904, entre os Governos do Brazil e do Peru.

ART. 2°.—Revogam-se as disposições em contrario.

Rio de Janeiro, 30 de Julho de 1904, 16° da Republica.

FRANCISCO DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES.
RIO-BRANCO.

ACCORDO PROVISORIO.

(De "O Paiz," de Julho de 1904.)

Reunidos em conferencia no palacio Itamaraty, no Rio de Janeiro, aos doze de Julho de mil novecentos e quatro, o Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores, Sr. JOSÉ MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS DO RIO BRANCO, e o Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario da Republica do Peru, Sr. Dr. D. HERNAN VELARDE, devidamente autorizados para concluir um accordo provisorio que previna possiveis conflictos entre Brazileiros e Peruanos nas regiões do Alto Juruá e do Alto Purús, e permitta que os dois governos, do Brazil e do Peru, entrem amigavelmente na negociação de um accordo definitivo e

honroso sobre a questão de limites entre os dois paizes, convieram nos artigos seguintes:

Art. 1°. A discussão diplomatica para um accordo directo sobre a fixação dos limites entre o Brazil e o Peru desde a nascente do Javary até a linha de onze gráos de latitude sul, começará no primeiro dia de Agosto e deverá ficar encerrada no dia 31 de Dezembro deste anno de 1904.

Art. 2°. Os dois governos, desejosos de manter e estreitar cada vez mais as suas relações de boa vizinhança, declaram desde já o seu sincero proposito de recorrer a algum dos outros meios de resolver amigavelmente litigios internacionaes, isto é, aos bons officios ou á mediação de algum governo amigo, ou á decisão de um arbitro, si dentro do indicado prazo, ou no das prorogações em que possam convir, não conseguirem um accordo directo e satisfactorio.

Art. 3°. Durante a discussão ficarão neutralizados os seguintes territorios em litigio:

(*a*) O da bacia do Alto Juruá desde as cabeceiras desse rio e dos seus affluentes superiores até á boca e margem esquerda do rio Breu e d'ahi para oéste, pelo parallelo da confluencia do mesmo Breu, até o limite occidental da bacia do Juruá.

(*b*) O da bacia do Alto Purús desde o parallelo de onze gráos até o logar denominado Catay, inclusive.

Art. 4°. A policia de cada um dos dois territorios neutralizados será feita por uma Commissão Mixta, formada de uma commissão brazileira e outra peruana. Cada commissão se comporá de um commissario, do posto de major ou capitão, de um commissario substituto, do posto de capitão ou tenente, e de uma escolta de cincoenta homens e as embarcações miudas que forem necessarias.

Art. 5°. Á margem esquerda da confluencia do Breu, ou em algum outro ponto aguas acima, sobre o Juruá, assim como em Catay, ou em algum outro ponto proximo sobre o Purús, se estabelecerão postos fiscaes mixtos, que darão guias para que os direitos de exportação dos productos das duas regiões provisoriamente neutralizadas sejam cobrados na alfandega brazileira de Manáos ou na de Belém do Pará, e receberão os certificados de pagamentos de direitos de importação, que em alguma das duas citadas alfandegas brazileiras de Manáos e Pará, ou na peruana de Iquitos, tenham sido effectuados para o despacho de mercadorias com destino aos ditos territorios, provisoriamente neutralizados. Esses direitos de exportação e importação serão os mesmos que o governo federal brazileiro presentemente faz cobrar nas suas estações fiscaes, e delles caberá a metade a cada um dos dois paizes.

Art. 6°. Os crimes commettidos por Brazileiros nos dois territorios neutralizados serão julgados pelas justiças do Brazil, e os commettidos por Peruanos pelas justiças do Perú. Os individuos de outras nacionalidades, que commetterem crimes contra Brazileiros, serão julgados

pelas justiças do Brazil, e contra Peruanos, pelos do Peru. Quanto aos accusados que pertençam a outras nacionalidades por crimes contra individuos que não sejam Brazileiros ou Peruanos, a jurisdicção competente para julgal-os será a brazileira ou a peruana, segundo determinação que tomem de commum accordo os commissarios das duas Republicas, depois de exame das circumstancias do caso.

Art. 7°. As duvidas ou divergencias que se suscitarem entre os commissarios serão levadas ao conhecimento dos dois Governos para as resolverem.

Art. 8°. Ficarão a cargo de cada um dos dois Governos as despezas com o respectivo pessoal e material, inclusive a referente á escolta.

Art. 9°. Além das duas Commissões Mixtas de administração, cada Governo nomeará um commissario especial para o Alto Purús e outro para o Alto Juruá, com os auxiliares e escolta que sejam necessarios, formando assim duas outras Commissões Mixtas que serão incumbidas de fazer um reconhecimento rapido desses dois rios nos territorios neutralizados.

Art. 10. O pessoal das commissões de que tratam os artigos anteriores será designado no prazo de trinta dias, a partir da data do presente accordo, devendo chegar ás regiões indicadas com a maior brevidade possivel.

Art. 11. Formularão ambos os Governos de commum accordo as instrucções pelas quaes se deverão guiar as Commissões Mixtas.

Art. 12. Os dois governos do Brazil e do Peru declaram que as clausulas deste accordo provisorio não affectam de modo algum os direitos territoriaes que cada um delles defende.

Em fé do que foi lavrado este accordo em dois exemplares, cada um delles escripto na lingua portugueza e na castelhana, no logar e data acima declarados.

Rio Branco.
Hernan Velarde.

CONVENÇÃO DE ARBITRAMENTO COM O PERU.

Foi concluida no Rio de Janeiro aos 12 de Julho de 1904, uma convenção de arbitramento entre o Brazil e o Perú, para a solução de reclamações dos seus nacionaes. O texto da convenção é como segue:

O Governo da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil e o Governo da Republica do Perú, desejando, no interesse das boas relações de amizade entre os dois paizes, que sejam examinadas e resolvidas prompta e equitativamente as reclamações dos seus nacionaes por factos occorridos no Alto Juruá e no Alto Purús, deram para isso as necessarias instrucções aos seus plenipotenciarios, a saber:

O Presidente da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, ao Sr. José Maria da Silva Paranhos do Rio-Branco, Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores; e

O Presidente da Republica do Perú, ao Sr. Dr. Don HERNAN VELARDE, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario da mesma Republica no Brazil;

Os quaes, devidamente autorizados, convieram no seguinte:

ART. 1°. As reclamações dos cidadãos brazileiros e as dos peruanos por prejuizos ou violencias que tenham ou pretendam ter soffrido no Alto Juruá e no Alto Purús desde 1902, serão deferidas ao juizo de um tribunal arbitral que terá assento na cidade do Rio de Janeiro e começará a funccionar seis mezes depois da troca das ratificações desta convenção.

ART. 2°. Formarão o tribunal dois arbitros, um brazileiro, outro peruano, nomeados pelos seus respectivos governos um mez depois da troca das ratificações desta convenção, e um sobrearbitro, escolhido no mesmo prazo pelos dois governos d'entre os chefes de missão diplomatica acreditados no Brazil.

ART. 3°. Dentro do prazo de um anno, contado da sua primeira reunião, ou dentro do de seis mezes, sendo possivel, deverá o tribunal examinar e resolver todas as reclamações, com a faculdade de as julgar conforme direito ou *ex æquo et bono*.

Só serão examinadas e julgadas as reclamações recebidas pelo tribunal dentro do prazo de seis mezes contado da abertura dos seus trabalhos.

ART. 4°. As sentenças do tribunal serão consideradas pelas altas partes contractantes como decisão satisfactoria, perfeita e irrevogavel, obrigando-se tambem os reclamantes previamente a aceital-as como definitivas.

ART. 5°. O pagamento das indemnisações resolvidas será feito por um Governo ao outro dentro do prazo de um anno contado da data do encerramento das sessões do tribunal, e sem juros, nem deducção alguma.

ART. 6°. Cada um dos dois Governos pagará os honorarios do seu arbitro e os dos auxiliares d'este, assim como a metade dos honorarios do sobrearbitro, que serão fixados opportunamente.

ART. 7°. As ratificações da presente convenção serão trocadas no Rio de Janeiro no prazo de quatro mezes, ou antes si for possivel.

Em fé do que, nós, os Plenipotenciarios acima nomeados, a assignamos, em dois exemplares, cada um nas linguas portugueza e castelhana, appondo nelles os nossos respectivos sellos.

Feita no Rio de Janeiro, aos doze dias do mez de Julho de mil novecentos e quatro.

[L. S.] RIO BRANCO.
[L. S.] HERNÁN VELARDE.

CHILE.

SITUAÇÃO DA INDUSTRIA DO SALITRE NO PRIMEIRO TRIMESTRE DE 1904.

Segundo o relatorio ultimamente publicado da Asociación de Propaganda Salitrera, a producção de nitrato no primeiro trimestre do anno corrente foi de 6,331,460 quintaes hespanhóes, que é 649,299 quintaes menos que no periodo correspondente de 1903. A exportação de nitrato no primeiro trimestre de 1904 attingiu a 6,855,625 quintaes, ou menos 98,952 quintaes no periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Houve uma diminuição de 701,230 quintaes no consumo universal de nitrato no primeiro trimestre do anno corrente, comparado com o do periodo correspondente do anno passado, o consumo do mundo nos dous periodos tendo sido de 12,550,139 quintaes e 13,251,369 quintaes, respectivamente.

A Associação de nitrato terminou o terceiro anno das suas operações no dia 31 de Março de 1904, e com relação a isto foram publicados alguns dados interessantes. A quantidade total de nitrato disponivel para ser exportada no anno salitreiro de 1903–4 foi de 33,969,080 quintaes hespanhóes, mas a quantidade effectivamente exportada não attingiu a estas cifras por 2,384,178 quintaes. A quota de exportação para o anno foi fixada em 32,500,000 quintaes, e a quantidade realmente exportada foi de 31,595,902 quintaes, de modo que ficaram 904,098 quintaes da quota para serem exportados. A quota de producção estipulada para o anno salitreiro de 1903–4 foi de 28,575,620 quintaes, mas a producção verificada foi superior a esta cifra por 2,602,121 quintaes.

Diz o relatorio que no anno de 1903–4, nenhuma das minas excedeu suas quotas de producção e exportação, além da margem que é permittida pelo convenio salitreiro. O consumo de nitrato do mundo no anno salitreiro findo em 31 de Março proximo passado foi de 32,803,159 quintaes, comparado com 31,559,838 quintaes no anno anterior, o que mostra uma differença de 1,243,321 quintaes á favor de 1903–4.

A existencia de nitrato no Chile em 31 de Março de 1904 foi calculada em 5,138,624 quintaes, sendo 3,068,316 quintaes nos estabelecimentos de salitre; 93,956 quintaes em transito para os portos de embarque; 1,630,772 quintaes em armazens nos portos, e 345,580 quintaes já embarcados. Na circular expedida em fins do anno de 1903, o consumo de nitrato no anno salitreiro de 1903–4 foi estimado em 33,000,000 quintaes. Devido ao mau tempo, o grande consumo que se esperava para o mez de Março não se realizou, mas não obstante o consumo attingiu a 32,803,159 quintaes, que é o maior jamais registrado. A exportação de nitrato para este anno é tambem a maior de que ha recordo.

A circular diz que a experiencia tem demonstrado a necessidade de manter maiores *stocks* de nitrato nos centros de consumo e tem-se

adoptado medidas neste sentido. No fim do anno passado, o total das quotas assignadas aos differentes estabelecimentos montou a 44,990,000 quintaes, e a esta quantidade deve-se accrescentar os 800,000 quintaes que foram assignados em 23 de Março ás minas de Trinidad. Na data do relatorio, pensou-se em dar quotas aos estabelecimentos de Hervatska, Rosita e Alemania, e passos foram tomados com o fim de incorporar na Associação e convenio o estabelecimento de Santa Lucia em Aguas Blancas, que já está em exploração. Espera-se que no curso do presente anno salitreiro as seguintes minas serão em operação: Victoria, San Agustin, Aurrerá, Condor e Cota. As minas Chile e Empresa começaram a produzir em 1° de Abril deste anno, suas quotas já tendo-se-lhes assignado. A Trinidad começou a operar parte da sua installação e se espera que a mina Pirineos será prompta para começar seus trabalhos em principios de Julho. As minas Hervatska e Rosita estão produzindo por conta de suas quotas, que estão em consideração.

Além dos estabelecimentos em construcção, mencionados no relatorio anterior, deve-se accrescentar o de Cuevas, no Departamento de Pisagua, e trata-se de estabelecer mais sete de grande capacidade. Crê-se que o total das quotas que serão assignadas durante o presente anno, attingirá á enorme cifra de 53,210,000 quintaes. A "Jazpampa Bajo Nitrate Company" foi incorporada na Associação e adheriu ao convenio em 30 de Março ultimo. Ao requerimento da Commissão Permanente de Londres, a Directoria da Associação resolveu contribuir outra somma de £1,000 ao fundo de propaganda afim de augmentar o consumo de nitrato nos Estados Unidos. Com esta nova contribuição, o fundo chega a £35,000 por anno.

Annexos á circular ha alguns relatorios interessantes dos agentes que estão incumbidos de disseminar informações em differentes partes do mundo, respeito ao uso do nitrato e os beneficios que se derivam do emprego deste adubo.

PRODUCÇÃO DE NITRATO PARA 1904-05.

A Commissão Permanente de Nitrato recebeu informação de Iquique, de que a exportação de nitrato de soda nos doze mezes findos em 31 de Março de 1905, foi limitada a 36,000,000 quintaes hespanhões, e desta quantidade sómente 80 por cento pode ser exportado nos nove mezes findos em 31 de Dezembro de 1904.

COMMERCIO DO NITRATO NOS MEZES DE JUNHO E JULHO DE 1904.

A circular da Commissão Permanente de Nitrato para o mez de Julho de 1904, mostra os seguintes resultados: Exportação total de nitrato para Europa em Junho, 1,467,600 quintaes; nitrato embarcado para a Europa em 1° de Julho, 1,821,900 quintaes; importação na Europa em Junho, 48,150 toneladas; entregas na Europa em Junho, 56,220 toneladas; supprimento visivel na Europa em 1° de Julho, 230,820 toneladas.

COSTA RICA.

EXPORTAÇÃO DE BANANAS EM 1903.

Segundo o "Official Gazette," a exportação de bananas do Porto Limon nos ultimos cinco annos, foi a seguinte:

	CACHOS.
1890	2,962,771
1900	3,420,166
1901	3,870,157
1902	4,174,199
1903	5,139,063

A colheita de 1903, ao preço médio de 45 centavos por cacho, foi superior á do anno anterior por 964,864 cachos, recebendo os fazendeiros por esta colheita $2,312,578, ouro. A exportação de bananas para Inglaterra em 1903 foi de 650,000 cachos.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 666 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento de Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Julho de 1904, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os sete mezes findos em Julho de 1904, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Ministerio da Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Julho, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Setembro.

MOVIMENTO DA PRATA NO PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1904.

O movimento da prata no primeiro semestre de 1904 foi caracterizado por maior procura e, por conseguinte, por preços mais altos. Durante os seis mezes findos em Junho, o preço médio da prata em Nova York foi de 56,115 centavos por onça, comparado com 50,285 centavos no semestre correspondente de 1903, o que mostra sensivel augmento.

Os Estados Unidos supprem grande parte da prata do mundo, contribuindo não só a producção de suas proprias minas, mas tambem uma porção consideravel da producção do Mexico que é importada nos Estados Unidos para ser refinada. O seguinte quadro, organizado pelo Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho dos Estados Unidos, mostra a quantidade e o valor da importação e da exportação no primeiro semestre:

VALOR.

	1903.	1904.	Augmento.
Exportação	$17,505,359	$26,387,609	$8,882,340
Importação	9,981,294	13,740,808	3,759,514
Excesso da exportção	7,524,065	12,646,891	5,122,826

QUANTIDADE.

Exportação onças..	34,812,300	47,023,900	12,211,600
Importação id..	19,849,400	24,486,700	4,637,300
Excesso da exportção	14,962,900	22,537,200	7,574,300

Das exportações de prata realizadas este anno, 13.5 por cento foi enviada pelo porto de San Francisco com destino á China. O resto foi enviado em sua maior parte para Londres, que é ainda o mais importante mercado para a prata. Não ha estatisticas da producção das minas de prata dos Estados Unidos para este anno, mas é provavel que não differe muito da producção do anno passado. Suppondo-se, por conseguinte, que a producção foi de cerca de 28,000,000 onças, a exportação foi de cerca de 80 por cento da producção, o que deixa sómente 5,500,000 onças para o consumo nacional.

Os paizes do Oriente são os principaes compradores da prata e suas compras augmentaram-se consideravelmente este anno. O seguinte quadro mostra as exportações de prata realizadas pelos portos de Londres e San Francisco nos dous periodos em comparação:

VALOR.

	1903.	1904.	Para mais.	Para menos.
Londres:				
Para India	£3,244,525	£5,320,923	£2,076,398	.....
Para as colonias do Estreito	364,579	58,103	.....	306,476
Para China	220,918	343,091	122,173	.....
Total	3,830,022	5,722,117	.....	
San Francisco: Para China, etc	$930,618	$3,582,350	$2,651,732	

QUANTIDADE.

Londres onças..	39,638,000	53,007,100	13,369,100	.....
San Francisco id...	1,851,900	6,383,900	4,532,000	.....
Total	41,489,900	59,391,000	17,901,100	.....

A prosperidade que reina na India devido ás boas colheitas, é reflectida nas suas compras de prata. Como o augmento havido nas exportações de prata pelo porto de San Francisco foi devido ás remessas para China, é evidente que este paiz tambem augmentou consideravelmente suas compras. A unica diminuição notada foi nas remessas para as colonias do Estreito, e isto foi devido ás mudanças havidas na moeda.

COMMERCIO COM A AMERICA LATINA.

Os seguintes algarismos, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes da America Central e do Sul, assim como a Europa, Asia e Africa, foram extrahidos do "Mexican Investor" de 2 de Julho de 1904:

	Valor.	
	Importações.	Exportações.
Mexico	$37,313,350	$39,051,507
Cuba	55,971,949	21,142,143
Santo Domingo	2,789,681	1,368,892
Haiti	888,569	2,336,320
Venezuela	5,717,867	2,370,975
Uruguay	2,301,543	1,686,969
Peru	3,063,869	3,126,534
Paraguay	956	10,999
Equador	1,863,306	1,263,482
Colombia	6,220,524	4,305,870
Chile	8,942,141	4,043,552
Bolivia	.....	42,496
Republica Argentina	8,488,696	12,567,509
Porto Rico	12,246,225	11,057,195
Costa Rica	3,453,743	1,673,425
Guatemala	2,415,703	888,935
Honduras	1,546,837	1,082,865
Nicaragua	1,469,174	1,392,719
Salvador	862,440	772,983
Europa	488,019,271	943,781,702
Asia	128,328,560	49,669,954
Africa	9,662,807	30,085,032
Oceania	20,092,750	32,179,450

PRODUCÇÃO MINERAL EM 1903.

A Repartição de Estudos Geologicos dos Estados Unidos publicou as seguintes estatisticas sobre a producção dos mineraes em 1903:

	Valor.
Ferro guza	$344,350,000
Minerio de ferro	66,356,001
Sal	5,150,196
Phosphato mineral	2,986,814
Coke	66,459,623
Carvão betuminoso	351,094,209
Carvão anthracite	152,036,448

GUATEMALA.

ELEIÇÃO DO PRESIDENTE CABRERA.

O Senhor Estrada Cabrera foi reeleito sem opposição, em 12 de Julho de 1904, para o proximo periodo presidencial de seis annos de 1905 a 1911.

MEXICO.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM 1903-4.

Segundo as estatisticas publicadas pelo Departamento do Thesouro sobre o rendimento das alfandegas da Republica do Mexico para o exercicio findo em 30 de Junho de 1904, é muito satisfactorio o estado do commercio exterior do paiz. As rendas arrecadadas são maiores que as cobradas no anno anterior e são discriminadas assim:

Direitos de importação	$35,288,606
Direitos de exportação	966,091
Impostos de doca	773,919
Atrazados	103,669
	37,132,285

As rendas arrecadadas nos tres exercicios immediatamente anteriores foram as seguintes:

1902–1903	$34,435,902
1901–1902	28,397,572
1900–1901	28,105,875

Esses algarismos demonstram um constante augmento nas rendas aduaneiras, sendo de $9,026,409, a importancia do augmento nos quatro annos. No exercicio de 1897–98, o total das rendas importou em $23,022,618, e si se compara esta somma com as rendas em 1903–4, vê-se que houve um augmento de $14,109.66 nos sete annos, ou seja um augmento médio annual de $2,000,000.

ESTADO DO THESOURO EM MAIO E JUNHO DE 1904.

O Thesouro Federal, sob a direcção do Thesoureiro Geral, M. Zamacona, publicou a seguinte relação das suas operações para os mezes de Maio e Junho:

Existencia em effectivo o 30 de Abril	$136,870.31
Entrada em effectivo no mez de Maio	2,506,897.65
Letras recebidas	16,094.25
Total	2,659,862.21
Sahida no mez de Maio	2,435,956.76
Existencia em 31 de Maio	223,905.45

As operações no mez de Junho foram as seguintes:

Existencia em effectivo em 31 de Maio	$223,905.45
Entrada em effectivo em Junho	3,074,454.33
Letras a cobrar	17,757.07
Total	3,316,116.85
Sahida no mez de Junho	3,030,550.75
Existencia em 30 de Junho	285,556.10

EXPORTAÇÃO DE GADO EM 1902-3.

Os seguintes algarismos foram tomados do "Mexican Investor" de 16 de Julho de 1904, e são de interesse em vista do crescente interesse que se manifesta na industria pecuaria no Mexico:

	Cabeças.
1895–1896	238,998
1896–1897	313,633
1897–1898	227,366
1898–1899	160,028
1899–1900	184,165
1900–1901	197,624
1901–1902	166,479
1902–1903	213,649

No anno de 1898–99, o numero de gado exportado diminuiu consideravelmente, e sómente passou a cifra de 200,000, em 1902–3. Como os gados que se exportam são todos escolhidos, e novos, o preço médio por cabeça pode ser avaliado em $25.

ELEIÇÃO DO PRESIDENTE DIAZ.

Em 9 de Julho de 1904, o Sr. General Porfirio Diaz foi reeleito Presidente da Republica do Mexico e Don Ramon Corral Vice-Presidente para o periodo de seis annos, isto é, de 1° de Dezembro de 1904 a 30 de Novembro de 1910.

OBRAS PUBLICAS.

O "Diario Oficial" de 31 de Maio de 1904 publica um decreto presidencial autorizando o credito de $6,000,000 para obras publicas. Esta somma comprehende $2,500,000 para a construcção do Palacio Legislativo, e $2,500,000 para o serviço do abastecimento de agua da capital.

REFORMA DA LEI DAS ALFANDEGAS.

(Continuação.)

Art. 233. As alfandegas poderão tambem remetter á de importação de Mexico, para que nella sejam despachados, os objectos de casa e bagagens dos passageiros que não tiverem chegado juntamente com elles, sempre que a estrada de ferro ou a empreza que se encarregue de transportal-os, o faça sob as condições que se fixam no artigo precedente.

A multa que, até de quinhentos pesos, deve ser imposta á estrada de ferro ou á empreza conductora, por cada volume que faltar ou tiver sido violado ou substituido, será fixada pelo Ministerio da Fazenda, segundo as circumstancias do caso; e quando o Ministerio da Fazenda o julgar conveniente, poderá retirar a franquia á estrada de ferro ou á empreza que, por repetidas infracções deste caracter, tiver sido feita suspeitosa; ainda quando tiver outorgada a fiança ou obrigação a que se refere o artigo anterior.

Art. 240. Logo que um navio for declarado a livre pratica, o empregado da alfandega que fizer a visita de entrada, si tem recebido do capitão a relação de bagagens, autorizará a descarga destas, sempre que seja effectuada durante o dia. O administrador da alfandega poderá autorizar, quando o julgar necessario, que essa descarga se faça tambem de noite.

Os administradores terão presente, como regra geral, que devem outorgar aos passageiros todas as concessões possiveis, sempre que dellas não resulte prejuizo aos interesses do Fisco.

Art. 241. O Ministerio da Fazenda poderá conceder isenção de direitos aos objectos de casa de todo estrangeiro que, tendo vindo ao paiz, desejar domiciliar-se nelle; mas o interessado deverá apresentar, previamente, uma lista dos objectos; e o Ministerio da Fazenda para conceder a franquia, exigirá que o interessado justifique que, em effeito, vai a radicar-se na Republica.

Art. 245. Reputar-se-há avaria toda e qualquer deterioração que soffrerem os effeitos por qualquer accidente occorrido antes do despacho. As mercadorias, neste caso, obterão um abatimento de direitos proporcional á avaria que tiverem soffrido.

Art. 248. Não se fará reducção nos direitos dos comestiveis que se acharem avariados ou decompostos. Os que se encontrarem neste estado, misturados com os bons, serão separados destes e serão isentos de direitos; mas as alfandegas procederão immediatamente á destruição dos avariados, no lugar que mais convem, para que não se prejudique a saude publica, lavrando-se de tudo o competente termo.

Si o consignatario pretender que lhe sejam entregues os comestiveis avariados ou decompostos, allegando que seu consumo não pode ser nocivo, a alfandega consultará o caso com o delegado do Conselho de Saude, si o houver, e si não, com a autoridade politica do lugar; e si a decisão daquelle ou desta for em sentido favoravel ao consignatario, lhe serão entregues os effeitos, cobrando-se integros os respectivos direitos.

Art. 249. As peças de louça ou crystal que ao fazer-se o exame dos volumes resultem quebradas, gozarão da isenção de direitos, sempre que seu consignatario as abandone para serem destruidas.

Si não convier ao consignatario receber as peças sobrantes que se encontrem em bom estado, ou que, ainda estando deterioradas, sejam utilizaveis e deva conceder-se-lhes a reducção de direitos correspondente á avaria, poderá o consignatario abandonal-as; e em tal caso, a alfandega está facultada para outorgar a isenção de direitos.

A mesma isenção poderá ser concedida pela alfandega quando, antes do despacho, se derrame por completo algum liquido ou se destrua totalmente alguma outra mercadoria; e quando, em consequencia do derramamento do liquido se perca outro artigo contido em vasilha

distincta. Si a perda, neste ultimo caso, for parcial, só se considerará a avaria correspondente á parte que houver sido inutilizada.

As isenções estabelecidas nos dous paragraphos anteriores serão comprovadas pela alfandega com os autos que deverão lavrar-se em cada caso que occorra.

ART. 254. Em todo caso de avaria, o conferente verificará o estado dos generos, cuidando de separar devidamente os avariados dos que se encontrem em bom estado.

ART. 255. Nos casos em que, conforme a esta Ordenança, deva ter-se em conta a avaria e fazer-se o desconto que corresponda a uma mercadoria avariada, para fixar dito desconto se procederá como segue: reunidos o administrador, o contador e o conferente da alfandega com o consignatario da mercadoria, este nomeará, por sua parte, um perito, e o contador, outro, por parte da alfandega. Ambos os peritos, antes de proceder ao desempenho de sua commissão, nomearão um terceiro para que falle, em definitiva, si os dous primeiros não chegarem a por-se de accordo na classificação da avaria. No caso de que os peritos não estiverem conformes na nomeação da pessoa que deva servir de terceiro, o administrador de alfandega o nomeará, e a resolução deste perito será definitiva.

ART. 264. Quando depois de pagos os direitos de um pedido de despacho, a alfandega observar que se tem cobrado maior quantia da que corresponde, por erro ou engano na classificação das mercadorias ou no calculo dos direitos, restituirá immediatamente ao interessado a quantia cobrada de mais; annotando, no fim do pedido, a rectificação feita no calculo e a data em que se faça a restituição, a qual será comprovada com o recibo que outorgue o interessado.

ART. 265. Quando na conferencia e verificação das mercadorias forem encontradas algumas com medida, peso, numero, qualidade, etc., differentes dos declarados no despacho, se seguirão as regras seguintes:

I. Si se verificar differença para mais na contagem, medição ou peso declarado no documento, as mercadorias serão examinadas escrupulosamente em presença do administrador, lavrando-se termo no qual se fará constar o resultado da verificação, que será assignado por todas as pessoas que nella tiverem tomado parte. Neste caso o interessado pagará os direitos da differença, e além disto, uma multa de 5 por cento sobre a importancia dos direitos correspondentes ao excesso verificado.

II. Si a differença provem de que, a juizo da alfandega ou do interessado, deva applicar-se a uma mercadoria uma taxa inferior á declarada, serão tiradas amostras dos artigos, lavrando-se auto do caso, e o interessado pagará os direitos de accordo com a taxa que em opinião da alfandega seja a applicavel, depositando a importancia dos direitos correspondentes ao excesso até decisão final. A alfandega remetterá

immediatamente á Direcção do Ramo, as amostras dos artigos e uma via do auto lavrado, dando-lhe conta do facto afim de que o communique ao Ministerio da Fazenda, e este resolverá definitivamente e fixará a multa que tenha de ser imposta ao interessado pela inexactidão commettida em sua declaração.

III. Em cada via dos autos que se lavrem com motivo das infracções previstas nos dous incisos anteriores, se fixará e cancellará uma estampilha por valor de cincoenta centavos, que custeará o interessado.

Art. 266. Quando de uma mercadoria que deva pagar direitos sobre o peso liquido, se tiver declarado o peso legal, e não for já possivel obter aquelle dado por haver sahido a mercadoria do dominio da alfandega, o peso legal servirá de base para o calculo dos direitos, e si faltarem ambos dados, será tomada como base o peso bruto. No caso de mercadorias que devam pagar direitos sobre o peso legal e este não houver sido declarado, não sendo já possivel obtel-o pela razão supradita, o calculo será feito assim mesmo sobre o peso bruto.

Quando as operações de calculo e pagamento exijam que se declare o peso legal de uma ou varias mercadorias que não paguem os direitos sobre tal peso, mas que se importem em um mesmo volume juntas com outras que paguem os direitos sobre peso bruto, si se omitte a expressão de dito peso legal e não se dá a conhecer posteriormente por meio de uma addição ao pedido, nem seja possivel obtel-a por não existirem já as mercadorias na alfandega, o calculo de repartição de tara para obter o peso bruto proporcional de cada mercadoria, far-se-há computando os pesos legaes que tenham sido declarados e os liquidos das partidas que careçam de peso legal, sem tomar em consideração aquellas partidas em que um e outro dado faltar na declaração. (Veja-se o Artigo 50.)

Art. 267. Quando a qualificação dada a uma mercadoria no documento não corresponda á taxa declarada, e tenha passado inadvertida a falta de concordancia destes dados sem que seja possivel corrigil-a por haver sahido do dominio fiscal a mercadoria, far-se-há calculo dos direitos tomando como base o dado que dê maior taxa.

Art. 271. Por regra geral o pagamento dos direitos fiscaes deve fazer-se em dinheiro, na forma determinada já pelo Ministerio da Fazenda ou na que determinar para o futuro; mas os administradores das alfandegas ficam facultados para admittir, sob sua responsabilidade, fianças que garantam a importancia dos direitos e das multas que forem impostas. A existencia dessas garantias em poder da alfandega, não autoriza aos interessados para demorar a liquidação de seus pedidos, pois só servirá para assegurar os interesses fiscaes emquanto se faz o calculo dos direitos respectivos, devendo os interessados apresentar-se e satisfazer o pagamento de direitos, tão prompto como sejam requeridos pela alfandega para fazel-o.

ART. 275. Uma vez que se tiver effectuado sem novidade a descarga das mercadorias, e estas estiverem depositadas nos armazens da alfandega, que se tiver praticado ao navio a visita de descarga e que estiverem já feitos nos livros e documentos respectivos os assentos e annotações correspondentes, o commandante da força dos guardas devolverá ao administrador o pedido que lhe servio para suas funcções, o qual, juntamente com a lista de sobresalentes, rol de passageiros e de bagagens, e com as folhas de descarga, será depositado na alfandega.

As mercadorias depositadas nos armazens ou no recinto da alfandega ou fora delle, em caso necessario, mas custodiadas por ella, si não forem das comprehendidas nas excepções do art. 153 deste Regulamento, pagarão, por todo o tempo que se conservarem sob o cuidado da alfandega e em compensação deste serviço, um direito de armazenagem que será cobrado de conformidade com as seguintes taxas:

Durante os dous primeiros mezes do deposito, por cada cem kilogrammas de peso ou fracção de cem, um centavo diario.

Durante os mezes terceiro e quarto, por igual quantidade de kilogrammas, ou fracção, dous centavos diarios.

Durante os mezes quinto e sexto, por igual quantidade de peso, tres centavos diarios.

A armazenagem é devida desde o dia da entrada das mercadorias nos armazens e depositos até o dia da sua sahida e será calculada sobre o peso total dos volumes que contenham a mercadoria.

Si as avarias do navio forem de tal natureza que lhe impedirem seguir a seu destino, e convier ao capitão que a descarga e despacho das mercadorias, assim como o pagamento dos direitos, se façam no porto de arribada, apresentará seu pedido por escripto, com a estampilha que corresponda e o administrador poderá permittir a descarga, previa a confrontação do pedido com os documento depositados, procedendo-se nas operações subsequentes de accordo com o previsto para os casos communs.

As mercadorias assim despachadas pagarão a armazenagem desde a data em que tiverem sido desembarcadas até o dia em que o capitão manifestar que lhe é impossivel tomal-as novamente a bordo; e desde esse momento ficarão sujeitas ao disposto nos artigos 152 e 153 deste Regulamento, pagando o direito de guarda que estabelece o segundo destes artigos si, dentro dos prazos que assignala o primeiro, não for apresentado o pedido e não ficarem terminadas as operações subsequentes do despacho e pagamento dos direitos.

ART. 287. A baldeação de mercadorias estrangeiras, de um navio a outro, nos portos mexicanos, far-se-há de accordo com as regras seguintes:

I. Quando um navio procedente do estrangeiro chegar a um porto da Republica conduzindo carga para outro porto mexicano ou estran-

geiro, devidamente amparada com seus respectivos documentos, e solicitar da alfandega a permissão para fazer a baldeação, poderá o administrador concedel-a, ainda no caso de que não conste expressada nos manifestos a circumstancia de que a carga vem destinada a ser baldeada. Si o administrador não julgar conveniente conceder dita permissão, consultará immediatamente á Direcção de Alfandegas para que resolva o que corresponda.

II. No caso de que se apresentar um navio conduzindo mercadorias destinadas ao porto e o consignatario dellas pedir á alfandega a permissão para baldeal-as e dirigil-as para outro porto mexicano, a concessão poderá ser feita pelo Ministerio da Fazenda unicamente; para o qual, o administrador da alfandega deverá dirigir-se, pela via telegraphica si for necessario e a custa do interessado, á Direcção do Ramo, communicando-lhe o caso e emittindo seu parecer sobre si é conveniente ou não que se faça a concessão.

III. Si por causa de arribada, ou outra de força maior, não puder o navio continuar sua viagem conduzindo mercadorias destinadas a outro porto mexicano ou estrangeiro, e o capitão ou o consignatario do navio solicitar a baldeação, poderão os administradores permittil-a, observando-se as disposições das respectivas leis maritimas vigentes; mas devem intervir directamente em todas as operações de baldeação, carga e descarga das mercadorias.

IV. Quando por motivo de alguma accusação tiver um navio que retardar sua viagem, ou não puder continual-a, e trouxer carga com destino a outro porto devidamente amparada com seus respectivos documentos, os administradores, por si ou previa a permissão da autoridade judicial, si a ella estiver submettido o caso, ordenarão a descarga ou a baldeação das mercadorias.

V. Quando o capitão ou consignatario de um navio pedir permissão para baldear parte dos sobresalentes de outro navio para o seu, sem pagar direitos, poderão os administradores concedel-a, si para isto não tiverem grande inconveniente.

VI. Sempre que para continuar sua viagem os passageiros de um navio tiverem que seguir em outro, lhes será permittida a baldeação de suas bagagens.

VII. Si o navio ao qual devem ser baldeadas as mercadorias não tiver chegado ainda ao porto em que estes se achem, o administrador da alfandega, a requerimento do capitão ou do consignatario do navio que as tiver trazido, poderá permittir que as descarregue, sempre que se disponha de local sufficiente ou de lanchas cerradas para depositál-as com a segurança conveniente. Neste caso, as mercadorias ficarão sob o cuidado da alfandega e sujeitas ao pagamento do direito de armazenagem, nos termos do artigo 275 deste Regulamento. Chegado o momento do embarque, o capitão ou o consignatario do navio em que devam

reembarcar-se as mercadorias, apresentará á alfandega a permissão correspondente.

VIII. Todas as operações de baldeação pagarão o direito de carga e descarga nos portos em que se ache estabelecido.

ART. 291. Por cabotagem se entende, para os effeitos deste Regulamento, o transporte, por mar, de mercadorias nacionaes ou nacionalizadas entre dous ou mais pontos das costas da Republica.

Si as mercadorias das mencionadas classes são despachadas por uma alfandega com destino a outra situada em distincto littoral e tem, portanto, que ser conduzidas, em parte de seu trajecto, atravez do territorio nacional, seu transporte nessas condições se considera como uma só operação de cabotagem.

ART. 293. O commercio de cabotagem será feito por embarcações nacionaes, mas quando o solicitarem navios estrangeiros, lhes será permittido fazel-o nos seguintes casos:

I. Quando não houver no porto navio nacional com registro aberto e carregando mercadorias para o ponto aonde o navio estrangeiro solicitar ir.

II. Quando ainda havendo no porto navio nacional com registro aberto para o mesmo destino, não puder sahir senão até depois de oito dias da data fixada para a sahida do navio estrangeiro.

III. Quando o navio estrangeiro dever conduzir, unicamente, bagagens, mercadorias em pequena quantidade cujo transporte se faça por companhias de expresso nos termos do regulamento respectivo, moeda cunhada, cerveja nacional em barris, gelo, animaes vivos e todos aquelles artigos de facil decomposição que determinar o Ministerio da Fazenda.

IV. Quando por motivo de calamidade publica, seja de urgente necessidade levar viveres ou outra classe de auxilios.

ART. 294. As alfandegas, para conceder as franquias a que se referem as secções I e II do artigo anterior, se sujeitarão ás seguintes regras:

I. Si existe alguma linha nacional dedicada ao cabotagem, que pelo menos faz regularmente duas viagens redondas por mez, com itinerario fixo e sahida precisa, unicamente poderá ser permittido a navios estrangeiros fazer o trafico, quando abram seus registros passados tres dias da sahida do navio nacional, e zarpem, a mais tardar, seis dias antes da data fixada no itinerario deste para seu retorno.

II. Immediatamente que um navio estrangeiro pedir permissão para conduzir mercadorias de cabotagem, o administrador da alfandega requererá aos armadores dos navios nacionaes existentes no porto que tenham registro aberto e que, por sua capacidade e demais circumstancias, se encontrem em aptidão de conduzir a carga que o navio estrangeiro pretenda embarcar, afim de que digam si se compromettem a level-a; e si obtiver de algum resposta affirmativa não permittirá o embarque

ao navio estrangeiro; si a resposta for negativa, será permittido o embarque no navio estrangeiro.

III. Quando, a juizo do administrador da alfandega, os armadores de navios nacionaes retardem sua resposta para dar tempo a que o navio estrangeiro zarpe e a carga se fique em terra, ordenará o administrador que sejam visitados pelo commandante da força dos guardas e o piloto os navios nacionaes, e, no caso de que a carga não tenha cabida nelles, informarão ao administrador, quem autorizará ao navio estrangeiro para que faça o cabotagem.

IV. Em todos estes casos, as alfandegas communicarão o facto á Direcção do Ramo, afim de que se exija a responsabilidade a quem corresponda.

Art. 295. As permissões de accordo com os artigos anteriores e nos termos que nelles se prevem, serão concedidas pelos administradores das alfandegas, salvo no caso de calamidade publica, em que só poderão ser concedidas pelo Ministerio da Fazenda.

Art. 296. Toda operação de cabotagem que praticarem os navios estrangeiros pagará o direito de trafico maritimo interior estabelecido pelo decreto de 1° de Julho de 1898. Nos respectivos documentos de embarque far-se-há constar por extenso o peso bruto total das mercadorias que ha de servir de base para a applicação do direito mencionado. Nas partidas parciaes do pedido bastará que se expresse só em algarismo o peso bruto de cada partida; mas a somma total do peso dellas será escripta sempre por extenso.

Art. 297. A mudança de destino e a baldeação de mercadorias nacionaes ou nacionalizadas entre navios nacionaes nos portos Mexicanos, se sujeitará ás regras seguintes:

I. Quando um navio nacional procedente de um porto Mexicano conduzir mercadorias nacionaes ou nacionalizadas para outro porto nacional, e neste, em vez de descarregal-as, solicitar o capitão transportal-as a outro ponto habilitado ao commercio de cabotagem, seja em seu mesmo navio, seja baldeando-as para outra embarcação nacional, poderá permittil-o o administrador da alfandega, e servirão os mesmos documentos, convenientemente annotados, para amparar as mercadorias até seu final destino.

II. Quando um navio nacional procedente de um porto Mexicano conduzir mercadorias nacionaes ou nacionalizadas para varios portos do mesmo littoral, e em algum dos de escala o capitão pedir permissão para transportal-as a um porto que não seja o designado nos documentos, já em seu mesmo navio, já baldeando-as para outra embarcação nacional, poderá permittil-o o administrador da alfandega, annotando devidamente os documentos da de origem, os quaes servirão para amparar a carga até seu final destino.

III. Quando um navio nacional procedente de um porto Mexicano conduzir mercadorias nacionaes ou nacionalizadas para diversos portos

do mesmo littoral, e em um dos de escala o capitão pedir permissão para baldear para outra embarcação nacional a mercadoria destinada a um ou varios dos demais portos, para que continuem a seu destino, poderá permittil-o o administrador da alfandega, annotando devidamente os documentos da de origem, os quaes servirão para amparar a carga até seu final destino.

IV. Ao conceder estas permissões os administradores cuidarão de dar aviso ás alfandegas de procedencia e de destino.

V. As regras precedentes são tambem applicaveis para o transporte de mercadorias entre dous ou mais portos de distincto littoral da Republica, considerando-se neste caso pontos de escala, assim a alfandega de onde se embarquem as mercadorias para seguir seu trajecto por terra, como a alfandega que as receba e intervenha seu reembarque para o porto ou os portos de seu destino.

ART. 298. A carga de mercadorias nos navios de cabotagem se praticará como segue:

PARAGUAY.

COMMERCIO COM A GRÃ BRETANHA EM 1903.

Os seguintes dados estatisticos relativos ao commercio da Republica do Paraguay com o Reino Unido foram tomados do relatorio que o Consul Britannico em Assumpção apresentou ao seu Governo.

O valor dos generos importados no Paraguay em 1903, comparados com o dos importados no anno de 1902, foi como segue:

	1902.	1903.
Procedencia:		
Reino Unido	£172,778	£227,809
Os demais paizes	293,681	482,556
Total	466,459	710,365

O valor total das exportações do Paraguay durante o anno de 1903 foi de £850,730, contra £778,132 em 1902, os principaes productos sendo couros seccos e salgados (£208,218), xarque (£79,712), extracto de quebracho (£60,125), madeiras duras e postes (£93,687), tabaco em folha (£64,318), e herva matte (£151,536). Para a conversão da moeda do Paraguay em libras esterlinas, foi tomada a taxa cambial de 1.000 por cento.

URUGUAY.

MOVIMENTO DO PORTO DE MONTEVIDÉO EM MAIO DE 1904.

O "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Aires publica os seguintes algarismos mostrando o movimento do porto de Montevidéo em Maio de 1904:

EMBARCAÇÕES SAHIDAS.

Vapores	42
Navios a vela	5

EXPORTAÇÕES.

Artigos.	Quantidade.
Estados Unidos:	
Couros de boi, seccos	51,000
Couros de boi, salgados	1,232
Crina ...fardos..	5
Xarque ...toneladas..	241
Allemanha:	
Couros de boi, seccos	5,319
Couros de boi, salgados	25,938
Lã ...fardos..	2,319
Pelles de carneiro ...id....	6
Farelo fino ...saccos..	746
França:	
Couros de boi, salgados	9,682
Lã ...fardos..	2,358
Pelles de carneiro ...id....	594
Sebo ...pipas..	200
Ossos e cinzas de ossos ...saccos..	4,776
Chifres	36,500
Hespanha:	
Couros de boi, salgados	417
Crina ...fardos..	1
Xarque ...id....	48
Id ...toneladas..	800
Sebo ...pipas..	495
Italia:	
Couros de boi, seccos	3,422
Pelles de carneiro ...fardos..	30
Couros varios ...id....	106
Sebo ...pipas..	552
Trigo ...saccos..	490
Chifres	10,370
Belgica:	
Couros de boi, seccos	4,110
Couros de boi, salgados	18,400
Lã ...fardos..	2,992
Sebo ...pipas..	237
Linguas ...caixas..	50
Ossos e cinzas de ossos ...saccos..	884
Id ...toneladas..	20
Inglaterra:	
Crina ...fardos..	15
Inglaterra—Continuação.	
Lã ...id....	53
Pelles de carneiro ...id....	100
Xarque ...id....	75
Id ...toneladas..	5
Sebo ...pipas..	313
Id ...toneis..	1,453
Milho ...saccos..	172
Trigo ...id....	1,182
Linhaça ...id....	9,212
Linguas ...caixas..	2,609
Carne conservada ...id....	680
Brazil:	
Xarque ...fardos..	49,681
Id ...toneladas..	3,480
Sebo ...pipas..	220
Id ...toneis..	24
Farinha de trigo ...saccos..	6,799
Milho ...id....	2,950
Sementes para passaros ...id....	100
Carneiros ...cabeças..	1,525
Chile:	
Sebo ...toneis..	486
Farinha de trigo ...saccos..	290
Milho ...id....	885
Graxa ...caixas..	275
Id ...quarterolas..	125
Id ...tercerolas..	125
Portugal:	
Xarque ...toneladas..	765
Carne conservada ...caixas..	50
Cuba:	
Xarque ...fardos..	23,942
id ...toneladas..	2,266
Ilhas Malvinas:	
Milho ...saccos..	50
Á ordem:	
Couros de boi, salgados	13,449
Couros varios ...fardos..	3
Chifres	29,178

VENEZUELA.

REGULAMENTO DE ACQUISIÇÃO DAS MINAS DE ASPHALTO.

O Executivo Federal dos Estados Unidos de Venezuela expediu no dia 21 de Junho de 1904 o seguinte decreto relativo á acquisição de minas de asphalto e outras substancias semelhantes:

O Executivo Federal, de conformidade com o paragrapho unico do artigo 5° do Codigo de Minas vigente, resolve regulamentar a acquisição e exploração das minas de asphalto, petroleo, betume, pez betuminoso e outras substancias semelhantes, na forma seguinte:

Art. 1°. As concessões mineiras de asphalto, betume, petroleo, pez betuminoso e outras substancias semelhantes, que na data da promulgação do expressado Codigo, segundo as disposições estabelecidas nelle, se encontrarão em toda sua força e vigor e foram outorgadas de conformidade com as leis vigentes no momento de sua expedição, ficam revalidadas e adaptadas ao Codigo de Minas approvado pelo Congresso Nacional, o 24 de Março do anno em curso.

Art. 2°. As concessões de que trata o artigo anterior, ficam submettidas a todas as disposições que estabelece o citado Codigo para as minas de veio ou filão, com excepção daquelles preceptos que se referem a sua reacquisição em caso de que se declare a caducidade dellas; pois então serão adquiridas conforme ao disposto na presente resolução.

Art. 3°. Cada tonelada de asphalto, petroleo, betume, pez betuminoso e outras substancias semelhantes que se exportar pelas alfandegas da Republica pagará, além dos impostos e multas que assignala o Codigo de minas, quatro bolivares como direitos de exportação. Ficam excluidos deste direito o asphalto e demais substancias acima mencionadas que se exportarem em virtude de contractos celebrados com o Governo Nacional e já approvados pelo Congresso da Republica, e os que celebrar o Executivo Federal, em virtude desta resolução; pois neste caso os particulares ou companhias pagarão os direitos que lhes assignalem seus respectivos contractos.

Art. 4°. No porvir, as minas de asphalto, petroleo, betume, pez betuminoso e outras substancias semelhantes, serão concedidas por contractos especiaes que celebrará o Executivo Federal, nos quaes se estipularão os direitos que paguem os contractantes e as utilidades que obtenha por sua exploração o Fisco Nacional, ficando estabelecido, desde agora, que todo contractante deverá pagar, como minimum, ao Governo da Republica, o vintecinco por cento do producto liquido da exploração de ditas minas.

Os contractos a que se refere o presente artigo serão considerados como titulos especiaes de minas e, de conseguinte, não terão que ser submettidos no porvir á consideração do Congresso Nacional.

Communique-se e publique-se.

Pelo Executivo Federal.

Arnaldo Morales.

RESTABELECIMENTO DO TRAFICO COM A REPUBLICA DA COLOMBIA.

Um decreto expedido em 11 de Maio de 1904 restabelece o trafico com a Republica de Colombia. Pelos termos do decreto as mercadorias estrangeiras importadas pelo porto de Maracaibo, de transito para Colombia, assim como as que se exportarem della, podem ser conduzidas pelo rio Zulia, entre El Guayabo e Puerto Villamizar, sem outros requisitos que os estabelecidos pela Lei XXIII do Codigo da Fazenda, que regula o commercio fronteiro entre Venezuela e Colombia.

Bulletin Mensuel

DU

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BOLIVIE.

LES EXPORTATIONS AGRICOLES.

On écrit dans les "Annales diplomatiques et consulaires," que d'après une récente statistique du Gouvernement bolivien, l'exportation des produits agricoles pendant l'exercice de 1903 est en augmentation sur l'exercice antérieur. La plus-value totale est de 5,820,138 francs et porte sur la gomme élastique, la coca, le café, le quinquina, le tabac et le cacao. Par contre le maïs et les autres produits expriment un écart en faveur de 1902.

La gomme élastique accuse une plus-value de plus de 2,850,000 francs sur l'exercice antérieur.

Les régions productrices de caoutchouc sont les régions de l'Acre, du Madre de Dios, du Mapiri et de Santa-Cruz, dont les ports d'exportation respectifs sont Puerto-Alonso, Villa-Bella, Puerto-Perez et Puerto-Suarez.

Les bassins du Purus et du Guaporé encore peu exploités produisent également la gomme élastique et ont sur les autres parties de la Bolivie tropicale l'avantage d'être plus rapprochés du vieux monde grâce à leur facilité d'accès à l'Atlantique par la route directe de l'Amazone et du Paraguay. Le Purus, affluent de l'Amazone et aussi riche que l'Acre en caoutchouc, a sur ce dernier la supériorité d'être toujours navigable.

Grâce à la construction prochaine au Matto-Grosso (Brésil) d'un chemin de fer de 50 kilomètres qui reliera ce fleuve au Jauru, affluent du rio Paraguay, les "barraqueros" seront assurés d'écouler leur caoutchouc en Europe en quarante-cinq jours environ.

La longueur du trajet serait à peu près la même par la voie combinée du Purus et de l'Amazone.

Les régions du Canpolican et du haut Madre de Dios sont également très riches en caoutchouc. Le débouché de ces deux zones s'effectue respectivement sur l'Océan Pacifique par la voie de Pelechuco, Cojata-Juliaca, Mollendo et par celle de Marcapata-Sicuani-Juliaca-Mollendo. Quand la route, en territoire péruvien, de Marcapata à l'Inambari (environ 200 kilomètres), sera achevée par la compagnie française qui en a l'adjudication, les exportations gommifères de l'Amazone bolivienne actuellement exploitée pourraient, tout en réalisant un bénéfice sur l'assurance et le frêt, s'acheminer sur l'Europe en deux mois au lieu de 250 jours, comme cela a lieu actuellement de Villa-Bella à Para par l'itinéraire de l'Amazone, grâce aux cataractes du Madera.

La moitié du caoutchouc est expédiée aux Etats-Unis; les neuf-dixièmes de l'autre moitié sont pris par l'Angleterre et le restant par la France.

Le caoutchouc du Béni, qui a valu jusqu'à 74 francs l'arrobe (11.5 kilogrammes), a baissé de prix, surtout depuis l'expédition de l'Acre qui, par les emprunts forcés et la levée en masse auxquels elle a donné lieu, a privé les factoreries de capitaux et de bras et immobilisé d'enormes stocks de gomme élastique dans les "barraques."

Jamais le rendement de la coca n'avait été si fort que l'année dernière. Il dépasse de plus du triple le chiffre correspondant de l'exercice antérieur. Cette plante, dont l'exploitation tend à augmenter chaque année en raison de ses diverses applications médicinales, chimiques, et culinaires, constitue le principal produit des provinces semi-tropicales des Yungas (département de La Paz).

Les champs de coca sont divisés en "catos" de 29.88 mètres de côté. Chaque "cato" donne par an trois récoltes ou "mita" et produit 10 "cestos" ou arrobes (soit 115 kilogrammes). L'arrobe valant $14.80, le produit moyen par parcelle d'un are sera donc de $140.80, soit 300 francs environ.

Le coca est expédié en France, en Allemagne et en Angleterre.

Les principaux pays importateurs de café bolivien sont l'Angleterre, l'Allemagne et le Pérou.

En ce qui concerne l'exportation du quinquina, l'excédent en faveur de l'année dernière est de 415,325 francs. Ce produit néanmoins accuse une baisse générale à partir de 1895, où ses envois atteignaient environ 3,680,000 francs. Vers 1885 il constituait la principale exportation agricole de la Bolivie et était fort demandé sur les marchés d'Europe. La concurrence des quinquinas de Java et de Ceylon a provoqué le ralentissement de cette exportation.

Le quinquina bolivien s'exporte en Angleterre, en Allemagne et au Pérou.

Dans le bassin de Mamore (département de Béni), le développement de l'élevage tend à s'affirmer de plus en plus, notamment dans la région comprise entre Santa-Anna et Reyes.

C'est de là que les "estancieros" approvisionnent les établissements gommiers de Béni, en vendant aux représentants des maisons pourvoyeuses soit des animaux sur pied, soit, le plus souvent, une espèce de viande salée et séchée au soleil appelée "charque". Dans le premier cas, la vente du gros bétail (le seul qui existe dans cette région) peut s'effectuer de deux manières, soit dans la plaine, soit dans l'écurie. Le prix de coût moyen du bétail dans la plaine varie entre 5 et 6 boliviens par tête; mais l'obligation où l'on est de faire la chasse au lazo et d'employer une dizaine d'hommes à cette besogne est cause que l'on préfère en général, pour plus de facilité, acheter à 10 ou 12 boliviens l'animal pris à l'écurie ou "corral."

Les énormes quantités de troupeaux et la grande richesse en pâturages de Béni et de Santa Cruz, permettront à ces départements de rivaliser avec l'Argentine pour l'exportation du bétail le jour où l'Orient bolivien sera relié par un chemin de fer au Rio Paraguay et partant à l'Atlantique.

L'augmentation du rendement douanier en 1900 est le corollaire de l'accroissement du mouvement commercial pendant la même période.

D'une façon générale, si l'on jette un coup d'œil sur le relevé des recettes douanières de la République bolivienne, on remarque qu'elles étaient de $1,174,133.41 en 1893 et qu'elles sont de $5,108,412.95 en 1903. Elles ont donc plus que quadruplé en dix ans.

C'est du reste à l'augmentation énorme et de près du double des exportations que la Bolivie est redevable depuis huit ans de son développement commercial.

CHEMINS DE FER.

Nous empruntons les renseignements qui suivent à un récent rapport du consul général de Belgique à La Paz:

"La crise financière a, dans ces dernières années, empêché de donner aux travaux publics en Bolivie tout le développement désirable, et l'on a dû se borner à conserver en bon état, les travaux existants, dans la mesure des moyens dont disposait le Trésor.

"Mais la situation, à la suite de diverses circonstances, s'est améliorée sous ce rapport, et l'on peut reprendre aujourd'hui l'exécution de tout un vaste programme, qui mérite spécialement d'attirer l'attention.

"La question des voies de communications, des chemins de fer, est surtout la question importante pour la Bolivie, la question vitale, et il importait de doter au plus tôt le pays d'un réseau de voies ferrées. La mise en pratique de ce plan n'avait été arrêtée jusqu'à présent que par le manque de ressources.

"La construction du chemin de fer du lac Titicaca (Guaqui) à La Paz est le premier jalon dans la réalisation du programme systématique de voies ferrées qui a été conçu par le chef actuel de l'Etat.

"Le chemin du lac arrive aujourd'hui jusqu'à la crête de l'Alto de La Paz; il est propriété de l'Etat et exploité par lui.

"Par une loi du 25 septembre 1900, tout le revenu provenant de la régie des alcools et des eaux-de-vie ainsi que le produit de droits d'exportation sur le caoutchouc du département de La Paz avaient été affectés à la construction du chemin de fer de Guaqui à La Paz. Le chemin de fer étant achevé, les revenus sont aujourd'hui disponibles. Au surplus, à la fin du premier semestre de cette année, le gouvernement compte avoir liquidé à la société 'The Peruvian Corporation, limited,' les avances que celle-ci avait faites pour la construction du chemin de fer.

"Dès lors, les revenus des alcools, de la gomme et du chemin de fer peuvent être affectés à l'établissement de nouvelles voies ferrées. Et le chemin de fer lui-même peut être vendu ou donné en gage pour le même objet.

"Le chemin de fer de Guaqui est donc une première base pour la poursuite du plan de travaux publics.

"Avec cette base, M. MUNOZ, ministre des travaux publics, dans son mémoire au dernier Congrès, proposait de procéder d'abord à la construction de la 'Bajada,' c'est-à-dire du raccordement de descente de l' 'Alto,' à la ville de la Paz, puis du chemin de fer des provinces nord et sud Yungas, et d'une ligne devant prolonger le chemin de fer de Guaqui jusqu'à Oruro.

"Mais, depuis lors, le programme s'est singulièrement élargi.

"La conclusion du traité avec le Brésil, relativement à l'Acre, va mettre à la disposition du gouvernement bolivien, et dans le délai d'un an, une somme de 2,000,000 de livres; et le gouvernement, en donnant cette somme comme garantie, compte faire appel aux capitaux européens pour la création de toutes les grandes voies ferrées qui sont jugées indispensables.

"Dans le discours qu'il a prononcé à la clôture du Congrés, le Président de la République a dit que les lignes dont l'exécution urgente s'impose étaient d'abord celles de La Paz à Oruro, d'Oruro à Cochabamba, d'Uyuni à Tupiza, de Potosi à Uyuni: puis celles du Paraguay à Santa-Cruz, de Cochabamba au Chimoré et de la Paz au Beni.

"La construction de la ligne de La Paz à Oruro est d'une nécessité immédiate et ne peut plus être différée, car cette ligne, qui doit unir les chemins de fer du Nord à ceux du Midi, a une importance nationale de premier ordre. Au surplus, elle fera partie de la ligne internationale qui reliera l'Argentine au Pérou, et qui ne sera elle-même qu'une branche du futur grand chemin de fer international panaméricain.

"La ligne d'Uyuni á Tupiza, qui rejoindra le chemin de fer Nord-Argentin—lequel atteindra dans deux ans la frontière bolivienne et un peu plus tard Tupiza—formera également un tronçon de la grande artère pan-américaine.

"D'après les déclarations du Président, le gouvernement bolivien se propose d'envoyer en Europe et aux Etats-Unis, une commission qui serait chargée de se mettre en rapports avec les maisons les plus solides s'occupant de construction de chemins de fer, afin d'obtenir les capitaux nécessaires à l'établissement du réseau bolivien, sous la condition de la remise des fonds provenant de l'indemnité de l'Acre, la stipulation d'un intérêt fixe, probablement de 7 pour cent, sur les capitaux engagés, d'un amortissement, d'une garantie portant sur toutes les lignes construites et leurs revenus et subsidiairement sur toutes les rentes de la nation.

"Bien entendu, les études préliminaires serieuses devraient être faites, et le coût des dépenses soigneusement estimé.

"L'administration des chemins de fer serait remise à la maison, ou aux maisons qui effectueraient la construction, l'Etat se réservant un droit de surveillance supérieure pour la sauvegarde de ses intérêts.

"Un rapport de M. T. Clive Sheppard, directeur général des Travaux publics, relativement aux projets de chemins de fer, donne des détails techniques sur les moyens d'effectuer le chemin de fer de descente de l' 'Alto' à La Paz, et les lignes des Yungas et de La Paz à Oruro. Il pourrait être utilement consulté par ceux qui s'intéresseraient à la question des chemins de fer en Bolivie."

CUBA.

APPLICATION DES LOIS ET ORDONNANCES CONCERNANT LA PHARMACIE.

Le gouverneur de la province de la Havane vient d'adresser la circulaire suivante aux inspecteurs de pharmacie:

"28 Avril 1904.

"Devant insister pour l'exécution complète des ordonnances de pharmacie, car c'est le devoir de l'autorité de veiller à la santé publique et à la fidèle observation des lois et règlements en vigueur, j'appelle votre attention sur l'article 15 de ces ordonnances, qui fixe les conditions à remplir pour la vente de remèdes ou médicaments 'galéniques' ou composés de l'étranger, dispositions qui sont fréquemment omises.

"Comme depuis longtemps ceux qui avaient charge d'exiger l'exécution de ces mesures légales pour la vente des produits patentés l'ont négligé, les pharmaciens et les droguistes ont pu croire, à tort, que ces

dispositions étaient abandonnées; il ne serait donc pas équitable de leur infliger, à l'improviste, les pénalités prescrites par les ordonnances. Toutefois, veuillez notifier à tous ceux qui dépendent de votre inspection qu'il leur est accordé un délai, non prolongeable, de trois mois pour qu'ils se conforment à l'article 15, étant entendu que, passé ce délai, des instructions précises et urgentes seront données aux inspecteurs pour qu'ils passent une visite générale et nous dénoncent les infractions constatées qui seront punies conformément aux ordonnances.

"EMILIO NUNEZ, *Gouverneur.*"

"LOIS ET ORDONNANCES DE PHARMACIE.

"*De l'exercice de la pharmacie.*

"CHAPITRE II.

"ART. 15. Pour pouvoir vendre des remèdes ou médicaments "galéniques" ou composés de l'étranger, la demande en sera faite par l'entremise d'un professeur de médecine ou de pharmacie, accompagnée du médicament dont l'introduction se réclame, et de deux exemplaires de la pharmacopée, formulaire, ouvrage ou journal de médecine ou de pharmacie qui fixe sa composition. Ces demandes seront résolues sur le rapport de l'Académie royale des sciences médicales, physiques et naturelles de la Havane et sur l'avis du Conseil supérieur de santé.

"*De l'inspection des produits médicinaux en douane.*

"CHAPITRE IV.

"ART. 55. Sont sujets à un examen médical à leur introduction dans l'île les articles naturels, drogues et produits chimiques, nationaux ou étrangers, qui sont exclusivement médicinaux, les intéressés ou non intéressés, suivant la procédure tracée à l'article 15.

"De ces substances et de toutes autres comprises au tarif douanier, en vertu de l'article 15 desdites ordonnances se dressera, et se publiera un catalogue qui servira de guide aux administrateurs des douanes et aux inspecteurs des produits médicinaux."

FERMES ET FORÊTS CUBAINES.

Le bureau cubain de la statistique qui dépend du ministère des finances vient de publier une étude très intéressante sur la richesse agricole et forestière de Cuba.

Il n'y a pas de cadastre dans l'île. Les communes disposent à peine de plans pour la description de leurs limites. C'est dire que la superficie de l'île n'est guère connue; on l'évalue à différents chiffres. La même incertitude existe sur la limite de la propriété individuelle, les titres ne commençant à s'enregistrer et à se préciser que depuis 1880.

Voici le relevé de la statistique qui vient d'être dressé.

[Surface en hectares.]

	Propriétés.	Total.	Boisée.
Pinar del Rio	6,069	882,848	189,383
Havane	8,795	620,420	44,433
Matanzas	5,255	599,646	46,003
Santa-Clara	10,969	1,496,692	221,215
Camaguez	3,349	1,172,894	536,853
Santiago	8,869	1,527,625	487,481
Total	43,306	6,300,166	1,525,368

Surface supposée de l'île: 11,776,000 hectares.

Il est curieux de constater que les 43,306 propriétés recensées ne mesurent en tout que 6,300,000 hectares, forêts comprises, ce qui laisse dans l'incertitude l'appropriation privée de plus de 5 millions d'hectares, presque la moitié d l'île.

Déduction faite de ses terres boisées, le planteur disposerait donc de 4,800,000 hectares pour la culture. Mais il s'en faut de beaucoup que tant de terres soient mises en valeur. On tire parti du dixième tout au plus de cette surface.

La statistique étudie spécialement les deux dernières récoltes de sucre. Voici le résultat d'ensemble pour 1902 et pour 1903, la récolte commençant ici en janvier et finissant en juin.

	1902.	1903.
Canne moulue ..... tonnes métriques..	8,976,901	10,813,442
Sucre produit ..... id....	890,051	1,033,113
Mélasse ..... id....	996,765	1,182,227
Rhum ..... hectolitres..	71,576	36,832
Alcool ..... id....	11,902	18,225
Usines centrales ..... id....	168	171

En admettant une production de 50 tonnes de canne à l'hectare, ce qui est un chiffre faible, on trouve l'emploi de 200,000 hectares et pas davantage. La canne rend de 9 à 10 pour cent de sucre. La mélasse représenterait le neuvième du poids du sucre et de celle-ci l'île retirerait un dixième d'alcool, plus qu'il n'en faut pour la consommation du pays. Il est vrai que beaucoup de mélasses vont se faire traiter aux Etats-Unis, vingt-neuf usines seulement disposant de distilleries, dix-sept pour le rhum, et douze pour l'alcool.

Voici la proportion que chacune des six provinces de l'île a prise en 1903, à cette culture du sucre, la culture favorite du pays:

	Pour cent.
Santa Clara	39.1
Matanzas	32
Santiago	13.7
Havane	10.2
Camaguey	2.7
Pinar del Rio	2.3

Autrefois le sucre s'extrayait de la canne dans plus de douze cents établissements. Tout s'est concentré et il n'existe plus aujourd'hui que cent soixante et onze usines centrales qui sont quelques-unes de véritables merveilles d'outillage et de fonctionnement industriel.

La statistique ne traite que du sucre et des forêts, laissant les autres cultures, celle du tabac, la seule importante après le sucre, pour d'autres études. Voici quelle a été en 1902 la valeur, en dollars de 5 francs, de la production forestière par province et par nature d'exploitation.

Santa Clara	$110,860
Havane	80,232
Santiago	48,445
Pinar del Rio	38,199
Camaguey	33,582
Matanzas	9,307
Madriers	176,125
Fagots	71,448
Charbon	72,953
	320,526

Comme les provinces les mieux habitées sont celles qui font le plus d'usage des forêts, il en faut conclure que celles-ci ne sont utilisées que pour les besoins locaux, les grandes réserves des provinces désertes restant intangibles, bien que déjà fort accessibles. Voici, très résumé, le détail des produits des forêts au cours des deux derniers exercices:

		1902.	1903.
Acajou	troncs..	46,276	84,206
Cèdres	id....	106,575	135,179
Bois dur	id....	146,580	173,860
Fagots	cordes..	814,000	243,150
Roseaux	quintaux..	17,872	15,800
Guano	id....	5,620	8,740
Charbon	sacs..	1,065,544	962,300

Aujourd'hui qu'un chemin de fer traverse l'île de bout en bout, desservant surtout les deux grandes provinces forestières de l'Est, il est à croire que les forêts seront mises en coupes réglées au profit des propriétaires privés jusqu'à ce jour de moyens économiques de transport.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 666 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances. Le rapport a trait

au mois de juillet 1904, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1903. Il donne aussi un tableau des sept mois finissant au mois de juillet 1904 en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de juillet ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de septembre.

TABAC CUBAIN DANS L'ÉTAT DE TEXAS.

L'avenir du tabac cubain est maintenant assuré dans cet etat. La première coupe des feuilles se fait en ce moment et Mr. J. C. Hudgins, le directeur de la Lavaca County Tobacco Co., se montre très satisfait. Le tabac pour enveloppes qu'on fait pousser sous des tentes est d'une qualité supérieure.

La tige atteint une hauteur de 8 à 9 pieds et dans beaucoup de cas l'extrémité de cette tige touche à la tente et elle est même recourbée.

La feuille ressemble tout à fait à la feuille cubaine et présente toutes les apparences du tabac cultivé dans l'île de Cuba. On enlève d'abord les feuilles qui sont à maturité et on les enfile avant de les préparer dans l'endroit spécial à cet effet.

Le tabac des champs est dans une condition excellente, à l'exception de quelques acres qui ont été plantés dans du terrain qui n'était pas suffisamment drainé et les grandes pluies du mois dernier l'ont détruit. La compagnie a planté ses 32 acres de tabac dans plusieurs champs de sols différents près de Hallettsville afin de voir quel fonds produit le meilleur tabac.

Celui qui a organisé la compagnie pour planter ce tabac l'a fait en vue d'attirer l'attention des planteurs sur le comté de Lavaca qui, d'après lui, peut produire du tabac cubain de qualité supérieure; il ne l'a pas fait dans l'intention de retirer des bénéfices. Mais la récolte promet si bien qu'elle donnera de très bons résultats. Sous la haute direction du Ministère de l'Agriculture des Etats-Unis, la fabrique de cigarettes fait des cigares avec du tabac récolté l'année dernière dans cet Etat.

LE MOUVEMENT DU PORT DE NEW YORK EN 1903.

En 1903, le total des entrées dans le port de New York s'est élevé à 9,019,639 tonnes, se décomposant ainsi: 2,945 vapeurs jaugeant 8,667,833 tonnes et 723 voiliers portant 351,806 tonnes. Le mouvement des sorties se chiffre par 8,816,850 tonnes se décomposant en 2,811 vapeurs (8,443,251 tonnes) et 635 voiliers (373,599 tonnes). En tête se place la Grande-Bretagne avec 4,010,330 tonnes à l'entrée et 4,039,044 à

la sortie, ensuite viennent l'Allemagne (1,864,724 tonnes à l'entrée et 1,755,742 à la sortie), les Etats-Unis (1,162,321 tonnes à l'entrée et 1,210,198 à la sortie), les Pays-Bas avec 439,096 tonnes à l'entrée et 423,658 tonnes à la sortie. Dans la statistique le pavillon français ne figure aux entrées que pour 313,200 tonnes et 320,720 à la sortie.

La valeur des importations étrangères à New York a atteint, en 1903, une valeur de 2,990,000,000 de francs en progrès de 34,000,000, 6,000,000 sur 1902, et celle des exportations a monté à 2,512,000,000, en progrès de 114,000,000 sur l'année précédente. Il est intéressant de noter que l'exportation des fruits frais accuse une augmentation constante. Les expéditions de cette denrée à destination de la Grande-Bretagne se sont accrues de 40 pour cent.

GUATÉMALA.

TISSUS DE LAINE ET DEMI-LAINE.

Les principaux pays livrant ces tissus au Guatémala, écrit le "Deutsches Wollen-Gewerbe," sont l'Angleterre, l'Allemagne, la France, la Belgique et l'Italie. Les étoffes pure laine de meilleure qualité viennent principalement d'Angleterre: les prix en sont, à qualité égale, un peu moins élevés que ceux de l'article allemand. Les tissus pour vêtements d'homme (casimirs) sont fournis par la France et la Belgique, dont les produits ont belle apparence et répondent bien au goût de la clientèle; l'Italie livre surtout les qualités inférieures et à bas prix.

Les étoffes en laine pour vêtements de dame viennent surtout d'Allemagne, et aussi de France et d'Angleterre; celle-ci importe de grandes quantités d'étoffes demi-laine pour dames. L'industrie de Bradford bénéficie de la qualité et du bon marché de ses articles; elle a su très bien adapter ses produits aux besoins des pays d'outre-mer, dans les régions tropicales comme dans les pays froids, et parvient à vendre 25 pour cent moins cher que l'Allemagne.

Les étoffes demi-laine pour vêtements d'homme sont importées de divers côtés. L'Allemagne qui dominait naguère dans ce commerce a été détrônée par l'Angleterre. Contrairement à ce qui est le cas pour les tissus demi-laine pour dames, l'industrie allemande produit un article (buckskin) supérieur à l'anglais en qualité et préféré en raison de sa plus grande résistance. L'étoffe allemande a ceci de particulier que la chaîne et la trame sont faites toutes de fil demi-laine. Ce fil se compose d'un fil de coton autour duquel une plus ou moins grande quantité de fibres de laine sont tournées en forme de spirale; ce procédé donne un tissu relativement plus résistant et ayant toute l'apparence de la pure laine. L'article anglais, qui se compose en général

d'une trame en laine et d'une chaîne en coton, est cependant favorisé par le nouveau tarif douanier de 1894 et ne paie que la moitié du droit, tandis que le produit allemand est taxé au même titre que les étoffes pure laine.

HAÏTI.

RESSOURCES AGRICOLES.

Un journal de commerce de date récente publie les renseignements suivants au sujet des ressources agricoles de la république d'Haïti:

"La grande majorité de la population s'étant rendue compte sans doute, que l'ordre et le travail sont les plus grands facteurs de la prospérité individuelle et collective, a entrepris avec ardeur d'améliorer les conditions d'exploitation des produits que la fertilité sans pareille de cette île permet de récolter à profusion après avoir poussé presque sans soin.

"L'agriculture, qui avait été beaucoup négligée durant quelques années, commence à se relever d'une manière assez importante. Le cacao, le ricin, le coton, et la canne à sucre, sans compter d'autres produits secondaires, recommencent à être exploités plus particulièrement depuis que la culture du café n'offre plus un rendement suffisant par la baisse des prix de cette denrée, baisse encore aggravée par un droit d'exploration de 43 francs les 100 kilogrammes qui est la moitié de son prix en Europe.

"Les cafés récoltés à Haïti ont été et sont encore très estimés, notamment ceux des Gonaïves et de Saint-Marc; ceux du Cap Haïtien et de Jacmel sont quelque peu inférieurs à cause du peu de soins qui est apporté dans leur culture et la cueillette. Comme nous l'avons dit, cette culture, qui est souvent exposée aux ouragans, a été négligée depuis sa dépréciation sur les marchés européens; les planteurs haïtiens ont presque abandonné cette culture devenue peu rémunératrice malgré la bonne qualité du produit.

"En échange, la culture du cacao, qui avait été délaissée pour le café, lorsque celui-ci atteignait un prix élevé, a été reprise dans de grandes proportions. Le cacao de Jérémie est le plus réputé; d'après de gros importateurs américains, ce produit serait de premier choix si les planteurs haïtiens apportaient un peu plus de soin dans la préparation. A l'heure actuelle, de nouvelles plantations sont en exploitation et le produit s'est sensiblement amélioré. Les deux tiers de la production totale du pays sont exportés par le port de Jérémie; viennent ensuite le Cap Haïtien et Port-au-Prince.

"Le coton qui, lui aussi, avait été délaissé pour le café, est revenu en grande faveur. En 1900, sa production était de 2,058,128 livres;

depuis, elle a dû augmenter dans ce notables proportions, quoiqu'il n'y ait pas de statistique précise à cet égard.

"La canne à sucre est travaillée dans les environs de Port-au-Prince par 4 usines qui fabriquent du sucre turbiné; ce sucre, généralement vendu au détail, est très apprécié; il vaut 0.35 francs la livre. Mais le principal emploi de la canne à sucre consiste dans la fabrication de la mélasse et du tafia, celui-ci justement estimé, peut rivaliser avec les meilleurs rhums de la Martinique et de la Jamaïque. La population pauvre fait une grande consommation de la cassonade.

"La plaine qui entoure Port-au-Prince est d'une fertilité prodigieuse, elle se prêterait surtout à la culture en grand des fruits tropicaux, bananes, ananas, etc. Devant la faveur sans cesse croissante dont jouissent ces fruits sur les marchés de Londres et de Paris, pour ne citer que ces deux capitales dont les demandes ne sont pas toujours satisfaites, New-York accaparant la presque totalité de la production, ces fruits pourraient être cultivés sur une grande échelle.

"Ce serait une entreprise avantageuse que l'exploitation de ces fruits par une société qui en ferait d'immenses plantations. Le gouvernement haïtien accorderait avec facilité de grandes concessions, d'autant plus qu'une loi a été votée garantissant l'exportation en franchise des bananes, des ananas et quantité d'autres fruits tropicaux.

"Le tabac qui avait été jusqu'alors plutôt dédaigné malgré les admirables conditions du sol haïtien pour sa culture, a déjà donné d'excellents résultats à une société qui en a commencé l'exploitation il y a quelques années dans les plaines du Cul de Sac.

"La Compagnie Lüders a, en outre, monté une fabrique de cigares et cigarettes qui fournissent d'excellents échantillons aux fumeurs haïtiens et étrangers.

"Cet exemple sera certainement suivi car le tabac haïtien est appelé à devenir un produit d'avenir.

"D'autres sources de richesses existent encore à Haïti, mais on s'en occupe seulement aujourd'hui, alors que le café ne rapporte plus rien. La cire et le miel sont produits en grande quantité; il a été exporté en 1902 plus de 20,000 gallons de miel et 2,000,000 de livres de cire, en chiffre ronds, par les ports de Port au Prince et du Cap Haïtien. Il se fait en outre par le port de Jacmel un important trafic de jus de citron et surtout d'écorces d'oranges dont on exporte 500,000 livres par an quoique ce chiffre pourrait être quintuplé; les mornes produisent une grande quantité de fruits exquis dont on pourrait faire d'excellents sirop et des conserves.

"Sauf le maïs et le riz, ce dernier en petite quantité, on ne cultive guère les céréales à Haïti. La patate, le manioc, la banane, l'ignane, les pois et les fèves sans oublier le tayau ou choux caraïbe, constituent l'alimentation principale du peuple; chaque case est entourée de ces

plantes. En outre les marchés des villes sont abondamment pourvus de tous nos légumes d'Europe qui poussent à profusion.

"La République d'Haïti tire la plus grande partie de ses revenus de l'agriculture. Cependant d'après les consuls et négociants américains et européens qui ont habité le pays, il est en général apporté peu de soin en matière agricole; il faut donc à ce sol une fécondité vraiment prodigieuse pour que des récoltes soient obtenues presque sans peines.

"Il faut reconnaître que depuis quelques années le gouvernement haïtien a fait de louables efforts pour favoriser le développement de l'agriculture. A cet effet, deux concessions de chemins de fer out été accordées avec une garantie d'intérêt de 6 pour cent sur le capital dépensé. L'une de ces lignes part du Cap Haïtien pour aboutir à la Grande Rivière; une partie est déja exécutée. La seconde va de Port-au Prince au lac Saumâtre et traverse actuellement les fertiles plaines du Cul de Sac dont cette ligne développera considérablement les richesses.

"Que l'agriculture voit avec le maintien de l'ordre s'opérer l'abaissement des charges dont elle est accablée, et il ne fait aucun doute qu'avec l'amélioration des voies de communication, la production d'aucune des Antilles ne pourrait lui être comparée.

"C'est à son agriculture que la République d'Haïti devra un jour, si elle est protégée, son complet relèvement et sa prospérité."

HONDURAS.

L'INDUSTRIE MINIÈRE.

Les étrangers peuvent acquérir des mines dans la République de Honduras au même titre que les nationaux. Les particuliers peuvent acquérir les mines possédées par l'Etat 'quelles que soient l'origine et la forme des gisements, soit que ces mines se trouvent en terrain de propriétés particulières, nationales ou municipales, exception faite des mines de soufre, de salpêtre, de houille et autres fossiles dont l'exploitation se fera par contrats avec le gouvernement.

Est libre l'exploitation des sables des cours d'eau et placers renfermant de l'or, de l'étain et autres productions minérales pour autant qu'ils se trouvent dans des terrains incultes, quel qu'en soit le propriétaire. Cependant, lorsque l'exploitation se fera en établissements fixes, les terrains seront divisés en pertenencias minières.

La loi accorde la propriété perpétuelle des mines, à la condition de payer annuellement 5 piastres par hectare de superficie; la propriété fait retour à l'Etat en cas de non-paiement de cet impôt.

Sont autorisées toutes recherches dans les terres non clôturées ou non cultivées, en vue de découvrir des mines. Avant d'exécuter des

travaux de recherches en terrains cultivés, l'intéressé devra obtenir l'autorisation préalable du propriétaire ou de l'administrateur de fonds. Dans le cas où cette autorisation serait refusée par les susdites personnes, le juge du district peut autoriser les travaux de recherches après avoir entendu les intéressés.

Nul ne peut acquérir plus de trois pertenencias de la même mine à titre de droit de découverte, de dénonciation ou de concession, mais toute personne peut acquérir, à d'autres titres, un nombre illimité de pertenencias.

La personne qui découvre une mine doit en faire la déclaration devant le juge du district respectif; elle devra faire connaître son nom et toutes indications particulières et caractéristiques au sujet de la veine, du puits et du lieu, où la mine a été découverte, en joignant un échantillon du minerai; elle devra indiquer l'espèce de minerai et le nom qu'elle désire donner à ses trois pertenencias auxquelles elle a droit; elle devra renseigner également si la découverte a été faite en terrains vierges (cerros virgenes), ou en terrains déjà exploités (cerros conocidos). Le juge prend note de la déclaration de découverte dans les registres de son bureau, et il la fait publier dans le journal du département, s'il en existe un, ou par affiches, à trois reprises, à dix jours d'intervalle.

Celui qui découvre une mine est obligé de mettre à découvert le filon ou la veine faisant l'objet de la découverte, dans les 90 jours qui suivent la date de l'enregistrement; il devra la limiter provisoirement à l'aide de bornes placées à chacune de ses extrémités. Ensuite il devra confirmer sa déclaration par une demande adressée au juge du district, dans laquelle il exposera les caractéristiques de sa mine, sa situation et sa superficie en hectares.

Les formalités susdites serviront de titre provisoire de propriété jusqu'à remise du titre définitif, après mesurage des pertenencias par ordre judiciaire. Sil n'y a pas contradiction dans la demande du mesurage ou si celle-ci est accordée par le juge, le mesurage sera fait avec toutes les formalités légales. Lorsque le mesurage aura été exécuté et approuvé judiciairement, il ne pourra plus être modifié et constituera le titre définitif de propriété de la mine, sans pouvoir être attaqué, à moins qu'il n'y ait erreur évidente résultant de l'acte même, vol ou fraude, le tout étant dûment prouvé et reconnu par le juge.

Le propriétaire d'une mine a la propriété exclusive dans les limites de sa pertenencia et dans toute sa profondeur de toutes les productions minérales qui y existeraient ou pourraient s'y rencontrer.

En cas de caducité de la propriété minière, par suite du non-paiement de la patente, la propriété est mise en vente publique et adjugée au plus offrant, à charge, pour ce dernier, de continuer le paiement de la patente. Dans le cas de non-adjudication, par suite de l'absence d'amateurs le juge fera enregistrer le résultat, afin que, s'il se présentait,

plus tard, amateur, la mine puisse être exposée de nouveau en vente. Après le délai de cinq ans, le terrain est libre et peut être dénoncé à nouveau, à moins que l'amateur ne préfère l'acheter en payant l'impôt pendant les cinq années révolues.

Aux termes de la loi du 18 novembre 1882, les exploitants de mines jouissent des concessions suivantes: Ils peuvent exporter, libres de droit de sortie, l'or et l'argent, le cuivre, etc.; introduire, en franchise de droit, les machines destinées à leurs entreprises et propres à l'extraction ou au traitement des métaux, au travail du fer ou de l'acier, à la coupe du bois et autres engins ou outils tels que pompes, pelles, marteaux, machetes, haches, coins, meules, outils de mécanique, y compris les forges, enclumes et les poudres de toutes espèces; les huiles pour l'éclairage et le graissage des machines; les matières brutes, telles que l'acier en barres, le fer en feuilles ou en barres, clous de tous genres, tuyaux en fonte, bronze, cuivre, plomb, caoutchouc, etc., serrures, câbles en acier, fer; chanvre ou autre matière; feuilles de cuivre, d'argent et cuivre en barres pour la fonte; le bronze, l'étain, le plomb, le mercure ou tout autre métal nécessaire pour le traitement des minerais; tout l'outillage employé pour l'essai des minerais, tels que creusets, fourneaux, produits chimiques, soit pour l'amalgamation et l'analyse, soit pour le travail de broyage du minerai, soit pour l'extraction de l'or, de l'argent et du cuivre qu'il renferme, lesquels produits peuvent être des acides; le soufre, les sels métalliques, etc., les récipients en verre pour travaux de chimie, les bougies, les tentes de toile.

Les exploitants de mines peuvent disposer des bois qui se trouvent dans la zone concédée; ils peuvent également faire usage pour leur entreprise de ceux qui se trouveraient dans tout terrain de l'Etat ou de la commune, à la condition d'en demander l'autorisation au gouvernement ou à la municipalité respective. De même, ils peuvent employer les eaux de leurs pertenencias, ou des terrains nationaux ou communaux, comme force motrice ou tout autre manière utile à leur entreprise.

Pour les entreprises minières sur une grande échelle, les intéressés peuvent solliciter du gouvernement des zones de terrains jusqu'à 1,000 hectares, qui seront accordées proportionnellement aux ressources financières affectées par les intéressés à leur exploitation.

ESSOR ÉCONOMIQUE.

D'après un rapport de Monsieur Charles Stephan publié dans les "Annales diplomatiques et consulaires," le commerce extérieur du Honduras est des plus satisfaisants. Les importations se sont élevées en 1901–2 à $4,377,161.42, tandis que les exportations s'élevaient à $6,170,353.27.

Les Etats-Unis entrent pour 60 pour cent dans le total des importations. Parmi les produits dont les transactions ont le plus augmenté, on doit citer le vin de Californie qui a entièrement supplanté l'importation des vins espagnols. La majeure partie des articles importés comprend les articles concernant les travaux publics, les constructions privées, le vêtement et même l'alimentation.

En ce qui concerne le commerce d'exportation, les Etats-Unis viennent au premier rang avec $4,077,108.89.

Dans les exportations le café figure pour une valeur relativement faible, circonstance qui, eu égard à la baisse considérable que ce produit a subi dans ces dernières années, est la principale, si non l'unique cause en vertu de laquelle a pu se continuer d'une manière satisfaisante le mouvement progressif du Honduras, tant au point de vue des finances gouvernementales que des intérêts privés, tandis que dans les quatre autres républiques de l'Amérique Centrale, cultivant le café sur une large échelle, la chute si prononcée du prix de cet article a jeté la perturbation sur le marché intérieur.

D'autre part, l'augmentation rapide de l'exportation des fruits, consistant en bananes principalement, qui sont dirigées sur les Etats-Unis, mérite également de fixer l'attention.

A leur sortie du pays, certains produits acquittent des droits; ce sont: bananes, 2 centavos par régime; caoutchouc, 5 piastres par quintal; salsepareille, $2 par quintal; bétail, 4 piastres par taureau et 50 piastres par vache; acajou et cèdre, 5 piastres par 1,000 pieds cubes; mora et brésil, 5 piastres par tonne.

A l'importation, l'entrée des marchandises est régie par le tarif des douanes du 7 avril 1900. Sauf pour les bois de construction tarifés par 1,000 pieds carrés, toutes les marchandises sont taxées au poids brut sur la base de demi kilogramme.

A leur dédouanement les marchandises sont simplement assujetties au paiement en numéraire du droit qui leur est assigné dans le tarif. Les marchandises n'acquittent aucune taxe de magasinage pourvu qu'elles soient présentées à la visite dans un délai d'un mois, à partir de la date de l'arrivée dans le port du navire conducteur; après ce délai, et sauf cas de force majeure, elles sont soumises à un droit de magasinage de 1 centavo par demi kilogramme, tout mois commencé devant être considéré comme mois entier.

La facture consulaire est de rigueur.

L'industrie manufacturière est encore à l'état embryonnaire au Honduras, mais néanmoins de tous côtés s'élèvent de nouvelles usines. Une savonnerie et fabrique de chandelles ont été érigées à Tegucigalpa. Une scierie mécanique permet de débiter le bois nécessaire à la confection des boîtes d'emballage nécessaires à ladite industrie. Un autrichien a également installé une scierie qui débite environ 4,000 pieds par jour.

Le Gouvernement du Honduras, soucieux du développement de l'industrie, a institué à Tégucigalpa l'Ecole des Arts, où de nombreux jeunes gens apprennent les travaux manuels.

L'industrie de la distillerie de l'alcool est un monopole de l'Etat. Chaque producteur d'alcool est obligé de vendre toute sa production à l'Etat. Le Gouvernement à son tour le revend aux débits autorisés à cet effet. Ce système est une source importante de revenus pour l'Etat.

En 1901–2, 907,993 bouteilles de rhum ont été vendues à raison de $1.24 chaque, donnant au fisc un revenu de $134,991.27. Les frais d'achat et d'administration s'étant élevés à $308,521.13, il en est résulté pour l'Etat un bénéfice net de $826,370.12.

L'industrie la plus importante est celle des mines. C'est aussi celle qui donne les dividendes les plus rémunérateurs aux entrepreneurs actifs et intelligents qui savent faire un emploi utile de leurs capitaux.

Le Honduras est en effet très riche en métaux précieux.

Les gisements argentifères sont les plus nombreux, les plus abondants et les plus riches de tous ceux qui existent dans le pays; ils se trouvent principalement dans les chaînes de montagnes du Pacifique, tandis que les placers, sinon plus particulièrement les mines d'or, sont nombreuses sur le versant de l'Atlantique.

Si le Honduras est riche en metaux précieux, il ne l'est pas moins en métaux utiles et en d'autres produits du règne minéral, encore inexploités par suite de l'insuffisance de voies de communication. Le fer de différentes espèces et, entre autres, le fer magnétique contenant jusqu'à 59 pour cent de métal pur, existe en gisements importants, tant à l'intérieur que non loin de la côte. Le cuivre se rencontre sur divers points du pays en grande quantité et d'excellente qualité; il renferme passablement d'or et d'argent. Le plomb se trouve en grands dépôts; il n'est traité qu'autant qu'il contient de l'or ou de l'argent. Le bismuth et l'antimoine sont communs. L'étain existe dans deux localités et en telle abondance que son exploitation donnerait des bénéfices considérables. Le platine se rencontre dans les sables de nombreux cours d'eau. La houille est très abondante sur la côte de l'Atlantique, près du fleuve Ulua; la qualité est mi-bitumeuse; l'exploitation de ces gisements considérables devrait appeler l'attention des capitalistes, d'autant plus que la libérale et sage administration du Président, Général Manuel Bonilla, a ramené dans ce pays la confiance et la sympathie générales.

ÉMISSION DE MANDATS-POSTE ENTRE L'ÉGYPTE ET LE HONDURAS.

Aux termes d'un d'écret du 7 juin, publié au *Journal Officiel* du 11 juin 1904, les envois de fonds au moyen de mandats de poste pourront être effectués par l'intermédiaire de l'administration postale fran-

çaise de l'Egypte pour le Honduras, et réciproquement à partir du 1er juillet 1904.

Les mandats-poste émis en Egypte ou au Honduras seront transmis par le pays d'émission à l'administration postale française, qui après déduction faite du droit de commission prévu par le décret, les remplacera par des mandats de la France pour le pays de destination.

L'administration postale française prélèvera à son profit sur chaque envoi de fonds effectué par son intermédiaire, un droit de commission d'un demi pour cent pour les premiers 100 francs et d'un quart pour cent pour le surplus.

Lorsque le montant du droit de commission présentera une fraction de centime, cette fraction sera forcée au centime entier.

MEXIQUE.

INDUSTRIE COTONNIÈRE.

Les renseignements suivants ont été tirés du rapport annuel de M. A. D. Barlow, consul-général des Etats-Unis, au sujet de l'industrie cotonnière de la République du Mexique:

L'industrie cotonnière du Mexique présente un grand intérêt à ceux qui sont engagés dans le commerce du coton aux Etats-Unis. Le Mexique est et sera probablement toujours un importateur de coton brut et par la force des choses ce coton viendra entièrement des Etats-Unis. La moyenne de la production la plus élevée du coton au Mexique ne semble pas atteindre un chiffre plus grand qu'à présent. Quelquefois, comme c'est arrivé en 1898, les conditions climatériques et naturelles contribuent à augmenter la récolte du coton en l'élevant au-dessus de la moyenne. Par suite du manque d'eau dans certaines localités, qui autrement seraient très bonnes pour la production du coton, et aussi, par suite de la calendre (boll weevil) du coton qui a fait dernièrement son apparition dans les districts cotonniers du nord il est évident qu'on ne peut augmenter considérablement la superficie en culture.

Ce qu'on peut appeler le district cotonnier du Mexique s'étend d'un point à environ 50 milles au nord de Torréon à un point 100 milles au sud de Torréon, connu au Mexique sous le nom de "District de Laguna." On cultive le coton sur les versants orientaux des montagnes principales du Mexique dans l'Etat de Tamaulipas près de Victoria; dans le district connu sous le nom de Huasteca Potosini, ainsi que dans le voisinage de Piedras Negras, Etat de Coahuila. On dit qu'il existe une bonne zonne cotonnière au Mexique dans les régions qui bordent la côte du Pacifique, mais en vue des conditions du sol et du climat ceci est douteux. On affirme aussi qu'on peut cultiver le coton avec succès dans certains districts du sud de la République, surtout dans l'Etat d'Oaxaca, mais c'est une chose qui n'a pas encore été faite.

La consommation actuelle du coton par les filatures du pays est plus considérable que la production actuelle et elle semble plus grande que la production probable du coton dans la République et la consommation probable des filatures est plus considérable que la consommation actuelle.

L'industrie manufacturière du Mexique est, pour ainsi dire, dans son enfance et dans les premiers temps il y a eu une fièvre de construction de fabriques de coton. Il est difficile de comprendre pourquoi on a construit tant de filatures dans le pays, mais elles existent et le Gouvernement mexicain montre de grandes dispositions pour venir à leur aide par tous les moyens possibles. L'année dernière le Gouvernement a nommé une commission qui a visité tous les pays de l'Amérique du Sud dans le but de créer un débouché extérieur pour les tissus de coton. Le Congrès mexicain a voté une loi stipulant qu'on remboursera aux fabricants tous les droits intérieurs spéciaux perçus sur les tissus de coton fabriqués pour l'exportation et en plus qu'on leur accordera une prime s'élevant à 8 cents (mexicain au maximum, soit environ 4 cents 3 Etats-Unis) par kilogramme pour contrebalancer les droits d'importation, droits de port et les impôts perçus sur la matière première importée pour la fabrication de ces tissus.

Cette action ne menace pas le commerce des Etats-Unis dans ces articles puisque les exportations de tissus de coton provenant des Etats-Unis à destination de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud sont très restreintes. Toutefois cette action peut nuire au commerce de tissus de coton que fait l'Angleterre avec l'Amérique latine; on sait que ce commerce était et est encore très important et il l'était autrefois aussi avec le Mexique quoiqu'il accuse une diminution ces trois dernières années.

Les fabricants de tissus de coton des Etats-Unis trouveraient peut-être un avantage à suivre l'exemple du Mexique en envoyant une commission spéciale dans l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud.

Si le Mexique compte trouver un débouché dans l'Amérique du Sud pour ses tissus de coton, pourquoi les Etats-Unis ne pourraient-ils pas faire la même chose?

La production moyenne du coton au Mexique depuis l'année 1898 a été de 22,000,000 de kilogrammes environ par an. La production moyenne pour les années 1895–1898, années dans lesquelles la superficie en culture avait apparemment atteint son maximum et alors que la calendre (boll weevil) du coton n'avait pas encore fait son apparition, était de 35,000,000 de kilogrammes.

Si on peut arrêter les ravages de cet insecte et trouver assez d'eau dans les districts qui conviennent à la production du coton, le rendement annuel pourrait être augmenté, d'après la prévision des cultivateurs de coton, à 88,000,000 de livres de coton, qualité moyenne, et 22,000,000 de livres de coton, qualité inférieure.

RESSOURCES DU PAYS.

On lit dans "El Progreso" de Mexico:

Le Mexique n'a pas besoin, comme l'Asie et l'Afrique, d'être ouvert au travail et au commerce du monde à coups de canon.

Il renferme à profusion, dans son vaste et riche territoire, des terrains d'une exubérante production et, hissant le drapeau blanc, il ouvre ses portes à toutes les activités fécondes et rémunératrices.

Qu'il y vienne donc des capitaux et des hommes entreprenants et aptes au travail; qu'il y vienne des colons et des bras! Il y a de l'occupation pour tous et tous peuvent récolter tranquillement ce qu'ils sèment et s'enrichir facilement, si la prévision, l'ordre et l'intelligence président à leurs entreprises et à leurs efforts.

La sécurité publique, le respect de la loi, la libéralité du Gouvernement dans ses concessions et franchises pour l'établissement d'exploitations minières, agricoles et industrielles, sont une garantie assurée de succès.

Pour profiter de ces avantages, on n'a besoin que d'être dans les conditions requises de travail et d'intelligence pour entreprendre une exploitation quelconque.

Le Mexique qui possède tous les climats dans ses différentes zones tropicales et froides produit tous les fruits de la terre, s'assimilant ainsi à toutes les cultures.

Son sol est aussi généreux que ses lois sont libérales pour les étrangers entreprenants.

L'africain, l'asiatique, l'européen, le saxon comme le latin, le slave, comme le scandinave, l'américain du Nord, aussi bien que celui du Centre et du Sud y trouvent un climat et des terrains appropriés à leur tempérament.

Le Mexique est au moment propice où les pays nouveaux et fertiles prodiguent les faveurs, leurs prémices, leurs trésors secrets à toutes les activités viriles; il se livre en quelque sorte à celui qui veut posséder ses biens.

Ses montagnes et ses forêts, ses vastes plaines fleuries, ses côtes et de grands fleuves sont autant de sites dans lesquels sommeille la richesse non fécondée. Les métaux et les bois, les plantes et les fruits, les gommes, les résines, les coquillages et les poissons, attendent des mains qui les prennent, qui les préparent pour la manufacture et l'exportation.

Quant au champ offert à l'élevage, il est immense; le colon agricole et industriel n'aura pas à lutter contre la concurrence, car le Mexique est très loin encore de suffire à la demande de ses marchés intérieurs. Il lui faut avant tout des producteurs. Qu'il nous vienne donc des colons.

RESSOURCES DE L'ÉTAT DE SINALOA.

L'État de Sinaloa est un de ceux de la République où les entreprises de tout genre, ainsi que celles de commerce agricoles, industrielles et minières, se sont développées avec le plus de succès. Pour nous en tenir ici à un seul district de cet Etat, précisément celui qui, dans la nomenclature de la division politique territoriale de cette entité fédérative porte le même nom que l'Etat, nous voyons que parmi les entreprises établies dans les différentes municipalités, celles qui dépassent toutes les autres par l'importance de leurs affaires sont les suivantes:

Entreprise minière La Piramide: Exploitation de mines d'or et usine de séparation avec 30 marteaux. Cette entreprise occupe 300 hommes.

Entreprise minière La Purisima: Exploitation de mines d'or et d'argent.

Peraza, Tarriba et Cie.: Exploitation des mines Jesús Maria et annexes et usines de séparation.

Compagnie minière San Josesito: Exploitation de mines d'or et d'argent.

El Cuervo: Usine de séparation des métaux, située dans le lieu du même nom.

Fabrique de vins de mezeal: Entreprise établie dans la municipalité de Rodeo.

Fabrique de chaussures: Entreprise de Quon Man Long et Cie.

Vingt entreprises mercantiles de grande importance avec établissements d'arrimages, de lingeries, de tissus et de droguerie et dix-sept entreprises agricoles et d'élevage de bétail.

Nous ne pouvons les citer toutes même en ce qui concerne le seul district de Sinaloa. Les entreprises établies dans les autres districts sont également très importantes et toutes contribuent dans une large mesure au développement économique de l'Etat.

On affirme que vient d'être démontrée d'une manière irréfutable l'existence de placers d'or dans les terrains appartenant au district de Sinaloa.

L'information relative à cette découverte dit: "Plusieurs *gambucinos* venant de Palmar, district de Sinaloa, sont arrivés avec l'intention de vendre une certaine quantité d'or.

"Le métal provient du placer et a été recueilli dans le fleuve qui passe près de Bacarbirito, où, selon tous les renseignements reçus, on le trouve en abondance.

"Les *gambucinos* prétendent qu'ils ont toujours extrait de l'or des sables du fleuve, mais jamais autant qu'aujourd'hui. La preuve de leurs assertions est faite par les pépites elles-mêmes, dont quelques-unes pèsent plus de deux kilos.

"La valeur de l'or extrait s'élève à 4,000 piastres et pour extraire cet or il a suffi à ses possesseurs de travailler quelques jours seulement.

"Cette découverte a amené dans la contrée quantité d'hommes d'entreprise qui vont tenter d'exploiter ces richesses."

URUGUAY.

MOUVEMENT DU PORT DE MONTÉVIDÉO EN MAI, 1904.

Le "Handels-Zeitung" (Revista Financiera y Comercial) de Buenos Ayres, publie les chiffres suivants qui font ressortir le mouvement du port de Montévidéo pour le mois de mai 1904:

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EXPORTATIONS.

Articles.	Quantité.	Articles.	Qaunité.
Etats-Unis:		Angleterre—Suite.	
Cuirs de bœuf, secs.....nombre..	51,000	Laine.....balles..	53
Cuirs de bœuf, salés.....id.....	1,232	Peaux de mouton.....id....	100
Crin.....balles..	5	Tasajo.....id....	75
Tasajo.....tonnes..	241	Id.....tonnes..	5
Allemagne:		Suif.....pipes..	313
Cuirs de bœuf, secs.....nombre..	5,319	Id.....boucauts..	1,453
Cuirs de bœuf, salés.....id....	25,938	Maïs.....sacs..	172
Laine.....balles..	2,319	Blé.....id....	1,182
Peaux de mouton.....id....	6	Graine de lin.....id....	9,212
Son fin.....sacs..	746	Langues.....boîtes..	2,609
France:		Viande en conserve.....id....	680
Cuirs de bœuf, salés.....nombre..	9,682	Brésil:	
Laine.....balles..	2,358	Tasajo.....balles..	49,681
Peaux de mouton.....id....	594	Id.....tonnes..	3,480
Suif.....pipes..	200	Suif.....pipes..	220
Os et cendre d'os.....sacs..	4,776	Id.....boucauts..	24
Cornes.....nombre..	36,500	Farine.....sacs..	6,799
Espagne:		Maïs.....sacs..	2,950
Cuirs de bœuf, salés.....nombre..	417	Graines pour oiseaux.....id....	100
Crin.....balles..	1	Moutons.....têtes..	1,525
Tasajo.....id....	48	Chili:	
Id.....tonnes..	800	Suif.....boucauts..	486
Suif.....pipes..	495	Farine.....sacs..	290
Italie:		Maïs.....id....	885
Cuirs de bœuf, secs.....nombre..	3,422	Graisse.....boîtes..	275
Peaux de mouton.....balles..	30	Id.....cuarterolas..	125
Cuirs divers.....id....	106	Id.....tercerolas..	125
Suif.....pipes..	552	Portugal:	
Blé.....sacs..	490	Tasajo.....tonnes..	765
Cornes.....nombre..	10,370	Viande en conserve.....boîtes..	50
Belgique:		Cuba:	
Cuirs de bœuf, secs.....nombre..	4,110	Tasajo.....balles..	23,942
Cuirs de bœuf, salés.....id....	18,400	Id.....tonnes..	2,266
Laine.....bales..	2,992	Îles Malvines:	
Suif.....pipes..	237	Maïs.....sacs..	50
Langues.....boîtes..	50	Commandes:	
Os et cendre d'os.....sacs..	884	Cuirs de bœuf, salés.....nombre..	13,449
Id.....tonnes..	20	Cuirs divers.....balles..	3
Angleterre:		Cornes.....nombre..	29,178
Crin.....balles..	15		

LA RÉCOLTE DU BLÉ DU MONDE ENTIER PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1903.

Le Ministère de l'Agriculture a publié récemment des chiffres intéressants qui font ressortir la production de blé du monde entier dans les trois dernières années. Les chiffres suivants montrent les récoltes, en chiffres ronds, des différents pays.

Pays.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Boisseaux.	*Boisseaux.*	*Boisseaux.*
Amérique du Nord	850,693	781,120	727,787
Amérique du Sud	87,417	73,412	132,223
Europe	1,492,297	1,773,249	1,796,311
Asie	398,857	380,473	471,390
Afrique	43,400	48,000	45,400
Australasie	56,610	43,927	20,445
Total	2,929,274	3,100,181	3,193,556

Malgré une diminution, comparée à l'année 1902, dans les rendements de l'Amérique du Nord, de l'Afrique et de l'Australasie, le rendement de blé dans le monde entier en 1903 a dépassé de 93,375,000 boisseaux celui de l'année 1902, ce qui accuse un gain de 20 pour cent comparé à la récolte annuelle moyenne des douze dernières années. Les chiffres suivants font ressortir le rendement des principaux pays producteurs de blé.

Pays.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Boisseaux.	*Boisseaux.*	*Boisseaux.*
Etats-Unis	748,460	670,063	637,822
Canada	90,212	98,654	77,965
Argentine	74,753	53,808	113,983
France	310,938	327,841	365,601
Italie	164,587	136,210	184,450
Hongroie	123,936	170,884	151,482
Russie (Européenne)	401,772	560,826	551,942
Russie (Asiatique)	61,149	81,693	104,665
Inde Anglaise	268,110	227,380	294,725
Royaume-Uni	55,581	60,065	50,320

Le rendement aux Etats-Unis et au Canada en 1902 n'a pas été aussi satisfaisant; la perte totale pour ces deux pays s'est élevée à 52,930,000 boisseaux, mais ce déficit a été plus que comblé par la récolte exceptionnelle de la République Argentine, qui a fait ressortir un gain de 112 pour cent environ. L'Inde aussi a fait une très bonne récolte.

La République Argentine sera un jour un des plus grands pays exportateurs de blé. En ce moment, la population peu nombreuse, 7.40 par mille carré, ne permet la culture de cette céréale que sur une petite échelle. Le Canada, qui ne compte que 1.75 habitants par mille carré, se trouve dépassé de beaucoup par la République Argentine.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

La "Géographie" publie les intéressants renseignements suivants au sujet des collections de la mission scientifique française dans l'Amérique du Sud.

Pour se rendre compte de la variété et de l'importance des documents scientifiques de la mission conduite par MM. DE CRÉQUI-

MONTFORT et SÉNÉCHAL DE LA GRANGE, il est indispensable de visiter l'exposition organisée par leurs soins au palais du Trocadéro. L'inauguration faite par M. le Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, assisté de MM. BAYET et DE SAINT-ARRIMAN, en présence d'une nombreuse affluence d'explorateurs et de savants avait d'ailleurs revêtu un éclat particulier. Cette exposition, qui se compose de deux rangées de vitrines, longues de 50 mètres, et terminées aux deux extrémités par des ronds-points, s'ouvre sur un groupe de cinq personnages (mannequins grandeur naturelle) représentant les Indiens Mataco, Quichua, Aymara et une Chola ou métisse. Autour de ce groupe, la série des appareils scientifiques ayant servi à la mission.

Dans les vitrines, les reproductions des peintures relevées par M. H. BOMAN dans des grottes de l'Argentine, les plans des fouilles faites par M. G. COURTY; toute une série d'objets ethnographiques modernes appartenant principalement aux Indiens Matacos du Chaco; des étoffes et poteries modernes des Quichua, puis des poteries anciennes provenant des fouilles, une collection très complète de pointes de flèches, de marteaux de pierres, de mortiers, pilons, pelles, outils de toutes sortes, précolombiens pour la plupart; une collection paléontologique de Tarija, des armes, des outils en bois, des étoffes et de menus objets étonnamment conservés, trouvés dans des cimetières anciens. L'histoire naturelle est représentée par des collections d'oiseaux et de mammifères tués par les membres de la mission, par des poissons du Pacifique ou des lacs Poopo et Titicaca. D'autres vitrines sont réservées aux mollusques et à une longue série d'échantillons géologiques et minéralogiques. Sur l'un des côtés de la galerie une grande "balsa" ou barque en roseau construite par les Indiens du lac Titicaca; au fond, la collection anthropologique très curieuse, deux cents crânes dont plusieurs déformés et mutilés; puis des photographies métriques.

Si complète que paraisse cette exposition elle ne représente cependant qu'une partie des envois faits par la mission, un certain nombre de caisses n'étant pas encore parvenues à destination. Le géographe aura l'œil particulièrement attiré sur l'itinéraire général de la mission. La carte au 1:750,000, dressée par M. HUOT d'après les documents que lui a fournis M. DE CRÉQUI-MONTFORT, tient compte des travaux antérieurs comme des levers effectués au cours de cette campagne scientifique; elle fait honneur à ceux qui ont eu le mérite d'en fournir directement ou d'en coordonner les éléments. Il est à souhaiter que tous ces documents restent groupés dans l'intérêt des érudits et des chercheurs, et qu'il leur soit assigné un emplacement définitif. De telles richesses font regretter qu'il n'y ait pas à Paris un musée des Américanistes capables d'en assurer la conservation et d'en éviter l'éparpillement.

A

List of Altitudes in Mexico and Central and South America.

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PREFACE.

The following lists of elevations in Central and South America were compiled originally simply for my personal convenience, for reference, as I have frequent occasion to use the heights of these points. Their publication was an afterthought. It occurred to me that what had been so useful and convenient to me might be equally so to many people, if placed within their reach.

The compilation makes no pretense of being exhaustive. There are doubtless hundreds of measured heights, scattered about in print, which are not in this little work. I think, however, the principal mountains, table-lands, lakes, etc., of the great Andean chain are, so far as known, here represented.

The principal sources of information from which these lists were compiled are few in number, and can be briefly characterized.

The Intercontinental Railway Commission, an international body, made up of representatives of most of the American republics, carried on extensive surveys for the location of a railway from the southern boundary of Mexico to the northern limits of Argentina. These measurements of altitude, which are very numerous, are accurate and among the latest determinations, and they have been accepted in preference to any others.

The Argentina-Chile Boundary Map gives the results of surveys made by Argentine engineers, with reference to the boundary formerly in dispute between these countries. From the two above-named sources a large majority of the heights have been obtained. Among minor sources of information may be mentioned the BULLETINS of the Bureau of American Republics; Mexico and the United States, by Romero; the works of Réclus; of Humboldt; Whymper's books on the Andes; Wislezenus "Tour to Northern Mexico," and numerous maps, as indicated in detail in the lists, under the head of "Authorities."

The altitudes are arranged in alphabetical lists, by countries, the countries being placed in geographical order from north to south.

HENRY GANNETT.

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LIST OF ALTITUDES IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

MEXICO.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Abaroa (Concepción)	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,803
Abaroa, H	Carta Topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	714
Abasolo (Río Turbio)	Romero	5,561
Abra, El	do	541
Acajeta	do	8,101
Acambaro	do	6,103
Acaponeta (Jalisco)	Burkart	209
Acatlán (Osorio)	Carta de la República Mexicana	3,977
Acatzinco (San Juan)	do	7,082
Acaxete	Humbold's Atlas	7,283
Acoculco	Carta de la República Mexicana	9,125
Aculcingo (Veracruz)	Dollfus et de Montserrat	5,936
Aculcingo (Veracruz), Cumbres de.	Orbegozo	8,004
Acultzinco (San Juan Bautista)	Carta de la República Mexicana	5,687
Adentro, El Carrizo de	Romero	5,988
Adjuntas	do	1,526
Afuera, El Carrizo de	do	6,103
Agangueo (col de la route d') à Tlapujahua.	Burkart	10,563
Agangueo (Michoacán)	Burkart	8,627
Agostadero	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	5,750
Do	do	7,475
Agua Caliente (Chihuahua)	do	1,700
Agua Caliente (Sinaloa)	do	850
Agua Nueva	Romero	5,012
Do	do	6,299
Agua, Ojo de	do	4,462
Do	do	7,705
Aguas calientes	Burkart	5,576
Do	Romero	6,181
Aguila, Cerro del	U. S. Hydrographic Office	8,669
Ahorcado	Romero	6,259
Ahuacatlán	Carta de la República Mexicana	4,103
Ahualulco	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	6,238
Ahuatempán (S. Ines)	Carta de la República Mexicana	6,048
Aire, Venta del	Romero	8,399
Ajolotes	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	7,900
Ajusco	Romero	9,273
Do	do	13,628
Alamo	do	1,608
Alaquines	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	4,267
Alcaracos, Los	Romero	3,609

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Aldama, Villa	Romero	1,378
Allende	Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army	5,084
Do	Romero	1,230
Allende (Chihuahua)	García y Conde	3,772
Allende, El Valle de	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	5,100
Almagres	Romero	157
Almecatla, P	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	268
Almecatla (San Lorenzo)	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,361
Almoloyas	Romero	3,461
Alta, Villa	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	3,725
Alto (Zacatecas), Sain el	Berghes	7,610
Altos	U. S. Hydrographic Office	420
Amaloccán, cerro	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,649
Amalucán, C	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	557
Amaluquillán, C	do	412
Amatenango	Intercontinental Railway Commission	2,887
Amatitlán	Romero	4,347
Amatlán	Carta de la República Mexicana	2,567
Ameca (Jalisco)	Guillemin-Tarayre	3,870
Amecameca	Map of the volcano Popocatepetl, etc	8,182
Amecamecán	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,305
Amixtlán (San Jose)	do	4,020
Amozoc	Romero	7,586
Amozoc, V	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	557
Analco	Romero	7,210
Andocutin	do	6,037
Angeles, Cerro de los, près de Catorce (San Luis Potosi).	Burkart	10,563
Angeles, Noria de los (Aguascalientes).	do	7,545
Ánimas	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,397
Animas, Las	Romero	6,562
Antonio, Rincon	do	577
Apam	do	8,159
Apam (Mexico)	Almazán	7,282
Apaseo	Romero	5,799
Apisco, Cerro de	International Geography	12,700
Apizaco	Romero	7,912
Aquixtla	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,140
Arcos, Los	Romero	6,992
Arenal	do	5,430
Areponapachi	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	7,220
Ario (Michoacan)	Burkart	6,199
Arista	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	5,408
Arizpe, Ramos	Romero	4,593
Armadillo	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	5,293
Arriaga	do	7,210
Arrogante	Romero	5,250
Arroyo en medio (Zacatecas)	Burkart	7,118
Asientos	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	7,249
Atapaneo	Romero	6,168
Ateixtlahuaca (Santa Ana)	Carta de la República Mexicana	6,169
Atenguillo	Maximillian's Map	4,165
Atenguillo (Jalisco)	Guillemin-Tarayre	4,493
Atenquique, Barranca de	Romero	3,363
Atequiza	do	4,961
Atexcal (San Martin)	Carta de la República Mexicana	6,057

MEXICO—Continued.

Station	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Atlequizayan (San Miguel)	Carta de la República Mexicana	2,784
Atlixco	Romero	3,926
Atotonilco	do	6,103
Atoyac	do	1,315
Atoyatenco, H	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	91
Atoyatenco (San Diego)	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,000
Atravesado Cerro (Tehuantepec).	Nivellement trigonometrique	5,018
Atriscos, Los dos	U. S. Hydrographic Office	{ 2,400 { 2,500
Atzitzipicayou, R	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	295
Aura	Romero	1,486
Axalpan (San Juan)	Carta de la República Mexicana	4,174
Axolotla	do	8,255
Axoxocca (San Geronimo)	do	8,279
Ayotla	Romero	7,360
Ayotla, Hacienda de	do	2,822
Bachimba	do	4,147
Bajan	do	2,766
Bajochi	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	6,300
Balconcillo	Romero	2,231
Baluarte	do	1,224
Banderilla	do	4,889
Baquiriachic	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	7,450
Barca, La	Romero	5,043
Baroteran	do	1,394
Barranca	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi.	6,175
Barrientos	Romero	7,541
Barron Escandon (Apitzaco)	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,892
Basoco	Romero	8,465
Begona	do	5,988
Beltran, Barranca de	do	2,789
Berberia, cerro (crête de la chaîne voisine de).	Burkart	11,318
Berberia, cerro (Jalisco)	do	8,069
Bernal Grande	U. S. Hydrographic Office	1,130
Berrendo	Romero	6,529
Betaza (Oajaca)	Harkort	5,904
Blanca Tierra	Romero	4,145
Do	do	6,562
Blanca (Zacatecas)	Burkart	6,889
Blanco	Romero	1,270
Blanco Paraje	do	1,903
Blanco Penon	do	6,892
Bocas	do	5,578
Bocoyna	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	7,300
Bola	Romero	3,573
Bolanos (Jalisco)	Burkart	3,116
Boroscachi	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	6,000
Bosques, Los	Romero	4,692
Botijas, Las	do	6,726
Bozal, R	Talleres de publicación de la Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora.	7,020
Brasil	Romero	1,116
Buena Agua (Buena Vista)	do	7,349
Buena Vista	do	3,937
Do	do	5,742

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Buena Vista	Romero	7,645
Buena Vista, cerro	Bates	10,364
Buena Vista, Arroyo de	Romero	4,331
Buena Vista, Canton de	do	4,462
Buenavista (San Andres)	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,509
Buenavista (San Diego)	do	8,161
Buenavista (San Juan)	do	7,085
Bufa	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	5,412
Bufa (la) de Cosihuiriachi (Chih).	Wizlizenus	7,807
Bufa (la) de San Sebastien (Jalisco).	Guillemin-Tarayre	8,693
Busachoachic	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	8,233
Bustamante	Romero	1,444
Do	do	4,126
Cabeza	Carta de la República Mexicana	16,882 17,341
Cabra	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	5,952
Cacahuatepec	Romero	197
Cachepehuate, Barranca	do	3,199
Cadeireita (Queretaro)	Burkart	6,823
Cajones, Altos de los	Humboldt	3,739
Cajones, Los	Romero	3,281
Calatepec	Carta de la República Mexicana	4,630
Calaveras	Romero	3,150
Caldera	Carta de la República Mexicana	9,305
Calderon	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	6,097
Do	Romero	4,128
Calera	do	7,063
Calera, La	do	5,167
Calipan, Camino de	do	3,478
Calpulalpam	do	8,990
Calvo	do	5,003
Calzon Roto	do	7,152
Camacho	do	5,461
Camaron	do	656
Camaron (Vera Cruz)	Dollfus et Montserrat	1,115
Camotlan	Burkart	3,870
Do	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	7,217
Campanario	Romero	2,395
Campania	do	7,364
Canada	do	6,304
Canada (Puebla)	Almazan	7,545
Canada (San Antonio)	Carta de la República Mexicana	5,808
Canal	Romero	7,435
Canitas	do	6,584
Canjando, cerro (Mexico)	Burkart	9,381
Canoa	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	1,432
Canoa (San Miguel)	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,525
Canoas, Las	Romero	3,248
Canoas, Rancho de	do	9,843
Canoa Verde	do	346
Capilla, La	do	4,971
Capoloac (Concepcion)	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,013
Capulac, H	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	918
Caquistle (Aguas calientes)	Burkart	6,889
Carbo	Carta de la República Mexicana	1,524
Carbonera	Romero	7,087

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Cardenas	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	3,801
Do	Romero	3,937
Carmen	do	3,990
Carnero	do	5,749
Carneros	do	6,824
Cartago, mount	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	11,100
Cascalote	Romero	5,774
Casihuiriachi	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	6,166
Casitas, Las	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	7,450
Castano	Romero	2,454
Castillo, El	do	5,003
Castillotla	Carta de la República Mexicana	6,849
Castillotia, H	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores	242
Catalina	Romero	6,462
Catorce	do	5,971
Catorce, Alamos de (San Luis Potosi).	Burkart	8,955
Catorce, cerro	Talleres de publicación de la Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora.	9,043
Caxones, Alto de	Humboldt's Atlas	3,744
Cazadero (Mexico)	Burkart	7,676
Cebollas	Romero	4,429
Cedral (San Luis Potosi)	Burkart	7,873
Cedro	Romero	6,439
Celava	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	5,904
Cempoaltepetl, cerro	Carta de la República Mexicana	9,683
Ceralvo	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	984
Ceralvo (Nuevo-Leon)	Wizlisenus	984
Cerracahui	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	5,500
Cerritos	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	3,781
Cerritos, Los	Romero	7,415
Cevallos	do	3,899
Chachapan (San Salvador)	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,538
Chachapa, P	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	448
Chalchicomolan (San Andres)	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,623
Chalio, Venta de	Humboldt's Atlas	7,718
Chamacuero	Romero	5,873
Chapaneco	do	7,317
Chapolco (San Francisco)	Carta de la República Mexicana	6,980
Chapote, El	Romero	3,117
Chapulco	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	8,004
Chapulco, H	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	101
Chapulco (Puebla)	Almazan	6,692
Chapultepec	Romero	6,890
Charcas	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	1,850
Charcas, C	Talleres de Publicación de la Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora.	6,747
Charcas (San Luis Potosi)	Burkart	6,823
Charcos, Los	Romero	6,168
Do	do	7,674
Charo	do	6,135
Chavarria	do	5,610
Chavarrillo	do	3,088
Chiautla (S. Tomas)	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,066
Chicalote	Romero	6,204
Chichita	Carta de la República Mexicana	13,519
Chichovo	Romero	6,037
Chicnahuapan	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,403

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Chico	Romero	5,646
Chihuahua	García y Conde	4,759
Chijol	Romero	213
Chila, Rancho del	do	2,165
Chilpancingo	do	3,937
Chilpancingo (Guerrero)	Humboldt	4,526
Chimaltitan	Romero	4,347
Chinameca	do	20
Chinipas	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	2,100
Chintepec	Romero	6,217
Chiquihuitl, cerro	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,223
Chiquihuitl, C	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	131
Chirimoya	Romero	6,103
Chivatito	do	4,857
Chivela	do	801
Chocolate	do	4,519
Chois	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	1,200
Cholula	Romero	7,038
Cholula, C	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	196
Chonoslar	Romero	2,297
Chorro	do	6,129
Churro	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	7,450
Churumuco (Michoacan)	Burkart	4,017
Cienega, La	Romero	7,087
Cieneguilla	do	6,628
Cima, La	do	9,974
Ciruelo, El	do	246
Coacoyal, Cerro del	U. S. Hydrographic Office	626
Coamantzinco	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,492
Coapa	Romero	6,759
Coatepec, H	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	147
Coatepetl	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,004
Coayucan, Cerro	do	8,242
Coetzalan (San Francisco)	do	3,328
Cofradia	Romero	4,511
Do	do	4,961
Cofradia, La	do	148
Cofre	Humboldt	13,388
Col entre Zape et Santa Catarina.	Guillemin-Tarayre	8,004
Colima	Dollfus et Montserrat	1,476
Colima, Nevado de	Dollfus et Monserrat	14,120
Colima, Volcan de	do	12,747
Colonia	Romero	3,625
Colorado	do	1,708
Colorado, La	do	6,421
Colotlan (Jalisco)	Burkart	5,493
Comanja (Guanajuato)	do	7,217
Comanjilla (Guanajuato)	do	6,396
Compostella (Jalisco)	Guillemin-Tarayre	3,148
Concepcion (Chihuahua)	Garcia y Conde	6,428
Concho	Romero	4,002
Conejos	do	3,762
Confite	do	203
Contreras	do	8,092
Corazones	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	6,061
Corcovada	Romero	5,578

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Corcovado	U. S. Hydrographic Office	3,256
Cordova	Guillemin	2,952
Cornejo (San Luis Potosi)	Burkart	6,593
Coronanco	Carta Topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	167
Corralitos	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	7,900
Do	Romero	4,733
Cortez	do	5,496
Cosihuiriachi (Chihuahua)	García y Conde	6,477
Coxquihui (San Martin)	Carta de la República Mexicana	783
Coyomeapan (Santa Maria)	do	6,927
Coyotepec	Romero	5,250
Coyotes	do	7,448
Crucero, El	do	4,347
Crucitas, Las	do	902
Cruz, La	do	3,992
Cruz, Cerro de la (au-dessus de Piños) (Zacatecas).	Burkart	9,842
Cruz Verde	Romero	6,802
Cuagulotal, Rancho de	do	2,034
Cuahutlantzinco	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,144
Cuahutotohuatlan. (San Pablo del Monte).	do	7,554
Cuautitlan	Romero	7,390
Cuemasate, El	do	4,347
Cuencamé (Durango)	García y Conde	5,707
Cuernavaca	Copy of Gen. Arista's Map	5,428
Cuesta Calpulalpan (Mexico)	Burkart	8,922
Cuesta, La	Romero	4,767
Cuevitas	do	4,462
Cuicatlan	do	1,942
Cuicatlan (Oajaca)	Morney et Harkort	2,000
Cuitzeo	Romero	5,578
Culiacan	do	112
Cumbre	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	7,500
Do	Romero	10,007
Cumbre, La	do	6,431
Cúspide	do	4,921
Do	do	6,234
Dañú	do	7,834
Delicias, Las	do	3,840
Del Rio	do	8,465
Derrumbados Cerros, Puebla	Almazán	11,482
Descanso	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	2,700
Diaz	Romero	4,262
Dolores	do	4,527
Do	do	5,381
Dolores Hidalgo	do	6,201
Don Dominguillo	do	2,461
Dos Caminos	do	1,969
Dos Hermanos	U. S. Hydrographic Office	1,046
Dos Rios	Romero	8,793
Durango	Intercontinental Railway Commission	6,207
Ejido-Nuevo (Guerro, route d'Acapulco.	Humboldt	1,360
Ejutla	Romero	5,053
Eloxochitlan	Carta de la República Mexicana	4,765
Encantada (Coahuila)	Wizlizenus	6,002
Encarnacion	Romero	6,073
Encarnacion (Mexico)	Burkart	7,709

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Encinillas (punta de laguna de; Chihuahua).	Wizlizenus	5,231
Encino	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	6,878
Encino, Garganta del	Romero	9,187
Enramada	do	5,512
Escalon	do	4,145
Escalon, El	do	6,496
Escondida, La	do	223
Do	do	6,677
Esperanza	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,164
Espinal (San Jose)	do	363
Espinazo	Romero	2,681
Espíritu Santo	do	6,687
Estancia	do	1,795
Estanzuela	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	6,185
Estola, Fontaine d'	Humboldt's Atlas	2,701
Etla, Villa de	Romero	5,387
Exido, El	Humboldt's Atlas	1,363
Feliciano	Romero	5,053
Ferragas	do	5,222
Fierros, Los	do	3,051
Florida, La	do	8,006
Fortin, r	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	317
Fort Range	U. S. Hydrographic Office	1,000 3,453 3,833
Fraile, Pico del	Map of the volcano Popocatepetl, etc	16,564
Francisco	Romero	5,791
Fresnillo (Zacatecas)	Burkart	7,217
Fresno	Romero	9,187
Frijolar, El	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R.	7,800
Frio, Rio (point culminant du col de).	Orbegozo	10,826
Frio, Venta del	Humboldt's Atlas	10,131
Fuente	Romero	761
Fuerte, El	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R.	315
Gabriel	Romero	9,415
Gallardo	do	6,417
Gallego	do	5,322
Gallina	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	4,988
Gallinas	do	7,013
Gallinas, Ro	Map of the volcano Popocatepetl, etc	11,510
Gallinero	Carta de la República Mexicana	6,996
Gallo (Durango)	García y Conde	5,248
Gallos, Puerto de los (Tamaulipas).	Burkart	4,723
Garabatillo	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	5,775
Garcia	Romero	2,428
Do	do	6,947
Gavilan	do	1,969
Gigantea, Sierra de la	J. Ross Browne, etc	3,280
Gigante, cerro (au nord de Guanajuato).	Carte du Père Romero	10,662
Gloria	Romero	2,700
Goleta, La	do	6,135
Golondrinas	do	1,345
Gomes Farias	do	6,365
Gonzalez	do	5,766
Gonzales, Ciudad (San Felipe)	do	6,726

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Gonzalitos	Romeo	1,903
Gordo, C	Carta de la República Mexicana	9,995
Gordo, Cerro (Durango)	García y Conde	5,707
Gordo, Cerro (Veracruz)	Humboldt	2,000
Grande, Llano	Romero	7,087
Grande, Rancho (Zacatecas)	Berghes	7,545
Grandes, Casas (Chihuahua)	García y Conde	4,067
Granizo, El	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	6,150
Guachochic Vo	do	7,975
Guadalajara	Romero	5,185
Guadalcazar	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	5,084
Guadalcazar (San Luis Potosi)	Burkart	5,412
Guadalupe	Romero	1,378
Guadalupe, B	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,197
Do	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	101
Guadalupe (cañon de Sonora)	Commission des frontiers	4,375
Guadalupe, Cerro	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,439
Guadalupe el Carnicero (San Luis Potosi).	Burkart	6,363
Guadalupe, Fuerte, C	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	337
Guadalupe y Calvo	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	8,050
Guaje	Romero	5,709
Guajicori (Jalisco)	Burkart	393
Guanacevi (Durango)	Guillemin-Tarayre	6,987
Guanajuato	Romero	6,759
Guapalaina	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	1,300
Guarda	Romero	9,731
Guasa, La	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	1,050
Guasaparas	do	5,200
Guchilaque	Humboldt's Atlas	8,019
Güendulain, Hacienda de	Romero	2,034
Gueva Holguin	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	7,000
Guicatlan	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	2,000
Gutierrez	Romero	6,848
Guzman	do	5,940
Guzman, Ciudad (Zapotlan)	do	4,633
Guzman (laguna de Chihuahua)	Commission des frontiers	4,395
Halica, Cuesta (Jalisco), (route de Bolaños à Tepic).	Burkart	5,805
Hércules	Romero	6,050
Hermanas	do	1,299
Hermosillo	Carta de la República Mexicana	776
Herradura, R	Talleres de publicación de la Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora.	7,101
Higueras, Las	Romero	98
Hincada (San Luis Potosi)	Burkart	3,903
Honda, La	Romero	7,016
Hondo	do	1,047
Horcasitas	do	4,483
Horcasitas (Tamaulipas)	Burkart	131
Hornos	Romero	3,596
Huacana	Maximillian's map	2,886
Huajasco (Zacatecas)	Burkart	7,381
Huamantla (San Luis)	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,374
Huarichic	Romero	4,348
Huasquinia (Jalisco)	Burkart	3,706
Huatusco (Veracruz)	Dollfus, de Montserrat et Pavie	4,428
Huauchinango (Mexico)	Almazán	4,559

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Huauchinanguillo, Chaîne voisine d'.	Guillemin-Tarayre	6,232
Huauchinanguillo (Jalisco)	do	4,657
Huautla (Mexico)	Berghes et Gerolt	3,312
Huchuetoca	Copy of General Arista's map	7,532
Huehuetla	Carta de la República Mexicana	1,807
Huehuetlan (San Francisco)	do	5,660
Huehuetoca (Mexico)	Burkart	7,545
Huejutla	Romero	1,233
Huenote, Lake	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	10,050
Huerachi	do	2,500
Huerta, La	Romero	4,768
Huertas, Las	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	5,600
Huesogachi	do	6,800
Huetamo	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	1,410
Huexotzinco (Nieva)	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,515
Hueyotlipan	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	81
Huilotitlan	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	1,804
Huingo	Romero	6,037
Huites, Cajon de	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	875
Huitzilan	Carta de la República Mexicana	2,875
Huizache	Romero	1,542
Huizachito	do	689
Icha, Los	U. S. Hydrographic Office	7,752
Iguala	Romero	2,362
Iguana, Cola de	do	164
Imagen, La	do	3,478
Inde (Durango)	Guillemin-Tarayre	6,297
Indias, Las	Romero	6,956
Infiernillo	do	2,165
Irapuato	do	5,656
Irolo	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,164
Ixmiquilpan	Berghes et Gerolt	5,641
Ixtaccihuatl	Romero	16,076
Ixtalhuaca (Mexico)	Burkart	8,463
Ixtapa (Mexico)	Dollfus et de Montserrat	6,232
Ixtlahuaca	Romero	8,334
Ixtlan (rio au sud d') (Oajaca)	Morney et Harkort	5,510
Ixtla, Puente de	Romero	2,943
Iztacamaxtitlan	Carta de la República Mexicana	6,842
Iztacihuatla (S. Isabel Cholula)	do	7,239
Jacal	Humboldt	10,248
Jacuaro	Romero	6,562
Jajalpa	do	8,924
Jalapa	Burkart	4,532
Jalisco	Romero	4,042
Jalostotitlan	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	5,805
Jaltipan	Romero	131
Jaral	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	6,021
Do	Romero	3,753
Jarita	do	656
Jerez	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	6,626
Jesus Maria	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	7,337
Jesus Maria (Chihuahua)	García y Conde	5,851
Jesus Maria (cumbre de) (Chihuahua).	do	8,233
Jimenez	Romero	4,532
Jimulco	do	4,158
Jiutepec	do	4,265

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Jojutla	Romero	2,922
Jorullo (pied du volcan de)	Burkart	2,788
Jorullo, Volcan de (Michoacan)	do	4,001
Joya	Romero	2,720
Joya, Puente de la	do	3,412
Joyitas agua dulce	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	6,996
Jstla, Puente de	Humboldt's atlas	3,226
Juarez	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	6,162
Do	Romero	3,718
Juchipila	Chief of Engineers	4,493
Juchi, Pueblo de	Desagüe del Valle de Mexico. (Perfil Longitudinal de la Linea Reconocida. 1868.)	8,361
Juile	Romero	131
Junta, La	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	985
Labor	Romero	6,117
Labor, La	do	3,937
Lagos (Jalisco)	Burkart	6,297
Laguna	Romero	5,039
Laguna, Punta de la	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	5,231
Lagunas	Romero	853
Lagunillas	do	6,890
Lajas, Las	do	8,218
Lampazos	do	984
Laollaga, cerro (isthme de Tehuantepec).	Commission de'études trigonométriques, 1842.	4,198
Laredo, N	Statistical and railroad map of Mexico	401
Laurel	Romero	9,252
Laurels (Michoacan)	Burkart	6,494
Laz, La	Maximillian's map	11,022
Lecheria	Romero	7,393
Lena	do	8,110
Leon	do	5,899
Leona	do	1,493
Do	do	1,969
Leon, Arroyo del	do	3,675
Leon (Guanajuato)	Burkart	6,068
Lerdo	Romero	3,726
Lerma	do	8,334
Limon	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	218
Do	Romero	5,063
Limones, Los	do	2,789
Limon (Tamaulipas)	Burkart	164
Lion, Cerro de	U. S. Hydrographic Office	10,300
Llanitos, cerro	Maximillian's map	6,396
Llanitos, cerro (au nord de Guanajuato).	Carte du Pére Romere	11,022
Llanos (Libres San Juan)	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,030
Llanos, Los (Zacate)	Romero	2,707
Loberas, Las	do	6,463
Lobo, Charco del	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	6,125
Loma	Romero	4,019
Do	do	6,202
Loretto Fuerte, cerro	Carta Topográfica de los Alrededores	193
Lulu	Romero	5,643
Macho, Paso del	do	1,560
Madronia	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	7,300
Magdalena	Romero	5,578
Magdalena (Santa Maria)	Carta de la República Mexicana	5,087
Maiz	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	4,063

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Malinche (sommet le plus élevé de la).	Almazán	13,516
Malpaso (Zacatecas)	Burkart	7,118
Maltrata (San Pedro)	Carta de la República Mexicana	5,749
Mancha, La	Romero	5,110
Mantequilla	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	5,945
Manzanilla, cerro	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,846
Mapimi	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	4,428
Mapula	Romero	4,969
Maravatio (Michoacan)	Burkart	6,823
Maria, Flor de	Romero	8,268
Mariposa, La	do	3,675
Mariscala	do	5,867
Maroma, La	do	6,168
Marquez	do	7,961
Marques, Cruz del (Mexico)	Humboldt	9,842
Masahua, cerro (Tehuantepec)	Commission de 1842	2,263
Masatlan	Humboldt's atlas	4,173
Mascota	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	4,165
Matamoros	Romero	3,648
Do	do	4,737
Matehuala, C	Talleres de publicación de la Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora.	5,296
Matlalcueyetl	Carta de la República Mexicana	14,634
Mayor	Romero	7,087
Mayran	do	3,589
Mazapil	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	8,397
Mazatlan (route d'Acapulco, Guerrero).	Humboldt	4,165
Médanos, Los	Romero	4,260
Medias Aguas	do	105
Memela	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	4,391
Mendoza	Romero	6,900
Mercado, Cerro del	Bates	13,900
Merecedario, Cerro del	do	22,297
Mesa	Romero	3,960
Mescala	Humboldt's Atlas	1,696
Mescaleritos	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	2,700
Mexcala	Romero	1,575
Mexia	do	2,280
Mexico	Intercontinental Railway Commission	7,875
Mexico (Central Observat.)	Romero	7,470
Mezquitic	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	6,763
Miahuatlan	Romero	5,906
Miahuatlan (San Juan)	Carta de la República Mexicana	3,715
Mihuacan	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	196
Milagro (San Miguel)	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,796
Mimbre	Romero	3,714
Mimbrera, Plateau de (Durango)	Guillemin-Tarayre	7,217
Mimbres, Los	Romero	7,152
Minas, Las	do	4,325
Mingole (San Luis Potosi)	Burkart	7,479
Mistepec, San Pedro de	U. S. Hydrographic Office	1,840
Mitla (Ojoaca)	Harkort	5,412
Moctezuma	Romero	4,537
Do	do	5,446
Mogoñé	do	302
Mojina	do	787
Molcaxac (Santa María)	Carta de la República Mexicana	6,146

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Momoxpan	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	13
Monclova	Romero	1,926
Monte, Boca del	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,102
Monte, Boca del (Tehuantepec)	Comission de 1842	164
Monte, Real del	Romero	9,093
Monterey	Intercontinental Railway Commission	2,010
Monterey (Nuevo Leon)	Wizlizenus	1,593
Morales	Romero	1,509
Morelia	do	6,201
Do	Burkart	6,396
Morelos (Cañada)	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,613
Morelos, Cuautla de	Romero	3,991
Morena	Carta general del Estado de San Luís Potosí	6,503
Morones, Sierra (Zacatecas), au dessus de Villanueva.	Burkart	7,381
Morones, Sierra (Zacatecas), au dessus de Tabasco.	do	8,529
Moteuczoma	Carta general del Estado de San Luís Potosí	5,827
Muertos, Los	Romero	115
Do	do	3,806
Nacobi	Carta de la República Mexicana	2,079
Nanacamilpa	Romero	8,990
Naranjal (San Cristobal)	Carta de la República Mexicana	2,558
Naucalpan	Romero	7,481
Nava	do	1,063
Navajas	do	7,415
Navarette	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	2,952
Navios, Los	Romero	7,710
Necaza	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	6,199
Negrete	Romero	5,023
Nepantla	do	6,459
Nevado	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	14,107
Nextetelco, P	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	222
Nextetelco (S. Lucas)	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,291
Nochistongo	Romero	7,376
Noé	do	3,664
Nogalitos	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosí	5,499
Nopala	Romero	3,480
Do	do	7,682
Nopaloccan (Granja)	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,164
Noria	Romero	6,218
Noria, La	do	1,024
Oaxaca	do	5,069
Obayos	do	1,299
Obispo, Ojo del (Jalisco)	Guillemin-Tarayre	6,232
Obos, Rancho de los	Romero	2,034
Obregon	do	6,529
Ocotan	do	4,364
Ocote, Cerro de la	U. S. Hydrographic Office	2,161
Ocote, Gacho	Romero	4,101
Ocotepec (Santa Maria)	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,181
Ocotlan	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	265
Do	Romero	5,003
Do	do	5,643
Ocotlan (San Francisco)	Carta de la República Mexicana	2,243
Ocoyoacac	Romero	8,530
Ocoyoccan (Santa Clara)	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,091

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Ocoyucan	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	117
Ojapa	Romero	105
Oje, Venta de el	Humboldt's Atlas	7,475
Ojo Caliente	Romero	4,046
Ojo Caliente (San Luis Potosi)	Burkart	6,757
Ojuelos	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	7,394
Olintla	Carta de la República Mexicana	2,383
Ordena	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	5,887
Organo	Romero	2,297
Orichiqui	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	7,750
Orizaba	Romero	4.028
Orizaba, volcán	Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico	17,373
Oro, El	Romero	6,496
Oro, El (Durango)	Guillemin-Tarayre	5,772
Ortiz	Romero	3,796
Oso, Mesa del	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	7,600
Otumba	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,750
Ozumbam	do	7,282
Pabellon	Romero	6,262
Pacheco	do	6,198
Pacho	do	3,840
Pachuca	do	7,954
Paila	do	3,898
Pajarito	do	2,231
Palamban	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	12,302
Palmar, E l	Romero	2,264
Palmas, Las	do	164
Palmillas	do	7,093
Do	do	8,629
Palmita, La	do	7,284
Palo Blanco	do	1,837
Palomares	do	289
Palos Prietos	do	5
Palotillo	do	3,314
Palo Verde	do	5,528
Panalachi	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	7,625
Pantzingo	Romero	4,088
Panzacola	do	5,053
Do	do	7,192
Papasquiaro	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	5,707
Parada	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	5,949
Paredones	Romero	6,037
Parian, El	do	4,905
Parras (Coahuila)	Wizlizenus	4,920
Pasaje	Romero	5,267
Paso (San Antonio)	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	4,073
Pastora	Romero	3,796
Patamban, cerro (Michoacan)	Carte de Père Romero	12,302
Paté	Burkart	5,412
Pateo	Romero	6,890
Patrero	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	6,428
Patti	Romero	5,473
Patzcuaro	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	7,184
Patzcuaro (Michoacan)	Burkart	7,184
Paxtlan (Oajaca)	Müller	7,217
Pechuga (Mexico)	Burkart	5,707
Pedregal	Romero	4,511
Pedriceña	do	4,327
Pedrito	do	5,889

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Peñasco	Romero	6,037
Penitas	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	177
Penjamo	Romero	5,578
Peñuelas	do	6,164
Peotillos	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	5,444
Peotillos (San Luis Potosi)	Burkart	4,985
Peralta	Romero	4,439
Peregrino	do	459
Peronal	do	3,658
Perote	do	7,842
Perote, Cofre de	do	13,415
Perro, Gueva del	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	6,575
Petapa	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	754
Petapa (Tehuantepec)	Commission de 1842; Orbegozo	4,985
Peyotes	Romero	1,595
Picardias	do	3,958
Piedad, La	do	5,496
Piedad, r. R	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	114
Piedra, Cruz de	Romero	7,317
Pies	Carta de la República Mexicana	15,550
Pila	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	6,084
Pila, La	Romero	6,234
Pilares, Puerta de los	do	4,101
Piloncillos	do	7,841
Pimal, cerro	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	7,381
Pimienta	Romero	7,567
Pinal, C	Carta de la República Mexicana	10,877
Pinal, El	Gen. Arista's map	8,364
Pino, Cerro de	U. S. Hydrographic Office	4,722
Pino, El	Romero	7,415
Pinos	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	8,102
Pinto	Romero	5,971
Platanito	do	3,084
Playa	do	3,363
Pluma, Gargante del Cerro de la	do	2,953
Poblazon	do	5,840
Pochote, El	do	4,068
Pochotitlan (Jalisco)	Burkart	2,624
Pochutla	Romero	525
Polotitlan	do	7,521
Pomoca	do	6,693
Poncitlan	do	4,994
Popocatepetl	Mean of measurements	17,748
Porfirio Diaz, Ciudad	Romero	722
Porras	do	213
Portezuelo	do	7,284
Porvenir, El	do	2,625
Potrero (Durango)	Guillemin-Tarayre	6,428
Potrero, El	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	1,800
Pozo	Romero	3,625
Pozos, Los	do	4,347
Preregrino, Alto del	Humboldt's atlas	1,139
Presa, La	Romero	1,188
Presita	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	5,188
Prieto, cerro	do	6,757
Prieto, cerro (Tehuantepec)	Commission de 1842	1,508
Prieta, Peña	Romero	6,332
Providencia	do	6,168
Providencia, La	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	1,400

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Providencia, La	Romero	2,723
Puebla	do	7,077
Puebla (Catholic college)	do	7,110
Puerta	do	4,921
Puerta, La	do	2,133
Puerto	do	5,312
Pulques, G	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	101
Punta	Chief of Engineers. U. S. A	6,561
Puntiagudo	do	1,082
Puntiagudo (Nuevo Leon)	Wislizenus	754
Purga	Romero	147
Quemada	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	6,428
Quemada (Oajaca)	Commission de 1842	3,804
Queretaro	Burkart	6,166
Quesería, La	Romero	3,812
Quinceo	Lejarza	10,904
Quinceo, Pico de	Romero	10,905
Quirio	do	6,103
Quiroja	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	6,954
Quitopec	Romero	1,772
Rafael	do	3,61[illegible]
Ramona, La	do	4,003
Ramon Trevino	do	1,673
Ramos	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	7,217
Ramos, Cerro près de (San Luis Potosi).	Burkart	8,791
Rancheria	Romero	4,206
Rancheria, La	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	7,500
Ranchito, V	Talleres de publicación de la Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora.	6,464
Rancho	Map of the volcano Popocatepetl, etc	8,230
Rascon	Romero	968
Rayon	Carta de la República Mexicana	1,771
Real	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	6,718
Reata	Romero	2,953
Reforma, La	do	4,421
Rellano	do	4,364
Resurreccion	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	665
Reyes	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	5,965
Do	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	2,886
Reyes, Los	Romero	7,350
Reynosa (Tamaulipas)	Wizlizenus	295
Riel, Somo	Romero	8,657
Rincon	do	6,234
Rinconada	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	3,325
Do	Romero	833
Do	do	7,734
Rinconcillo	do	5,939
Rincon, El	do	2,198
Rio	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	5,585
Rio Chico, Ro	Map of Texas, T and P. R. R	5,950
Rivera	Romero	5,617
Rocheachi	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	7,500
Rodriguez	Romero	656
Romeros, Los	do	7,851
Romos, Rincon de	do	6,321
Rosa	do	912
Rosa Morada (Jalisco)	Burkart	215

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Rosendo, Marquez	Romero	6,742
Sabinas	do	1,116
Sacramento	do	4,987
Sacremonte	Map of the volcano Popocatepetl, etc.	8,602
Saddle Hill	U. S. Hydrographic Office	1,710
Sainel Alto	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	7,610
Salada, Venta	Romero	3,189
Saladita	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi.	4,778
Salado, El	Romero	5,643
Salado, H	Talleres de publicación de la Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora.	6,031
Salamanca	Romero	5,648
Salazar	do	9,843
Sales, Los	do	6,677
Salina Cruz	do	7
Salinas	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	6,790
Do	Romero	1,411
Salitre	do	6,316
Salitre, Cerro près de (San Luis Potosi).	Burkart	8,988
Salitre, Près de Sultepec (Mexico).	Dollfus et de Montserrat	3,280
Salome, Botello	Romero	1,247
Saltillo	do	5,397
Salto, El	do	7,481
Salto, El (Micos)	do	715
Salvatierra	do	5,774
Samalayuca	do	4,182
San Agustin	do	6,661
Do	do	7,841
Do	Humboldt's Atlas	7,442
San Agustin Juntas	Romero	5,020
San Andres	do	7,974
San Andres Chalchicomula (Puebla).	Dollfus de Montserrat et Pavie	7,873
San Andres Tuxtla	Orbegozo	1,082
San Andrews	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	7,873
San Antonio	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi.	7,475
Do	Romero	2,585
Do	do	2,953
Do	do	6,824
Do	do	7,175
San Antonio Huatusco (Vera-Cruz).	Dollfus et Montserrat..c	4,428
San Antonio H., Paso	Talleres de publicación de la Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora.	4,073
San Antonio Venta	do	7,475
San Bartolito	Romero	8,071
San Bartolo	do	3,379
San Bartolo (Oajaca)	Commission de 1842	2,853
San Bernardino (Sonora)	Commission des frontières	3,608
San Bernardo	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	5,576
Do	U. S. Hydrograpic Office	3,034
Sancanguerito (Michoacan)	Burkart	2,624
San Carlos	Romero	3,733
San Carlos (Oajaca)	Commission de 1842	3,804
Sanchez	Romero	525
San Cristobal	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	6,561
Do	Romero	6,037

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
San Cristobal, Cerro de (Chiapas)	Cartes de Pontelli	9,095
San Diego, R	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	448
San Domingo, H	Talleres de publicacion de la Comision Geografico-Exploradora.	4,640
San Felipe	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	3,280
Do	Romero	1,027
Do	Do	525
San Felipe, cerro	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	10,826
San Fernando	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,410
San Francisco Ocatlin	Humboldt's Atlas	7,686
San Gerónimo	Romero	184
Do	Do	1,936
Do	Do	2,953
San Gil	Do	6,600
San Ignacio, Farallon de	Statistical and railroad map of Mexico	485
San Ignacio, H	Talleres de publicación de la Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora.	4,099
San Isidro	Romero	5,191
Do	Do	4,124
San Joaquin	----do	2,133
San Jose	----do	3,256
Do	----do	3,919
Do	----do	6,103
San Jose del Pacifico	----do	8,530
San Jose, Fort	U. S. Hydrographic Office	180
San Jose, Puerto de	Romero	5,138
San Jose Teruel	----do	5,529
San Jose Totoltepec	----do	1,739
San Juan	----do	5,840
San Juan C	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	235
San Juan, cerro	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	6,100
San Juan de Lagos	----do	5,707
San Juan de los Llanos (Puebla)	Almazán	7,741
San Juan del Rio (Mexico)	Burkart	6,396
San Juanico	Romero	7,513
San Juan Nepo	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	4,000
San Lazaro (pic de la sierra; basse Californie; environ).	J. Ross Browne	5,904
San Lorenzo	Romero	8,151
San Luis Potosi	Intercontinental Rwy. Commission	5,786
San Marcos	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,168
Do	Romero	3,232
Do	----do	6,664
Do	----do	7,786
San Martin	----do	4,921
Do	----do	5,578
Do	Humboldt's Atlas	7,718
San Martinito, H	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	98
San Martin Texmelucan	Romero	7,410
San Mateo	----do	574
San Miguel	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	1,775
Do	Romero	5,647
San Miguel, cerro	Carta de la República Mexicana	6,169
San Miguel de Allende	Romero	6,135
San Miguel Peras, Cerro près de	Orbegozo	9,023
San Miguel Xuchistepec	Romero	9,115
San Nicolas	----do	4,265

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
San Nicolas, Mount	U. S. Hydrographic Office	599
San Pablo	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	5,500
San Pablo, C	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	521
San Pablo Huitzo	Romero	5,561
San Pedro, Cerro de	do	8,202
San Pedro (source du rio) sur la frontière de Sonora.	Commission des frontières	4,309
San Rafael	Romero	5,545
San Sebastian, H	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	376
San Sebastian (Jalisco)	Guillemin-Tarayre	4,952
San Sebastien	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	3,706
Santa Ana	Romero	7,452
Santa Ana Acatlan	do	4,429
Santa Ana, Cerro de	do	8,859
Santa Anita	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	7,500
Santa Barbara	do	3,700
Santa Barbara (Tamaulipas)	Burkart	1,148
Santa Catalina	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	6,068
Santa Catarina	Romero	689
Do	do	2,100
Do	do	4,370
Do	do	4,633
Santa Catarina (Durango)	Guillemin-Tarayre	7,068
Santa Cruz	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	4,428
Do	Romero	108
Do	do	4,987
Santa Cruz, Sommet de col prés de.	Commission des frontières	5,379
Santa Efigenia R., Talleres de	Publicación de la Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora.	6,852
Santa Elena	Romero	5,774
Santa Fe	do	94
Santa Lucrecia	do	98
Santa Maria	do	4,331
Do	do	6,052
Do	do	6,956
Santa Maria Chimalapa (Tehuantepec).	Commission de 1842	852
Santa Maria del Rio C	Talleres de publicación de la Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora.	5,585
Santa Maria, Puente de	Romero	5,085
Santa Maria, R	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	137
Santa Matilda	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	4,575
Santa Rita	Romero	5,774
Santa Rosa	do	7,530
Santa Rosalia	do	4,022
Santa Toribia (El Gato)	do	3,609
Santiago	do	5,512
Do	do	7,289
Santiago (Jalisco)	Rurkart	144
Santiago, Rio (Jalisco), passage du chemin de Bolaños à Tepic.	do	524
Santiago Tuxtla (Veracruz)	Orbegozo	656
Santo Tomás Jaliera	Romero	6,004
San Vicente	do	4,134
Do	do	5,578
Do	do	7,334

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Sauceda	Maximillian's Map	6,954
Do	Romero	3,271
Sauces (Aguascalientes)	Burkart	6,297
Saucillo	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi.	186
Do	Romero	3,971
Sauz	Maximillian's Map	6,297
Do	Romero	5,133
Sayula	do	4,429
Seca Charcas, Laguna	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	6,823
Seca, Laguna	Romero	5,994
Do	do	6,628
Seco, Arroyo	do	6,201
Sedas, Las	do	6,322
Seno, Ojo	do	5,807
Serrano (Altamira)	do	6,614
Setentrion	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	2,700
Shadani	U. S. Hydrographic Office	1,070
Sigueros	Romero	164
Silao (Guanajuato)	Burkart	5,838
Silos	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi.	5,401
Sisoquichi	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	7,075
Soapayuca	Romero	7,904
Soconusco, Volcande	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	7,873
Sol, Agua del	Romero	7,874
Solana	do	7,332
Soledad	do	305
Do	do	2,693
Do	do	6,493
Solis	do	7,973
Solis, H	Talleres de publicación de la Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora.	6,054
Soltepec	Romero	8,227
Sombrerete (Zacatecas)	Berghes	8,430
Soria	Romero	5,857
Sotolar	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi.	3,801
Sotolito	Romero	5,085
Sototlan	do	7,124
Sotto, Venta de	Humboldt's Atlas	7,693
Stevenson (Palmito)	Romero	1,903
Sultepec (Mexico)	Dollfus et de Montserrat	7,676
Sumpango	Humboldt's Atlas	3,590
Symon	Romero	5,147
Tabacotes	Garcia Conde	7,738
Tacana	Romero	7,436
Do	U. S. Hydrographic Office	14,000
Tacuba	Romero	7,382
Tacubaya	do	7,618
Tagarete	do	279
Tahuarichi	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	6,450
Tamaulipas, Laredo de	Romero	427
Tamaulipas, Tula de	Burkart	4,001
Tamazopo (La Garita)	Romero	1,148
Tamos	do	7
Tancanhuitz, C	Talleres de publicación de la Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora.	790
Tancitaro	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	12,662
Taninul	Romero	410
Tapona	do	6,505
Tarandacuao	do	6,299
Tarifa	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	656

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Tarifa, Convento au-dessus de	Commission de 1842	1,476
Tasco (Guerrero)	Humboldt	5,871
Tatetla	Romero	5,200
Taxco	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	5,871
Tecajeta	Romero	8,327
Tecamachalco (Guerrero)	Carta de la República Mexicana	6,773
Tecaxete, cerro	do	9,591
Techachalco	do	7,833
Techalotl (San Lorenzo)	do	8,502
Techolula	Romero	4,511
Tecolapa	do	574
Tecomate, El	do	361
Do	do	6,890
Tecomavaca	do	2,034
Tecosautla (Mexico)	Humboldt	5,707
Tecuam	U. S. Hydrographic Office	2,214
Tehuacan	Carta de la República Mexicana	5,496
Tehuantepec	Intercontinental Rwy. Commission	120
Tehuipanco (Santiago)	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,813
Tejamanil (Michoacan)	Burkart	2,886
Tejeria	Romero	106
Tejupilco (Mexico)	Dollfus et de Montserrat	4,329
Temascaltepec (Mexico)	Berghes et de Gerolt	5,772
Temascatio	Maximillian's Map	5,838
Temoris	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	5,075
Tenancingo	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	1,380
Tenango	Romero	7,626
Tenantzinco	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,902
Tenexcalco, cerro	do	8,436
Do	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	1,344
Teocalli	do	196
Teoloyucan	Romero	7,393
Teontepec (San Bartolo)	Carta de la República Mexicana	6,116
Teotihuacan (San Juan)	do	7,505
Tepa	Romero	7,999
Tepan	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,013
Tepatitlan	Maximillian's Map	5,772
Tepatitlan (Jalisco)	Burkart	2,952
Tepayucan (Santiago)	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,201
Tepeaca	Romero	7,364
Tepecoacuilco	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	3,312
Tepehuaje	Romero	5,840
Tepehuitzco, C	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,921
Tepeix, C	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla	459
Tepetates	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	7,187
Tepetiopan (San Cristobal)	Carta de la República Mexicana	6,122
Tepetitlan (S. Cecilia)	do	7,944
Tepetongo	Romero	7,612
Tepexic (Rodriguez)	Carta de la República Mexicana	5,726
Tepexpam	Romero	7,366
Tepeyahualco	do	7,615
Tepic (Jalisco)	Burkhart	2,952
Tepoxuchil, C	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla	540
Tepuzxochitl, cerro	Carta de los República Mexicana	7,639
Tequila (San Pedro)	Carta de la República Mexicana	5,388
Tequisistlan (Oajaca)	Commission de 1842	688

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Tequizquiapan	Romero	6,135
Terrero	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	5,736
Tetella (Ocampo)	Carta de la República Mexicana	5,871
Tetzcoco	do	7,472
Tetzmeloccan	do	7,472
Texcoco	Romero	7,379
Tezontepec	do	7,693
Ticuman	do	3,177
Tierra Caliente, Paso de (Michoacan).	Burkart	1,968
Tierra Colorada	Romero	984
Tierra Colorada (route d'Acapulco; Guerrero).	Humboldt	1,312
Tierras Prietas	Romero	4,331
Tiguicheo (Michoacan)	Burkart	1,640
Timbre, Llano del	Romero	6,234
Tinajilla, Tanque de la	do	3,904
Tinajuela	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	6,002
Tizayuca	Romero	7,529
Tlachco (San Augustin)	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,397
Tlacotalpam	Romero	11
Tlacotepec	do	6,523
Tlacuache	do	6,037
Tlalnecpaquila	Carta de la República Mexicana	3,742
Tlalnepantla	Romero	7,392
Tlalquitenango	do	2,954
Tlaltenanco (San Pedro)	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,367
Tlaltenango (Jalisco)	Burkart	5,707
Tlaltizapan	Romero	3,065
Tlamacas, cerro	Map of the volcano Popocatepetl, etc	13,359
Tlamacas, rancho	do	12,792
Tlamacax, C	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	921
Tlamacax, cerro	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,013
Tlamacaz	do	12,914
Tlanalapa	Romero	7,997
Tlapisahua, Pueblo de	Desagüe del Valle de México. Perfil longitudinal de la linea reconocida por Chalco. 1868.	.....
Tlapujahua (Michoacan)	Burkart	8,496
Tlasacalca	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	8,955
Tlaxcala, G	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	98
Tlaxcalantzinco (San Bernardino).	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,056
Tlaxcallan	do	7,334
Tochatlauhco (San Pedro)	do	8,082
Tolosa	Romero	171
Toluca	do	8,610
Toluca, Carretera de	do	9,515
Toluca, Nevado de	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	15,091
Tomachic	do	8,233
Tomacoco, Ha	Map of the volcano Popocatepetl, etc	8,240
Tomellin	Romero	2,205
Tonantzintla (Santa Maria)	Carta de la República Mexicana	2,174
Tonila	Romero	3,855
Topo	do	1,575
Torreon	do	3,721
Tortugas	do	144
Totatiche	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	5,805

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Totimehuacan (San Francisco)	Carta de la República Mexicana	6,921
Totolapa (Oajaca)	Commission de 1842	3,083
Trancas	Romero	6,398
Trancas, Las	do	6,824
Tres Cruces	do	10,368
Tres Picos	U. S. Hydrographic Office	7,945
Treviño (Venadito)	Romero	2,920
Trigonometrical station	Map of the volcano Popocatepetl, etc	11,597
Trinidad	Romero	5,965
Trinidad, R	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	114
Trojes, Las	Romero	328
Trueba, La (La Parida)	do	5,643
Trujillo (Zacatecas)	Burkart	6,823
Tula	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	5,641
Do	do	6,823
Tulancingo	Romero	7,176
Tule, El	do	6,440
Tultenango	do	8,334
Tusantla (Michoacan)	Burkart	2,197
Tuxpanco	Carta de la República Mexicana	1,118
Tuxpanquillo	do	2,817
Tzapoapita	Carta de la República	2,722
Tzapotitlan	Carta de la República Mexicana	4,923
Tzoncoliuhcan	do	4,106
Uranga, C	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	117
Uranga, cerro	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,210
Urique	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	9,842
Do	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R	1,935
Urrutia, Rancho de	Romero	2,034
Vacas, Las (Oajaca)	Commission de 1842	2,443
Valadez, Cima de	Romero	4,265
Valenzuela	do	410
Vallarta (Reyes)	Carta de la República Mexicana	1,301
Vallejo, R	Talleres de publicación de la Comisóin Geográfico-Exploradora.	4,253
Valles	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi.	311
Valle, Villa del	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	6,035
Valparaiso (Zacatecas)	Burkart	6,396
Vanegas	Romero	5,643
Venadito	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	6,139
Venado, El	Romero	5,709
Venados, Cuatro (Oajaca)	Morney et Harkort	8,069
Venta Cruz	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,882
Venta, La	Romero	8,396
Ventanita, La	do	2,526
Venta Vieja	do	5,250
Venteadero, El	do	6,332
Ventura, La	do	5,643
Verde, Rio	Carta general del Estado de San Luis Potosi	3,250
Veta Grande	Romero	9,140
Veta-Grande (Zacatecas)	Burkart	8,583
Vigas, Las	Romero	7,944
Vigia, Cerro de	do	410
Villalobos	do	5,729
Villanueva (Zacatecas)	Burkart	6,297
Villaseñor	Romero	5,545
Virreyes	do	7,698

MEXICO—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Wadley	Romero	6,037
Xacapexco (Tres Marías)	do	9,187
Xalitla	do	2,034
Xaltipanapan	Carta de la República Mexicana	8,318
Xaltonalin	do	9,548
Xochihuacan	Romero	7,809
Xonotla	Carta de la República Mexicana	3,296
Xopanac (San Mateo)	do	7,616
Xornillo, volcano	Bates Commission of Geography and Travel.	4,264
Xoxocotla	Romero	3,379
Yalalag (Oajaca)	Harkort	1,174
Yautepec	Romero	3,789
Yecapixtla	do	5,152
Yerbanis	do	6,263
Yermo	do	3,802
Yoquibo	Map of Texas, T. and P. R. R.	7,425
Yurecuaro	Romero	5,053
Zacachimalpan (San Pedro)	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,094
Zacapexcan	do	7,180
Zacapexco	do	8,220
Zacapoaxtla (Puebla)	Almazan	5,904
Zacatecas	Romero	8,013
Zacatlan (Mexico)	Almazan	6,561
Zacualpan (Mexico)	Dollfus et de Montserrat	6,725
Zadan, Cerro de	U. S. Hydrographic Office	5,667
Zanatepec (Tehuantepec)	Carom; commission d'État	164
Zape (Durango)	Guillemin-Tarayre	6,659
Zapoteca, cerro	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,895
Zapotecas, C	Carta topográfica de los Alrededores de Puebla.	800
Zapotlan	Romero	5,123
Do	do	12,743
Zarca, La (Durango)	García y Conde	5,904
Zarco, Arroyo	Chief of Engineers, U. S. A	8,299
Zavalza	Romero	3,942
Zempoala Peak	U. S. Hydrographic Office	2,300
Zempoaltepec (cerro de l'État d'Oajaca, près de Villa-Alta).	Harkort	13,123
Zempoaltepec (cerro de l'État de Puebla, près d'Huauchinango).	Almazán	7,020
Zempoaltepetl	Orbegozo	11,140
Zimapan (Mexico)	Burkart	5,838
Zinzimeo	Romero	6,037
Zirandaro (Guerrero)	Burkart	1,246
Zirizicuaro	Romero	6,595
Zitacuaro (Mexico)	Burkart	6,561
Zitlaltepetl	Ydm	17,371
Zoapayucan	Carta de la República Mexicana	7,873
Zopilote	Romero	5,939
Zopilote, Venta del	do	2,494
Zotol	do	6,957
Zula, Pueblo de	Desagüe del Valle de Mexico. Perfil longitudinal de la linea reconocida. 1868.	7,400
Zumpango	Romero	3,281

HONDURAS.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Choluteca	Intercontinental Railway Commission	117
Comercio, El	do	56
Congrhoy, peak	do	8,040
Criba, La	do	128
Gallegos, Paso de	do	32
Ganado, Vado de	do	43
Lajas, Las	do	55
Nacaome	do	130
Namasique	do	149
Omoa, mountain	Bates	8,000
Papelon, Cerro de	Intercontinental Railway Commission	883
Pavana	do	89
Pavana, Cerros de	do	1,340
Piedra Blanca	do	74
Pitas, Cerro de las	do	1,052
Poyas, mountain	Bates	5,000 to 7,000
Resfriado, cerro	Intercontinental Railway Commission	1,156
San Bernardo	do	56
San Martín	do	70
San Pedro	do	124
Tambor, Cerro del	do	1,145

SALVADOR.

Acajutla	Intercontinental Railway Commission	50
Aguilas, volcano	do	6,542
Ahuachapan, El	do	2,664
Analquito	do	2,088
Apaneca, volcano	do	6,084
Apopa	do	1,395
Apopa, Cerro de	do	2,486
Armenia Station	do	1,906
Ataco, cerro	do	4,756
Ateos	do	1,534
Atiquizaya	do	2,042
Barca, La	do	145
Bogen	do	1,565
Botadero, El	do	2,410
Cacaguatique, volcano	do	5,417
Calle Nueva	do	311
Campana, El Cerro de la	do	4,675
Candelaria	do	2,180
Cangrejera	do	76
Canixtepec, volcano	do	4,057
Capullo, volcano	do	3,685
Carbonero, Cerros de	do	4,280
Carmen, El	do	250
Do	do	2,400
Ceiba, La	do	2,020
Cerrito, El	do	2,025
Chalchuapa	do	2,299
Chilamatal	do	1,855
Chinameca, volcano	do	4,600
Chinanes	do	1,963
Chingo, volcano	do	5,850
Chomuscao, cerro	do	694

SALVADOR—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Chorrera	Intercontinental Railway Commission	340
Coatepeque	do	2,480
Coatepeque, Cerro de	do	4,023
Coco, El	do	2,136
Cojutepeque, volcano	do	3,351
Colorado, Cerro de (camp)	do	2,542
Colorado, Cerro de (summit)	do	3,434
Conchagua, volcano (east)	do	3,800
Conchagua, volcano (highest)	do	4,100
Conchas, mountain	do	1,267
Congo	do	2,750
Cujuapa, near	do	1,390
Divisadero, cerro, southeast of	do	1,514
Divisadero, cerro	do	1,393
Ereguaiquin	do	351
Gotera, volcano	do	3,089
Guadalupe, Cerro de	do	2,625
Guasapa, volcano	do	4,627
Hachadura	do	132
Hato Nuevo	do	430
Horcones, Los	do	125
Ilopango	do	2,060
Ilopango, Laguna de	do	1,370
Ixtepeque	do	1,673
Izalco, volcano	do	6,185
Jelacaten	do	1,852
Jicaro	do	617
Jiquilisco	do	253
Jocoro	do	828
Joya, La	do	1,760
Laguna, Cerro de la	do	3,583
Lagunita, volcano	do	2,899
Do	do	6,073
Loma la Mesa	do	2,213
Loma Larga	do	920
Libertad, La	do	473
Llano, Lake	do	2,305
Magueyes, Los	do	2,323
Mala Cana, volcano	do	6,600
Matarra, cerro	do	2,835
Matasano	do	2,550
Mejicanos	do	2,150
Mendiola	do	2,972
Miraflores	do	173
Moncagua, arroyo	do	360
Moyuta, Montanas de	do	4,652
Naranjos	do	4,737
Naranjos, Los (hill at)	do	4,862
Naranjos, volcano	do	6,509
Nejapa	do	1,520
Nejapa, Cerro de	do	3,003
Nino, Sitio del	do	1,475
Opico (south of San Vicente)	do	1,267
Palomar	do	374
Pasaquina	do	180
Pedregal	do	110
Playon, El	do	1,622
Ponchos, Cumbre de los	do	800
Portillitos	do	169
Puerta, La	do	120

SALVADOR—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Quezaltepeque	Intercontinental Railway Commission	1,380
Refugio, El	do	2,440
Rojo, volcano	do	3,149
Rosario	do	100
San Andres	do	1,580
San Antonio	do	1,480
San Antonio, La Aldea de	do	2,305
San Cayetano	do	1,753
San Diego	do	1,500
San Jacinto, volcano	do	3,842
San Juan Nonualco	do	566
San Juan, volcano	do	6,090
San Martin	do	2,408
San Miguel	do	433
San Miguel, volcano	do	6,994
San Miguel Uspantan	do	6,000
San Pedro (Department of Choluteca).	do	124
San Rafael	do	2,280
San Salvador	do	2,102
San Salvador, volcano (east peak).	do	6,398
San Salvador volcano (crater, west rim).	do	6,190
Santa Ana	do	2,122
Santa Ana, El Cerro de	do	1,176
Santa Ana, volcano	do	7,826
Santa Catarina	do	127
Santa Cruz Michapa	do	2,380
Santa Maria	do	411
Santa Tecla	do	2,900
Santo Tomas	do	110
San Vicente	do	1,250
San Vicente, volcano	do	7,131
Signal Hill	do	474
Sillon, Cerro	do	4,728
Sociedad, volcano (west)	do	3,384
Sociedad, volcano (east)	do	3,898
Socorro	do	191
Sonsacate	do	840
Soyapango	do	2,200
Tacuba	do	2,348
Tacuba, Mountains of	do	4,222
Tacuba, volcano	do	4,216
Tamagastepec, volcano	do	6,753
Tecapa, volcano	do	5,261
Tecoluca	do	971
Telegrafo, pass	do	777
Tepetitan	do	1,852
Tigle	do	1,966
Tocana, cerro	do	2,609
Usulutan	do	397
Usulutan, volcano	do	4,767
Vibora, Cerro de la	do	3,088
Zacatecoluca	do	651

GUATEMALA.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Acatenango, volcano	Intercontinental Railway Commission	12,992
Do	do	13,010
Achihuate Bridge	do	381
Achihuate, Penones del	do	2,506
Achiotes, Los	do	2,325
Acintal	do	1,296
Agua	do	12,311
Agua Blanca, mountanin	Brigham	2,658
Agua Caliente	Intercontinental Railway Commission	4,932
Do	do	6,858
Agua, volcano	do	12,311
Aguna	do	1,233
Alotenango	do	4,300
Amago, volcano	do	5,242
Amatitlan, Lago de	do	3,900
Ancho, Vado	do	306
Animas, Las	do	645
Antigua	do	5,025
Arcos, Los	do	684
Asuncion	do	2,405
Asuncion, B. Izquierdo	do	2,007
Atitlan I	do	6,724
Atitlan II	do	6,191
Atitlan, lake	do	5,100
Atitlan, promontory	do	5,546
Atitlan, pass	do	5,890
Atitlan, saddle	do	8,330
Atitlan, volcano	do	11,564
Ayarza, lake	do	8,000
Ayutla	do	116
Azacualpa	do	4,402
Bandera, Cerro de la	do	1,710
Barberena	do	3,995
Barcenas	do	4,692
Barrios, cerro	do	9,624
Baul	do	1,797
Bonete, cerro (Moyuta Range)	do	4,673
Brillantes, Los	do	1,134
Brito	do	128
Buena Vista	do	79
Caballo Blanco	do	238
Calel, cerro	do	10,815
Cal, El	do	6,827
Camelias	do	2,735
Campanias	do	1,759
Canchon	do	6,375
Canibal	do	3,187
Cantel	do	7,472
Capetille	do	4,542
Carmen, El	do	464
Casa Blanca	do	1,970
Castano, El	do	279
Ceiba Hill	do	2,263
Ceiba, La	do	3,359
Ceibilla, La	do	262
Cerritos, Los	do	659
Chala	do	1,168
Champerico	do	19
Chaparron	do	3,246
Chata	do	1,184

GUATEMALA—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Chiantla	Intercontinental Railway Commission	6,507
Chicacao	do	1,658
Chiche	do	6,673
Chichoy	do	9,020
Chimaltenango	do	5,898
Chimente	do	7,500
Chingo	do	2,231
Chingo, volcano	do	5,823
Chiquihuil	do	7,677
Chiquimulilla	do	992
Chocola	do	2,708
Chocoyo	do	6,186
Chocoyos, Los	do	6,186
Chonte	do	757
Chuacul	do	1,259
Chuchilla, La	do	580
Chuchu, El	do	2,426
Coatepeque	do	1,652
Coban, mountain	Brigham	4,356
Cocales, Los	Intercontinental Railway Commission	708
Cofradias	do	2,143
Colomba	do	3,296
Colotenango	do	5,167
Colotenango, divide	do	5,552
Concepcion	do	6,206
Do	do	7,360
Concepcion Mountains	do	5,568
Coucepcion, pass	do	8,838
Concha, La	do	2,296
Do	do	5,792
Contepeque	do	3,148
Copan, mountain	Brigham	1,830
Coralitos, Los	Intercontinental Railway Commission	2,361
Costa Cuca, coffee region	do	3,500
Cotzio, cerro	International Geográfico	11,900
Cruces, Las	Intercontinental Railway Commission	343
Do	do	2,900
Cruz Quemada, cerro	do	5,552
Cuajiniquilapa	do	2,948
Cuchilla	do	817
Cuevas, Las	do	5,865
Cuilco	do	3,808
Cuneu, mountain	Brigham	5,942
Cuntan	Intercontinental Railway Commission	289
Cuyotenango	do	1,143
Dalmacia	do	1,417
Desconsuelo	do	10,367
Don Diego	do	2,987
Don Garcia	do	545
Duenas	do	4,769
Encuentros, Los	do	8,438
Ermita, La	do	2,213
Escarpado, El Cerro	do	4,750
Esclavos, Los	do	2,415
Escuintla	do	1,108
Esperanza, La	do	1,370
Esquipulas, mountain	Brigham	2,986
Exalancho	Intercontinental Railway Commission	8,303
Do	do	9,749
Filadelfia	do	2,637

GUATEMALA—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Flor	Intercontinental Railway Commission	538
Las Flores	do	10,685
Flores, volcano	do	5,242
Flor, La	do	560
Fraijanes	do	5,400
Fuego, volcano	do	12,655
Garrucha	do	4,246
Godines	do	7,138
Gordo, cerro	do	2,348
Guacamaya, cerro	do	7,116
Guachipilin	do	1,229
Do	do	485
Do	do	3,631
Guarda Viejo	do	4,982
Guatalon	do	592
Do	do	556
Guatemala	do	4,878
Guazacapan	do	927
Horcones, Los, mountains	Brigham	2,986
Horizonte, El	Intercontinental Railway Commission	2,873
Do	do	575
Huahua	do	4,800
Huehuetenango	do	6,151
Idolo, San Jose El	do	569
Jalpatagua	do	1,935
Jerez (Chingo)	do	2,231
Jicaro	do	3,012
Jobo, El	do	92
Jocotenango	do	5,053
Jumay, volcano	do	5,956
Jute, Cerro de	do	3,324
Jute, Cerro el	do	2,343
Jutiapa	do	2,926
Laguna	do	7,169
Laguna, Cerro de la	do	7,023
Limones, Los	do	501
Lomita San Isidro	do	2,430
Madrevieja Valley	do	999
Malena, La	do	2,272
Manantial	do	2,724
Mangales, Los	do	585
Maquina, La	do	261
Marias, Las	do	3,223
Maricon, El	do	873
Masagua	do	400
Mazatenango	do	1,204
Mercedes	do	705
Mercedes, Las	do	3,329
Do	do	1,349
Mexicana, La	do	105
Michatoya, near	do	270
Mirandilla, Penon de	do	2,594
Mixco	do	5,565
Mixqueno	do	470
Mixtan	do	484
Moca	do	1,046
Moline, El	do	7,261
Molino	do	2,635
Monte Grande	do	1,088
Montufar	do	176

GUATEMALA—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Moran	Intercontinental Railway Commission	4,116
Moran, Cerro de	do	5,012
Morelia	do	2,993
Moyuta	do	4,100
Moyuta, volcano	do	5,525
Nahuala	do	8,129
Nahuala, summit	do	9,613
Naranjo	do	1,068
Naranjo, El	do	132
Obispo Station	do	690
Olintepeque	do	7,670
Oro, cerro	do	6,215
Pacaya, volcano	do	8,346
Pajal	do	505
Pajapita	do	315
Palestine, or El Suj	do	8,551
Palin	do	3,676
Palo Gacho	do	3,621
Palo Gordo	do	837
Panajabal	do	3,090
Panajachel	do	5,185
Panama	do	2,159
Panan	do	1,140
Pantaleon	do	1,385
Parada, La	do	258
Parada, Puerta	do	6,096
Paraiso	do	473
Pasaco	do	477
Pastores	do	5,118
Patria, La	do	1,262
Patulul	do	1,081
Patulul, La Estacion	do	740
Patzitzia	do	6,999
Patzum	do	7,325
Paz, Cerro la	do	4,848
Pecul	do	4,935
Penitas, Las	do	797
Peposo, El	do	577
Piedra de Amolar, mountain	Brigham	2,340
Pilar, El	Intercontinental Railway Commission	5,089
Do	do	334
Platanar	do	1,634
Poca	do	675
Ponchos, Paso	do	800
Pozitos, Los	do	3,376
Prado, El	do	166
Primavera	do	787
Quemado	do	191
Quemado, cerro	do	10,430
Quetero	do	3,900
Quezaltenango, station	do	7,605
Quiche	do	6,619
Quiche, El Cerro de	do	11,160
Ratones, Los	do	3,520
Recuerdo	do	1,609
Redondo, cerro	do	4,123
Reposo, El	do	560
Reservoir, water system of Guatemala city.	do	5,299
Retalhuleu	do	792

GUATEMALA—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Rodeo, Paso del, mountain	Brigham	2,744
Rosario	Intercontinental Railway Commission	1,702
Rosario Bridge	do	32
Sabana Grande	do	2,400
Sabana Grande, Penones de	do	3,269
Sacapulas, mountain	Brigham	3,826
Salcaja	Intercontinental Railway Commission	7,641
Samala	do	1,118
Samayac	do	2,029
San Agustin	do	2,149
San Agustin, Rancho de	do	950
San Alberto	do	898
San Andres	do	1,528
San Andres Osuna	do	2,326
San Andres Semetabaj	do	6,384
San Andres Xecul	do	7,967
San Antonio	do	1,894
Do	do	2,276
Do	do	8,230
San Antonio, volcano	do	4,944
San Bartolo	do	862
San Basilio	do	1,091
San Bernardino	do	1,387
San Buena Ventura	do	5,188
San Carlos Sija	do	8,622
San Cristobal Bridge	do	797
San Cristobal Lago de	Brigham	4,643
San Cristobal Cucho	Intercontinental Railway Commission	8,440
San Cristobal Mountain	Brigham	1,940
San Eurico	Intercontinental Railway Commission	4,643
San Felipe	do	2,054
San Francisco	do	2,686
San Francisco Miramar	do	2,557
San Gabriel	do	914
San Ildefonso	do	5,210
San Isidro	do	20
San Isidro, cerro	do	2,430
San Isidro Morazan	do	1,652
San Jacinto	do	474
San Jorge	do	1,462
San Jose	do	1,163
San Jose Chacaya	do	7,260
San Jose El Idolo	do	578
San Jose, Fort	do	5,040
San Jose Talchulul	do	958
San Juan Bautista	do	936
San Juan de Arana	do	3,880
San Juan de Gascon	do	5,298
San Juan Ostuncalco	do	8,185
San Lorenzo	do	9,190
Do	do	741
Do	do	5,206
San Lucas Atitlan	do	5,193
San Marcos	do	7,778
San Martin, Department of Quezaltenango.	do	8,140
San Martin, Department of Retalhulheu.	do	1,500
San Martin, Department of Totonicapam.	do	7,500

GUATEMALA—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
San Mateo	Intercontinental Railway Commission	8,194
San Miguel Uspantau, mountain.	Brigham	6,040
San Miguelito	Intercontinental Railway Commission	5,789
San Pedro	do	1,214
San Pedro Buena Vista	do	593
San Pedro, cerro	do	7,185
San Pedro Sacatepequez	do	7,672
San Pedro Xepocapa	do	4,514
San Rafael	do	5,672
Do	do	6,771
San Rafael de Panan	do	2,115
San Rafael Quisquil	do	875
San Sebastian	do	673
Do	do	1,038
Do	do	5,559
Do	do	9,269
Santa Adelaida	do	2,810
Santa Ana Malacatan	do	5,560
Santa Ana Volcano	do	7,826
Santa Apolonia	do	8,361
Santa Barbara	do	1,397
Do	do	8,267
Santa Catarina, pueblo	Brigham	2,324
Santa Cecilia	Intercontinental Railway Commission	2,673
Santa Cruz	do	1,090
Santa Cruz, cerro	do	4,527
Santa Cruz del Quiche, mountain.	Brigham	6,621
Santa Elena	Intercontinental Raliway Commission	410
Santa Irene	do	9,000
Santa Isabel	do	1,475
Santa Lucia	do	6,488
Santa Lucia Cotzumalguapa	do	1,185
Santa Lucia Station	do	1,101
Santa Maria	do	2,564
Santa Maria Cauque	do	6,494
Santa Maria de Jesus	do	6,765
Santa Maria, volcano	do	12,363
Santa Maria Junction	do	420
Santa Teresa	do	2,577
Santiago	do	6,637
Santo Domingo	do	1,263
Santo Domingo, Toril Viejo	do	2,560
Santo Tomas Perdido	do	2,800
Senor, Puerta del	do	5,622
Serchil	do	9,560
Serchil, cerro	do	11,830
Sibilia	do	9,192
Sieta Orejas, volcano	do	11,026
Sija, Cerro de	do	9,885
Sillon	do	4,180
Sillon Mountain	do	4,740
Sincuya	do	1,558
Sipacapa	do	6,502
Siquinala	do	1,124
Siquinala, Penon de	do	2,584
Socorro, El	do	543
Soledad, La	do	574
Soloa	do	7,215

GUATEMALA—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Solola	Intercontinental Railway Commission	6,898
Suchitan, mountain	Brigham	4,108
Suj, El	Intercontinental Railway Commission	8,551
Sumpango	do	6,119
Tacana, volcano	do	13,334
Tactic, mountain	Brigham	4,725
Tahuacal, cerro	Intercontinental Railway Commission	6,644
Do	do	6,675
Tajumulco, volcano	do	13,814
Taltute	do	1,196
Taxisco	do	681
Tecpam	do	7,491
Tecpam, cerro	do	10,082
Tejar	do	5,733
Tejutla	do	8,113
Tesoro	do	1,293
Toliman, volcano	do	10,340
Toril, Viejo	do	2,560
Totonicapam	do	8,216
Totonicapam Mountain	do	10,000
Transito, El	do	3,468
Trinidad, La	do	1,322
Do	do	2,361
Tumbador, Cerro de	do	10,814
Urbina, summit	do	10,009
Vado Hondo, mountain	Brigham	1,237
Variedades	Intercontinental Railway Commission	815
Vasquez, Casa de	do	683
Ventas, Las	do	3,735
Vera Cruz	do	1,140
Verapaz	do	1,188
Verdes, Los	do	3,966
Victorias, Las	do	1,383
Vieja, Ciudad	do	4,940
Vinagres, cerro	do	1,714
Virgen, Estancia de la	do	6,366
Yupiltepeque	do	3,361
Zanjon de Ocos	do	37
Zanjon Seco	do	123
Zapote	do	1,482
Zapote, El	do	2,361
Zaragosa	do	6,734
Zunil	do	7,038

NICARAGUA.

Amatitan	Intercontinental Railway Commission	289
Ameya	do	61
Asososco, volcano	do	2,650
Belen	do	251
Bosque, Cerro el	do	852
Bosque, El	do	304
Calera, cerro	do	1,377
Do	do	823
Campuzano	do	561
Chichigalpa	do	292
Chinandega	do	187

NICARAGUA—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Chonco, volcano	Intercontinental Railway Commission	3,538
Colorado, cerro	do	1,395
Corongo	do	9,908
Cortesal, cerro	do	635
Coseguina, volcano	do	2,777
Coyolito, cerro	do	1,158
Espinal	do	148
Estacion	do	186
Estero Real	do	175
Fantasma, cerro	do	1,741
Fuente, La, casa	do	683
Galan, Monte	do	872
Granada, wharf	do	114
Granada, plaza	do	173
Leon	do	345
Leon, railway station	do	344
Limon	do	163
Managua, passenger station	do	143
Managua, lake (high water)	do	127
Managua, lake (low water)	do	105
Maniadero	do	337
Masaya	do	757
Masaya, lake	do	327
Mateare	do	192
Mesas, Las	do	205
Mombacho, volcano	do	4,472
Momotombo	do	138
Momotombo, volcano	do	4,126
Montoso, cerro	do	1,723
Nagarote	do	262
Nandaime, east of town	do	436
Nicaragua, lake	do	105
Nindiri	do	690
Nuevo, pueblo	do	253
Obraje	do	55
Palo Blanco	do	26
Paso Real	do	188
Paz, La, junction	do	235
Paz, La, town	do	192
Pancas, Las	do	160
Pilas, volcano	do	3,513
Pital	do	288
Portillo	do	302
Posoltega	do	234
Puenta, El	do	20
Quezalguaque	do	257
Rivas	do	209
Rosario, El, plaza	do	299
Rota, volcano	do	2,723
Sabana Grande	do	276
Do	do	479
Salitre, cerro	do	252
San Blas	do	223
San Jacinto, volcano	do	2,805
San Juan, cerro	do	612
San Luis Mines	do	184
San Marcos, cerro	do	781
San Miguelito, cerro	do	1,309
San Pablo	do	127
San Pablo, cerro	do	570

NICARAGUA—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Santa Clara, volcano	Intercontinental Railway Commission	4,506
Santa Rosa, volcano	do	849
Sapoa, Department of Rivas	do	110
Somotillo	do	300
Telica, volcano	do	3,409
Tigre, Loma de	do	1,060
Tipitapa	do	155
Verjel, El	do	157
Viejo, volcano	do	5,839
Virgen, La	do	82
Virginia, volcano	do	865
Zapata	do	205

COSTA RICA.

Amo, El	Intercontinental Railway Commission	675
Animas	do	659
Aranjuez, Quesera de	do	151
Avangares	do	305
Bagaces	do	357
Baro	do	2,625
Barranca	do	123
Buena Vista, peak	do	10,824
Buenos Aires	do	970
Cabalzeta, Quebrada La	do	118
Canamazo, El	do	250
Canas, Las	do	370
Canas Dulces, volcano	do	2,133
Carana, La	do	464
Carrion, cerro	do	920
Carrizal, Vado	do	546
Ceibita, La	do	207
Chiriqui, volcano	International Geography	10,150
Congo, Cerro de	Intercontinental Railway Commission	610
Copalchi, Quebrada El	do	210
Coyolar, cerro	do	700
Coyolito	do	302
Cruz, La	do	810
Division Peak	do	7,455
Esparta	do	731
Esperanza	do	320
Garrafa, peak	do	9,620
Gavilanes, Los	do	350
General, El	do	2,184
Guasimal, El	do	225
Guaytil, El	do	213
Hacha, Cerro de la	do	2,014
Higueron	do	278
Hondo, Paso	do	173
Hoyas, Cerro de las	do	900
Irazu, volcano	International Geography	11,000
Laipata, Alto de	Intercontinental Railway Commission	2,800
Lajas, Las	do	325
Liberia, plaza	do	496
Mata, cerro	do	920
Mico, El	do	198
Mojica	do	159

COSTA RICA—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Moyatepec, cerro	Intercontinental Railway Commission	716
Obispo, Cerro del	do	516
Do	do	802
Orosi, volcano	do	5,055
Palma, La	do	344
Palmaris	do	1,869
Pena Blanca	do	140
Picacho, cerro	do	695
Pijige	do	521
Pita, La	do	4,087
Poas, volcano	do	8,895
Paso Real	do	371
Reventado, El	do	320
Rico, cerro	do	740
Roble, El	do	8,757
San Jose	do	3,816
San Mateo	do	922
San Miguel, cerro	do	1,430
Santa Rosa, El cerro de	do	1,042
Sapoa, Llanos de	do	650
Sapoa Viejo	do	670
Soledad, La	do	344
Tenorio	do	4,700
Terrero, cerro	do	880
Turrialba, volcano	do	11,350
Turubales, cerro	do	5,989
Sitio de Vaca	do	306

COLOMBIA.

Aciete, cerro	Reclus	2,200
Almorzadero, Paramo del	Intercontinental Railway Commission	13,123
Amaga	do	4,347
Ambalema	do	774
Anori	do	5,151
Antado	do	1,332
Antioquia	do	2,001
Anza	do	2,218
Aranzazu	do	6,194
Arboles, Los	do	4,265
Ayapel	do	463
Azufral, Nevada de, or Tuquerres	do	13,353
Balsa, pass	do	3,510
Barbosa	do	4,278
Barragan, Paramo de	do	14,337
Baudo, Serrania de	do	5,958
Bejuquillo	do	450
Blanco, peak	do	11,800
Bobali, mountain	Reclus	6,740
Bejuquillo	Intercontinental Railway Commission	450
Blanco, peak	do	11,800
Bogota	do	8,564
Bolivar	do	3,888
Bordoncillo, volcano	do	12,467
Buga	do	3,337
Bugalagrande	do	3,183
Caceres	do	331

COLOMBIA—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Cachiri, Paramo de	Intercontinental Railway Commission	13,780
Cajon, El	do	400
Caldas	do	5,709
Cali	do	3,517
Campamento	do	5,545
Canas Gordas	do	4,282
Caramanta, Cerro de	do	10,171
Caramanta (Nueva Caramanta)	do	6,798
Caramanta, pass	do	1,969
Carmen	do	1,188
Carolina	do	5,788
Cartago	do	3,012
Ceja, La	do	7,100
Chepo	do	148
Chiles, volcano	Reclus	15,680
Chinu	Intercontinental Railway Commission	896
Chiriqui, V	do	6,480
Citara, mountain	International Geography	11,000
Coconucos, peak	Intercontinental Railway Commission	15,748
Cocui, Sierra Nevada de	International Geography	16,000
Colorados, Nudo de	Intercontinental Railway Commission	13,780
Concordia	do	5,807
Copacabana	do	4,561
Copal crossing	do	3,560
Corozal	do	1,011
Cucharal	do	302
Cuchillo, Morro de	do	1,200
Cumbal, Nevada de	do	15,715
Dabeiba	do	1,299
Divala	do	538
Dorado, La (summit at head of)	do	3,050
Estrella	do	5,720
Farrallones de Citara	do	10,827
Fredonia	do	5,906
Fredonia Summit	do	5,427
Frontino, Paramo de	do	11,155
Galera, volcano	do	15,100
Girardota	do	4,577
Guacala, peaks of	do	13,780
Guanacas, Alto de	do	12,303
Guanacas, Lago de	French elevation	11,590
Gucan	Intercontinental Railway Commission	16,683
Guerrero, Nudo de	do	10,827
Guican, Nudo de	do	15,748
Herveo, volcano	do	18,045
Higueron, summit	do	5,100
Horqueta, mountain	Reclus	10,768
Huila, summit	Intercontinental Railway Commission	18,045
Inza	do	6,027
Ipiales	do	10,119
Iscance, Macizo de	do	13,917
Itagui (Porce)	do	5,167
Itagui, valley	do	5,000
Jelima	do	3,789
Jerico	do	6,454
Juan Rodriguez Ridge, pass	Reclus	11,480
Lejia, summit	Intercontinental Railway Commission	6,180
Leon, La Cima de	do	10,827
Lloro	do	226
Macho Rucio, mountain	Reclus	9,850

COLOMBIA—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Macuria, mountain	Reclus	2,600
Mahates	Intercontinental Railway Commission	30
Manizales	do	6,890
Marmato	do	4,282
Medellin	do	4,839
Mina, mountain	Reclus	11,000
Munchique, mountain	International Geography	10,000
Naranjo (also called Obando)	Intercontinental Railway Commission	3,064
Neira	do	6,345
Ovejas	do	1,362
Pabon	do	5,873
Palmira	do	3,524
Palmorz Adero	do	13,123
Paloma, Alto la	do	918
Pamplona	do	7,553
Pan de Azucar, mountain	Reclus	12,140
Paniquita	Intercontinental Railway Commission	7,329
Papas, Paramo de Las	do	13,123
Paramillo, mountain	Reclus	11,120
Pasto	Intercontinental Railway Commission	8,448
Pasto, volcano	do	13,990
Patia	do	1,854
Pavarandocito	do	223
Pelado, mountain	Reclus	11,000
Pereira	Intercontinental Railway Commission	4,675
Picacho, cerro	do	7,054
Pintado, mountain	Reclus	11,800
Plata, La	Intercontinental Railway Commission	3,297
Popayan	do	5,755
Pueblo Viejo	do	3,645
Purace, cone	do	16,076
Purace, volcano	do	15,748
Quebrada	do	3,740
Quibdo	do	138
Quiebra Summit	do	6,586
Quina Summit	do	9,300
Quina Summit, tunnel	do	8,390
Quindio, pass	do	11,200
Raudal	do	2,274
Remedios	do	102
Robalo, P	do	7,012
Ruiz, Picachos del	do	17,388
Sahagun	do	676
Salamina	do	5,938
Salento	do	6,510
San Francisco	do	4,505
San Jacinto	do	1,286
San Jose	Reclus	9,860
San Jose de Cucuta	Intercontinental Railway Commission	964
San Juan	do	459
San Juan Nepomuceno	do	459
San Lorenzo	do	121
San Pablo	do	5,840
Santa Barbara	do	5,824
Santa Catalina, Picacho de	do	15,420
Santa Gertrudis, La Cima de	do	10,680
Santa Isabel	do	16,732
Santa Marta	do	19,029
Santa Rose de Cabal	do	5,519
Santiago	do	302

COLOMBIA—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Santiago, cerro	Intercontinental Railway Commission	6,234
Sierra Nevada de Chita, or Guican.	do	16,683
Sombrerillos	do	4,019
Sotara, volcano	do	14,492
Sugar Loaf, volcano	International geography	16,000
Sumapaz, Cerro Nevado de	Intercontinental Railway Commission	14,141
Sumapaz, Macizo de	do	14,108
Sumapaz, Paramo de	do	13,123
Tablon	do	2,592
Do	do	5,505
Tado	do	315
Tamana Mines (summit near)	do	2,300
Tamara	do	390
Tama, Paramo de	do	13,123
Tanjubina, Paramo de	do	13,534
Timbio	do	5,945
Tole	do	994
Tolime, volcano	do	18,425
Topa, La	do	3,907
Torra, mountain	Reclus	12,600
Totoro	Intercontinental Railway Commission	8,458
Toyo Summit	do	6,625
Tulua	do	3,291
Tuquerres	do	10,095
Tuquerres, volcano (also called Azufral).	do	13,353
Uramita	do	2,064
Verjon, Nudo de	do	10,827
Yacuanquer	do	9,150
Yarumal	do	7,333
Yerba Buena	do	10,270
Yurumal, peak	do	7,500
Zarzal	do	3,058
Zea	do	2,457

VENEZUELA.

Agripa, mountain	Bureau of the American Republics	10,009
Alto del Fraile, mountain	do	13,437
Aricagua, mountain	do	11,104
Balallon, mountain	do	10,530
Bergantin, mountain	Reclus	5,480
Bocomboco, mountain	Bureau of the American Republics	11,215
Cabimbu, mountain	do	11,737
Caldera, mountain	do	12,462
Coluna, mountain	Reclus	15,420
Concha, mountain	do	15,420
Conejas, mountain	Bureau of the American Republics	13,713
Cuchilla, mountain	do	9,936
Culata, mountain	do	13,161
Culata Veguilla, mountain	do	11,241
Don Pedro, mountain	do	10,694
Granate, mountain	do	12,928
Linares, mountain	do	12,343
Mendoza, mountain	do	10,146

VENEZUELA—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Merida, Sierra Nevada of, mountain.	Bureau of the American Republics	14, 763
Migara, mountain	do	11, 012
Molino, mountain	do	10, 392
Mucuchies, mountain	do	14, 172
Naiguata, mountain	Reclus	9, 130
Niquitas	Bureau of the American Republics	13, 006
Pan de Azucar, mountain	do	13, 575
Pueblo de Mucuchies, mountain	do	13, 161
Sal, La, mountain	do	10, 943
Salado, El, mountain	do	13, 877
Santa Ana, mountain	Reclus	1, 310
Santo Domingo, mountain	Bureau of the American Republics	13, 701
Tama, mountain	do	10, 498
Tapias, mountain	do	11, 199
Tetas y Atajo, mountain	do	12, 340
Tuno, mountain	do	10, 970
Turumiquire, mountain	Reclus	6, 730
Volcan, mountain	Bureau of the American Republics	11, 517

ECUADOR.

Abraspungo, pass	Whymper	14, 480
Alausi	Intercontinental Railway Commission	7, 857
Altar	do	17, 730
Amaguana Bridge	do	8, 470
Ambato	do	8, 304
Antisana	do	19, 335
Atacazo	do	14, 892
Azogues	do	8, 494
Azuay summit	do	11, 120
Biblian	do	8, 840
Boliche, Altos de	do	10, 750
Cajabamba	do	10, 715
Cajanuma, Nudo de	do	8, 250
Cajas, Nudo de	do	10, 345
Cajibio	do	6, 020
Canar	do	10, 368
Carihuarazo	do	16, 515
Cayambe	do	9, 318
Do	do	19, 186
Chiles	do	15, 683
Chimborazo	do	20, 498
Chunchi	do	7, 632
Chuquipogio	do	11, 716
Cochicaranqui	do	9, 597
Collanes	Whymper	12, 540
Colta, Lago de	Intercontinental Railway Commission	10, 998
Columbe	do	10, 454
Corazon	do	15, 871
Cotacachi	do	16, 301
Cotopaxi	do	19, 613
Cuenca	do	8, 600
Cumbal	do	15, 715
Curiquinga, Nudo de (summit)	do	10, 888
Dormida, La	Whymper	11, 805

ECUADOR—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Gertrude, summit	Intercontinental Railway Commission	10,680
Gobierno	Whymper	10,417
Guachala	do	9,217
Guallabamba, village	do	7,133
Guamote	Intercontinental Railway Commission	10,080
Guaranda	Whymper	8,894
Huaca	Intercontinental Railway Commission	9,679
Ibarra	do	7,530
Iliniza	do	17,023
Imbabura	do	15,033
Jiron	do	7,100
Latacunga	do	9,177
Loja	do	7,138
Lurdez	do	4,713
Machache	do	9,760
Mocha	do	10,810
Mojanda, El	do	14,088
Munapamba	Whymper	1,337
Nanti, village	do	10,669
Naramjal	do	13,053
Ocampo	do	8,192
Palanda	Intercontinental Railway Commission	8,121
Paramo, mountain	Whymper	11,879
Pasochoa, summit of the Nudo de Cajas.	Intercontinental Railway Commission	10,345
Penipe, village	Whymper	8,100
Pichincha	Intercontinental Railway Commission	15,918
Portete, Nudo de	do	9,370
Quilindana	do	16,138
Quilotoa	do	13,061
Quito	do	9,350
Ramos-Urcu, Nudo de	do	10,080
Riobamba	do	9,090
Ruminahui	do	15,607
Sabanilla, Nudo de (pass)	do	9,390
Sabanilla, Nudo de (tunnel)	do	5,800
Sanancajas, Nudo de	do	12,000
Sangay	do	17,464
San Lucas	do	8,411
San Miguel	do	8,786
Santa Rosa, Loma de (summit)	do	9,967
Sara Urcu	do	15,502
Sincholoagua	do	16,365
Tambillo	do	9,250
Tarqui	do	9,000
Tigsan	do	9,784
Tiocajas, Nudo de	do	10,813
Tiupullo (summit)	do	11,526
Tulcan	do	9,957
Tunguragua	do	16,690
Uyumbicho	do	8,850
Valladolid	do	5,392
Vilcabamba Valley	do	5,476
Yangana	do	6,273
Yaruqui	do	8,317
Zaraguro	do	8,456
Zero	do	9,300
Zumba	do	4,976

PERU.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Abancay	Intercontinental Railway Commission	7,793
Achatayhua, cerro	do	13,976
Acombamba	do	11,357
Aguach, lagoon	Reclus	13,850
Altaponga (summit)	Intercontinental Railway Commission	14,833
Andahuailas	E. W. Middendorf	9,907
Anguia	Intercontinental Railway Commission	9,579
Antaranra Pass	E. W. Middendorf	15,845
Apacheta de Chupas	do	13,779
Apacheta de Yungas	do	15,287
Apurimac	Intercontinental Railway Commission	6,823
Arequipa	do	7,555
Arequipa, Platz	E. W. Middendorf	7,643
Argama	do	12,875
Ayacucho	Intercontinental Railway Commission	7,905
Do	do	9,050
Ayahuaicu Brücke	E. W. Middendorf	8,955
Bambamarca	Intercontinental Railway Commission	9,500
Cabana	do	10,650
Cajabamba	do	9,545
Cajamarca	do	9,843
Calabacero	E. W. Middendorf	8,037
Calasnique	do	196
Calla-Calla Pass	do	12,006
Capachic Brücke	do	9,578
Caraz	Intercontinental Railway Commission	7,147
Carhuacahua	do	10,900
Carhuaz	do	8,300
Carrizal, Tambo	E. W. Middendorf	7,905
Celendin	do	8,660
Chachani, volcano	Intercontinental Railway Commission	19,000
Chachapoyas	do	7,638
Chatayhua, cerro	do	13,976
Chiclla	E. W. Middendorf	12,216
Chilete	do	2,984
Chincheros	do	9,709
Chinchi	Intercontinental Railway Commission	11,326
Chirinos	do	6,575
Chiron, Soledad de	E. W. Middendorf	2,591
Choro	do	4,985
Choros	Intercontinental Railway Commission	2,610
Chota	do	8,580
Chulumani	E. W. Middendorf	5,969
Chupas	do	11,350
Chupe, Puente de	do	4,428
Chuyuhual	do	9,907
Cochacajas Pass	do	11,908
Cocoico	do	5,936
Concepcion	Intercontinental Railway Commission	10,174
Conchan	do	8,605
Conococha, L	do	12,940
Contumaza	do	8,819
Cordillera (pass in)	E. W. Middendorf	12,761
Cordillera (summit of main)	Intercontinental Railway Commission	13,044
Coripata	E. W. Middendorf	6,297
Criterion Mountain	Reclus	5,800
Crucero, Portla. del	Intercontinental Railway Commission	14,665
Cruz, Cerro de la	E. W. Middendorf	10,891
Cujillo	Intercontinental Railway Commission	6,451
Cumba	do	2,590

PERU—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Cumbre Pass	E. W. Middendorf	11,580
Cumu Huilca Pass	do	11,875
Cumulca Pass	do	12,630
Cunca Pass, Pampa de	Intercontinental Railway Commission	11,416
Cunia	do	2,420
Curahuasi	do	8,796
Curamba Pass	E. W. Middendorf	12,269
Cuzco	Intercontinental Railway Commission	11,079
Darwin, volcano	Reclus	5,840
Einancasa Pass	E. W. Middendorf	13,056
Festung Cuelap	do	9,742
Guayabas	do	7,610
Hayabamba	do	8,693
Hermoso, peak	Intercontinental Railway Commission	13,648
Huadanca	do	11,302
Huailas	do	8,739
Hualgayoc	do	11,278
Huallanca	do	11,302
Huamachuco	do	11,035
Huamachuco, Marca	E. W. Middendorf	12,170
Huaman, Vilcas	Intercontinental Railway Commission	12,072
Huanaco, mining town	Raclus	6,140
Huancabamba	Intercontinental Railway Commission	11,483
Huancallaca	do	8,800
Huancapeti, cerro	do	15,922
Huancaray	do	9,695
Huancayo	do	10,640
Huandoval	do	9,924
Huandoy, Nevada de	do	21,089
Huaraz	do	9,537
Huascan, Nevada de	do	22,051
Huincocaya	E. W. Middendorf	14,133
Ichubamba	do	11,547
Illanga	do	7,479
Izcuchaca	Intercontinental Railway Commission	9,500
Jaen	do	3,389
Jauga	do	11,145
Jesus	do	9,300
Julcamarca	do	11,247
Julcamarca Pass	E. W. Middendorf	12,075
Juliaca	Intercontinental Railway Commission	12,523
Junin, lake	do	13,433
Kasacancha Pass	E. W. Middendorf	12,892
Kusko	do	11,376
Lamarate	do	9,037
Lampa, town	Reclus	12,670
Lauricocha, L	Intercontinental Railway Commission	12,450
Leimebamba	E. W. Middendorf	8,102
Levanto, Alto de	do	9,808
Limas, Las	Intercontinental Railway Commission	3,130
Limatambo	do	8,500
Llancaqua	do	16,207
Magdalena	E. W. Middendorf	7,085
Mallela, R	Intercontinental Railway Commission	2,957
Mangas	do	15,217
Maranon, Balsas del	E. W. Middendorf	3,083
Marcabalito	Intercontinental Railway Commission	10,223
Marcara	do	8,600
Mato	do	6,988
Mayasi, Cascadas de	do	817

PERU—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Misti, volcano	Intercontinental Railway Commission	20,013
Molle-Molle bei Curahuasi	E. W. Middendorf	9,250
Mollepata	Intercontinental Railway Commission	9,255
Moyobamba	do	2,821
Mururata, Brücke	E. W. Middendorf	3,247
Namas	do	7,282
Namora, Cruz de	do	10,366
Ollantai-Tambo	Intercontinental Railway Commission	9,940
Oroya	E. W. Middendorf	12,176
Otuzco	Intercontinental Railway Commission	8,894
Pachachaca	E. W. Middendorf	6,068
Pallasca	Intercontinental Railway Commission	10,300
Pampa, La	do	5,625
Pampas, Brücke	E. W. Middendorf	7,236
Pampa tres Cerros	do	12,203
Pasco, Cerro de	Intercontinental Railway Commission	14,293
Patibamba bei Abancay	do	8,135
Paucara	do	12,560
Paz, La	E. W. Middendorf	12,170
Pinculluna Pass	do	13,254
Platanar Hacienda	do	5,510
Pomacocha	do	9,381
Pongo	do	12,105
Pukakasa Pass	do	14,828
Pukuska Kasa Pass	do	14,041
Pumaranra	do	13,221
Puno	Intercontinental Railway Commission	12,540
Queropalca	do	12,350
Ramada, A la	do	8,413
Raya, La	do	13,996
Raya Pass, La	E. W. Middendorf	14,844
Recuay	Intercontinental Railway Commission	10,615
Rinconada	E. W. Middendorf	13,451
Sacra Familia	Intercontinental Railway Commission	13,800
Saihuapata Pass	E. W. Middendorf	14,271
San Antonio	do	6,593
San Carlos	Intercontinental Railway Commission	6,345
Sandillani	E. W. Middendorf	6,927
San Ignacio	Intercontinental Railway Commission	4,974
San Marcos	do	8,300
Santa Rosa	do	12,913
Sicuani	do	11,716
Tacabamba	do	7,700
Tarahuasi	E. W. Middendorf	9,578
Tarapoto	Intercontinental Railway Commission	1,168
Tarma	E. W. Middendorf	10,629
Tayacasa Pass	do	13,188
Tingo	do	6,494
Titicaca, lake	Intercontinental Railway Commission	12,508
Trujillo	E. W. Middendorf	196
Tuctu	do	14,238
Turpo	Intercontinental Railway Commission	14,715
Tutalpaca, volcano	Reclus	18,960
Unduavi	E. W. Middendorf	10,713
Utcubamba	do	6,363
Vilcaconga, Cordillera (summit)	Intercontinental Raliway Commission	12,350
Vilcanota	do	17,389
Vina, La	E. W. Middendorf	4,296
Viuda, Cerro La	Intercontinental Railway Commission	15,272
Yanacachi	E. W. Middendorf	6,593

PERU—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Yatahual	E. W. Middendorf	1,968
Yaya, Picacho	Intercontinental Railway Commission	17,421
Yonan	E. W. Middendorf	1,476
Yungai	Intercontinental Railway Commission	8,130
Yura	E. W. Middendorf	8,423
Yuramarca	Intercontinental Railway Commission	4,800
Zuriti	do	11,050

BOLIVIA.

Apolobamba Knot, mountain	Reclus	17,620
Asanque, mountain	do	16,840
Ascotan	Intercontinental Railway Commission	12,979
Choralque, mountain	Reclus	18,450
Coololo	Intercontinental Railway Commission	17,930
Cuzco, mountain	Reclus	17,900
Guadalupe, mountain	do	18,870
Huaina	Intercontinental Railway Commission	20,171
Iliampu	do	21,490
Illimani	do	21,030
Isluga, volcano	do	17,060
Licancaur, volcano	do	19,521
Lipez, mountain	Reclus	19,650
Michaga, mountain	do	17,390
Oruro	Intercontinental Railway Commission	12,117
Paniri, cerro	do	20,735
Paz, La	do	12,307
Potosi, Cerro de	Reclus	15,380
Quetropillan, volcano	Intercontinental Railway Commission	12,100
Rivera	do	669
Sajama, volcano	do	21,047
San Francisco, Portzuelo de	do	13,123
Sorata, mountain	Reclus	21,300
Tacora, mountain	International Geography	19,000
Tahue, mountain	Reclus	17,409
Titicaca, lake	Intercontinental Railway Commission	12,508
Todos Santos, mountain	Reclus	19,382
Tua, volcano	Intercontinental Railway Commission	15,978
Tuluma, mountain	Reclus	15,000
Tupiza	Intercontinental Railway Commission	9,843
Uyuni	do	12,007

ARGENTINA.

Acay, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	9,312
Aco, cerro	do	6,428
Aguada, lake	do	19,028
Aguas Dulces, cerro	do	18,372
Agudo, cerro	do	5,936
Aguila, cerro	do	3,525
Alpasincha, city	do	3,280
Alto del Mulato, settlement	do	14,763
Alto Nevada, cerro	do	7,381
Alumine, lake	do	3,608

ARGENTINA—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Amadores, city	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	2,624
Amiga, city	do	4,592
Anillaco, city	do	4,723
Anexo, cerro	do	8,233
Aña, lake	do	13,287
Antoco, cerro	do	19,028
Antoco, settlement	do	12,794
Ap Ywan, cerro	do	7,593
Argentino, lake	do	656
Arizaro, cerro	do	14,107
Arizaro, settlement	do	12,794
Aseret, cerro	do	7,151
Atacamarca, settlement	do	12,138
Ancapulli, settlement	do	3,542
Avilles, settlement	do	3,876
Azufre, cerro	do	18,634
Azul, cerro	do	8,069
Azul, lake	do	4,198
Ballena, cerro	do	2,853
Balmaceda, cerro	do	7,217
Balson, cerro	do	13,123
Baños Termales	do	3,312
Bariloche, cerro	do	3,391
Barranca Blanca, settlement	do	2,033
Barrial, cerro	do	16,732
Bastion, cerro	do	6,561
Bayas, cerro	de	4,887
Belgrano, mountain	do	7,610
Bertrend, cerro	do	19,332
Bico, cerro	do	5,608
Bizcachillo, cerro	do	12,630
Blanco, cerro	do	6,264
Do	do	18,044
Boquete La Cruz, cerro	do	6,035
Boquete Perihuico, city	do	3,624
Boquete Quelhuenco, city	do	4,756
Bosque, cerro	do	5,412
Botella, cerro	do	5,149
Buenos Aires, mountain	do	4,723
Burmeister, lake	do	2,738
Burney, mountain	do	5,805
Cáceres, cerro	do	5,624
Cachi, Nevado de	Intercontinental Railway Commission	19,685
Caguel, cerro	do	4,920
Cajero, cerro	do	18,700
Cajoncillo, cerro	do	17,836
Calalaste, cerro	do	17,552
Campana, cerro	do	8,430
Campanario, cerro	do	13,110
Campanilla, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	3,952
Cancha, La	do	2,400
Cantansh, settlement	do	2,460
Capilla, cerro	do	7,053
Capur, cerro	do	17,256
Caquel Huincul, cerro	do	4,132
Cardiel, lake	do	885
Caririno, cerro	do	3,575
Carmen, cerro	do	4,788
Casa Contreras, settlement	do	3,427
Casa Delgado, settlement	do	2,164

ARGENTINA—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Casa de Piedra, settlement	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	5,296
Casa Vieja, settlement	do	656
Caseros, mountain	Intercontinental Railway Commission	220
Casique Blanco	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	6,889
Castello, cerro	do	8,758
Castle Hill, cerro	do	6,725
Castor, lake	do	2,377
Catamarca, town	Intercontinental Railway Commission	1,671
Catedral, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	7,807
Cay, cerro	do	7,217
Cazador, cerro	do	3,050
Cenizo, cerro	do	20,491
Central, cerro	do	6,725
Chacabuco, cerro	do	4,920
Chacabuco, settlement	do	2,033
Chanarpunco, cerro	do	7,381
Chapelco, cerro	do	7,741
Cherque, cerro	do	3,919
Chica, La, lake and settlement	do	6,035
Chilecito, town	Intercontinental Railway Commission	3,512
Chocolate, cerro	do	7,151
Cholila, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	6,527
Cholua, lake	do	1,705
Chorrillos, cerro	do	16,568
Choshuenco, volcano	do	7,774
Chumbicha, town	Intercontinental Railway Commission	1,362
Cohunca, settlement	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	3,476
Colo Hunical, cerro	do	7,233
Colorado, lake	do	11,646
Colorado, cerro	Intercontinental Railway Commission	13,251
Colorados, lake	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	14,107
Colpes, settlement	do	8,529
Comisaria, settlement	do	3,460
Condor, cerro	do	21,128
Conico, cerro	do	7,446
Cono, cerro	do	5,888
Conometro, lake	do	3,608
Constitucion, cerro	do	6,122
Contra, cerro	do	7,249
Cordoba, town	Intercontinental Railway Commission	1,401
Cornero, settlement	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	2,312
Corral de Piedra	do	4,395
Correntos, lake	do	2,443
Corrientes, town	Intercontinental Railway Commission	250
Cox, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	8,463
Coyet, lake	do	2,197
Creda, cerro	do	6,561
Cuche, cerro	do	5,592
Cueros de Puruya, cerro	do	13,549
Cuido, cerro	do	4,231
Cumbre Negra, cerro	do	6,270
Curhue, lake	do	3,411
Curupillan, cerro	do	5,762
Dean Funes, town	Intercontinental Railway Commission	2,273
Dedo, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	6,653
Desnudo, cerro	do	6,543
Diablo, cerro	do	4,067
Diente, cerro	do	6,790
Dona Ana, cerro	Intercontinental Railway Commission	18,747
Donoso, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	5,313

ARGENTINA—Continued.

Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Dos Cordores, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	6,028
Dos Cuernos, cerro	do	4,050
Dos Hermanas, cerro	do	17,256
El Fraile, cerro	do	20,813
Epupel, town	Intercontinental Railway Commission	580
Eria, lake	do	5,871
Escondido, cerro	do	6,477
Espejo, lake	do	2,460
Espelta, cerro	do	6,889
Ezpelta, cerro	do	7,144
Falso Azufre, cerro	do	16,271
Famatina, city	do	9,349
Fandango, cerro	do	18,339
Fearball, lake	do	984
Ferriar, cerro	do	5,018
Filchuehuen, lake	do	2,722
Fitz Roy, cerro	do	11,055
Fonk, lake	do	2,394
Fontana, lake	do	3,050
Fortuna, cerro	do	15,189
Foyal, cerro	do	5,510
Fria, lake	do	5,871
Frias, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	3,608
Friman, settlement	do	2,115
Frio, lake and cerro	do	4,920
Fuerte, cerro	do	5,707
Fuerte, de Audalgala, city	do	3,280
Galan, cerro	do	18,044
Galera, cerro	do	4,624
Gio, lake	do	2,296
Gliola, settlement	do	13,779
Gonzales, settlement	do	2,984
Gordo, cerro	do	17,519
Gorra, cerro	do	5,904
Gorro de Poivre, cerro	do	3,656
Gruta, cerro	do	4,732
Guanaquero, cerro	do	17,092
Guatiquina, settlement	do	12,630
Guia, settlement	do	4,053
Gutierrez, lake	do	2,574
Harracar, cerro	do	19,881
Hayos, cerro	do	3,870
Heim, cerro	do	8,037
Hermitano, cerro	do	20,160
Hermoso, lake	do	3,558
Herrera, settlement	do	2,968
Herrero, cerro	do	6,100
Hess, lake	do	2,374
Hobler Hill	do	9,790
Honar, cerro	do	17,912
Hornopiren, volcano	do	5,280
Huechulafquen, lake	do	3,181
Huemel, cerro	do	8,758
Huemules, cerro	do	5,775
Huenopinche, cerro	do	5,965
Huenquihua, cerro	do	7,413
Huera Hueye, cerro	do	5,477
Huirinlil, pueblo	do	3,682
Icano, city	do	1,640
Iglesia, cerro	do	5,388

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Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Impodi, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	6,918
Inca, town	Intercontinental Railway Commission	8,647
Inesita, cerro	do	
Infieles, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	15,583
Ipela, settlement	do	6,297
Ipela, cerro	do	7,610
Jama, cerro	do	16,896
Jeinemeni, cerro	do	8,529
Jeinemeni, lake	do	2,394
Juere Grande, mountain	do	18,552
Jujy, town	do	4,011
Junin de los Andes, settlement	do	3,804
Juntas, Las, settlement	do	1,574
Katterfield, cerro	do	6,133
Kochiak, mountain	do	2,788
Kruger, lake	do	1,541
Lacar, lake	do	2,013
Laga Blanca, cerro	do	15,583
Laguna Brava, cerro	do	17,512
Laifu, cerro	do	6,665
Lamhue, cerro	do	5,576
Lampallo, cerro	do	16,430
Lanin	do	852
Langley, cerro	do	6,396
Lascar, cerro	do	19,257
Lauquen, cerro	do	1,019
Lejia, cerro	do	18,536
Leoncito, volcano	do	13,844
Leones, Los, cerro	do	4,920
Leon Muerto, cerro	do	17,716
Leppa, settlement	do	2,722
Lila, cerro	do	14,107
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Lolog, lake	do	3,145
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Maca, cerro	do	9,709
Machonico, lake	do	3,460
Magdalena, cerro	do	6,593
Malalca, cerro	do	6,744
Maipo, volcano	do	19,512
Malo, cerro	do	6,760
Mal Pasa, settlement	do	12,466
Manantiales, cerro	do	18,208
Mano Negra, cerro	do	5,972
Marcos, settlement	do	15,091
Mascardi, lake	do	2,511
Mayer, cerro	do	7,774
Mayo, cerro	do	7,807
Mayo, loma	do	2,722
Mayo Negro, cerro	do	5,972
Mazan, city	do	2,296
Melimoyu, cerro	do	7,873
Mendoza, town	do	2,376
Menendez, lake	do	1,590
Meninques, cerro	do	19,356
Mercedario, cerro	do	22,300
Mercedes, village	do	1,685
Meselta Alta	do	6,889
Metiquina, lake	do	3,286
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Mocho, cerro	do	4,312
Molmos, city	do	6,232
Mojones, cerro	do	18,044
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Moore, mountain	do	4,920
Moquehue, lake	do	6,379
Moro, Del, cerro	do	4,670
Moradito, cerro	do	14,271
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Morros, cerro	do	6,561
Morta, cerro	do	5,248
Mortero, cerro	do	11,030
Mosquitos, Los, lake	do	1,705
Muerta, cerro	do	5,248
Nahuel, lake	do	2,427
Nahuelpan, cerro	do	6,166
Nauquen Morales	do	2,788
Navarro, lake	do	6,428
Negro, cerro	do	20,111
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Omkel, cerro	do	4,335
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Pajonal, cerro	do	18,044
Paine, cerro	do	10,755
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Partido, cerro	do	6,100
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Pastos Grande, city	do	2,302
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Peladito, cerro	do	4,395
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Penon, cerro	do	14,763
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Pico Quemado, settlement	do	6,823
Pie de Medano, city	do	7,217
Piedra, cerro	do	3,772
Piedra Ruquenira, cerro	do	5,838
Piedra S. Francisco, settlement	do	5,346
Piltriquiton, cerro	do	6,987
Pinto, mountain	do	4,214
Piramide, cerro	do	6,313
Pircas Negras, cerro	do	15,747
Polcura, cerro	do	7,900
Poma, settlement	do	9,842
Ponon, cerro	do	6,133
Posados, lake	do	656
Pollux, lake	do	3,083
Poma, city	do	9,842
Potrerillo, cerro	do	13,647
Potro, cerro	do	18,321
Pucara, river	do	6,149
Pucha Pucha, city	do	11,810
Puerta de la Quebrada, settlement.	do	8,496
Pulmari, settlement	do	3,116
Puntiagudo, cerro	do	5,740
Punzon, cerro	do	5,936
Quetropillan, town		12,100
Quiaca, town	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	10,827
Quico, cerro	do	6,363
Quilahunto, settlement	do	5,248
Quilla, cerro	do	5,576
Quillen, settlement	do	4,034
Quilmes, cerro	do	13,779
Quinalahue, cerro	do	5,753
Quinquild, cerro	do	7,275
Quiroga, lake	do	3,296
Quiron, settlement	do	11,154
Quironcolo, settlement	do	19,028
Rasgado, settlement	do	5,831
Reconquista, town		142
Recreo, town		719
Relem, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	7,003
Repollo, cerro	do	7,413
Richards, settlement	do	2,836
Rincon, cerro	do	17,880
Rioja, town	Intercontinental Railway Commission	1,654
Rivadaria, cerro	do	6,035
Roblado, cerro	do	15,156
Rosario, lake	do	1,968
Rotundo, cerro	do	3,214
Rucachoroi, cerro	do	9,869
Rucohanque, cerro	do	6,770
Rufnio, town	do	385
Saladillo, town	do	153
Salta, town	do	3,842
Samente, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	16,290
San Carlos, lake	do	721
S. Francisco, cerro	do	15,628
Sanjil, settlement	do	5,248

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Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
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San Lorenzo, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	12,006
San Luis, town	do	2,364
San Martin de los Andes, settlement.	do	6,068
San Pedro, cerro	do	18,700
Santa Elena, cerro	Intercontinental Railway Commission	6,561
Santa Maria, pueblo	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	4,778
Santa Julia, cerro	do	5,116
Santa Rosa, cerro	do	16,633
Santiago, town	Intercontinental Railway Commission	615
Sapaleri, cerro	Argetina-Chile Boundary Map	17,552
Sapitos, city	do	10,563
Situacion, cerro	do	6,692
Situques, cerro	do	14,697
Soberado, pueblo	do	13,210
Socaire, village	do	10,826
Socompa, lake	do	13,123
Socompa, cerro	do	19,947
Socompa, Carpis, cerro	do	17,617
Solitario, cerro	do	3,280
Solo, cerro	do	6,889
Stange, lake	do	6,494
Steinfeld, settlement	do	2,289
Stokes, mountain	do	7,085
Stopoa, cerro	do	4,428
Strobel, lake	do	2,344
Subir, cerro	do	6,133
Sunica Paria, settlement	do	5,576
Tala, cerro	do	17,060
Tamango, cerro	do	5,720
Tecar, lake	do	18,339
Tecka, cerro	do	4,592
Temenhuan, lake	do	2,525
Tenerife, cerro	do	5,116
Terquerher, cerro	do	3,886
Terraplen, cerro	do	1,935
Thomas, cerro	do	4,264
Three Picos, cerros	do	8,365 8,299 8,529
Tinogasta, settlement	do	3,936
Tipa, cerro	do	14,599
Toldos, settlement	do	3,936
Torre, cerro	do	9,709
Torrecillas, Las, mountains	do	6,790 7,413
Torres, lake	do	5,477
Tor, cerro	do	3,804
Toro, Del	do	3,706
Todos los Santos, lake	do	590
Toros Muertos, cerro	do	16,633
Torp, settlement	do	3,591
Tortolas, cerro	do	19,416
Traful, lake	do	2,361
Trancura, cerro	do	6,940
Tucuman, cerro	do	1,467
Tultul, cerro	do	17,060
Tres Dientes, cerro	do	6,212
Trepado, cerro	do	7,873

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Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
Tres Manantiales, settlement	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	1,574
Tres Torres, cerro	do	5,412
Tromen, lake	do	3,312
Tronado, cerro	do	10,858
Tronador, cerro	do	11,154
Tupungato, cerro	do	21,109
Umango, cerro	do	9,709
Uriburn, cerro	do	7,039
Vacas, Las, town	do	7,739
Vallecito, town	do	19,881
Vega de Zorros, settlement	do	11,678
Veladero, cerro	do	20,997
Ventana, cerro	do	6,593
Ventisquero, cerro	do	6,889
Verde, lagoon	do	1,921
Via Lactea, lake	do	4,624
Videl Gormez, lake	do	5,526
Viedma, lake	do	820
Villarino, lake	do	2,952
Virgen, de la, cerro	do	5,576
Vuelta del Toro, cerro	do	6,035
Yalaleicura, settlement	do	2,492
Zapato, cerro	do	4,772
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Agua Amargo, cerro	do	16,404
Agua Helada, cerro	do	10,924
Alto de Tabernal, cerro	do	15,091
Anihueraquin, pueblo	do	3,662
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Aucasquilucha, mountain	do	20,260
Azufre, pass	do	11,960
Balson, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	13,123
Barrial, cerro	do	16,732
Blanco, cerro	do	5,904
Bravo, cerro	do	19,881
Cajoncillo, cerro	do	17,836
Calbuco, volcano	do	5,456
Callaqui, volcano	Intercontinental Railway Commission	9,751
Campanario, Cerro del	Reclus	11,050
Capur, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	17,256
Carrilafquan, lake	do	4,428
Castillo, cerro	do	4,933
Chacabuco, pass	Reclus	4,200
Chaco, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	17,388
Chato, cerro	do	8,004
Chuiquil Choron, cerro	do	11,285
Cobos, cerro	do	17,060
Colacha, cerro	do	18,601
Colliguai, mountain	Reclus	7,320
Coloco, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	6,705
Colorado, cerro	do	17,224

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Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
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Come Caballo, cerro	do	17,453
Constancia, de la, lake	do	4,034
Corcovado, cerro	do	7,643
Curupillán, cerro	do	5,762
Cozor, cerro	do	19,192
De Lozeria, cerro	do	16,863
De Marzo, cerro	do	6,232
Descabezado, volcano	Reclus	12,760
Doña Inés, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	16,928
Esperanza, cerro	do	6,692
Honar, cerro	do	17,912
Huenopinche, cerro	do	5,965
Inca, cerro	do	18,044
Incahuasi, cerro	do	19,224
Inesita, cerro	do	11,154
Infieles, cerro	do	15,583
Ipela, settlement	do	6,297
Iquima, mountain	Reclus	20,275
Juncal	Intercontinental Railway Commission	17,527
Juncalito, pueblo	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	15,281
Laguna Brava, cerro	do	17,512
Lejía, cerro	do	18,536
Leoncito, volcano	do	13,844
Lindero, volcano	do	16,629
Llaimos, volcano	do	10,110
Llulaillaco, volcano	Intercontinental Railway Commission	20,253
Longari, Nevado de, cerro	Reclus	10,520
Maipo, volcano	do	17,670
Malalco, pueblo	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	6,267
Mas a Fuera, mountain	Reclus	6,170
Meniques, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	19,356
Mercedario, Cerro del	Reclus	22,315
Minchinmarida, mountain	do	7,946
Mirador, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	5,576
Mount Hermoso, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	6,561
Motalat, mountain	Reclus	5,450
Muerte, Agua de la	Reclus	6,260
Observador, mountain	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	4,920
Olca, volcano	Intercontinental Railway Commission	18,504
Ollagua, mountain	Reclus	19,330
Overo, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	18,798
Parincota, cerro	do	20,919
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Pinquenos, Portillo de los	do	13,780
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Pulgar del Diablo, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	5,309
Puntiagudo, cerro	do	7,938
Putana, cerro	do	17,158
Quetrupillán, volcano	do	7,780
Quilapana, cerro	do	17,060
Quillahue, cerro	do	7,475
Reigolil, pueblo	do	3,755
Rincón, cerro	do	17,880
San José, volcano	Reclus	20,020
Santa Rosa, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	16,633
Santa Rosa, pueblo	do	13,516
San Valentín, mountain	Reclus	12,720

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Station.	Authority.	Elevation.
		Feet.
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Socaire, village	do	10,826
Socompa, cerro	do	19,947
Tala, cerro	do	17,060
Tilomonte, town	do	7,873
Tilopozo, town	do	7,774
Tinguirairica, volcano	Reclus	14,700
Toroni, mountain	do	21,340
Torre, cerro	Argentina-Chile Boundary Map	7,217
Trancure, river	do	1,751
Tres Cruces, mountain	Reclus	15,324
Trigo, mountain	do	8,780
Tronador, volcano	do	9,790
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Tupimgato, mountain	Reclus	20,286
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Yeguas, Las, volcano	do	11,350
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1904.

WÁSHINGTON:
IMPRENTA DEL GOBIERNO.
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